



NIGERIA'S ~~SILENT~~ SLAUGHTER

Genocide in Nigeria
and the Implications for
the International Community



International
Committee
On Nigeria



INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR
PEACE BUILDING AND SOCIAL JUSTICE



International
Committee
On Nigeria

The International Committee On Nigeria (ICON) is a consortium of Nigerians and other nationalities who have combined efforts to promote religious freedom, human dignity, right to live, and protection of the vulnerable against ethnic and religious persecution. The International Committee on Nigeria (ICON) aims to create a community where rule of law guides every facet of societal interactions in Nigeria.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR
PEACE BUILDING AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

The International Organization for Peace Building and Social Justice (PSJ) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that exists to speak truths that empower and advocate for the causes of the poor and voiceless. PSJ stands for the peace and unity of Nigeria and for social justice—irrespective of religious affiliation, ethnicity, political ideology, or other philosophies that currently divide us. PSJ collaborates across civil societies, with public and private sectors, through the government and research bodies, to foster inclusion, equity, and social justice for deprived and marginalized people.

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Nigeria's Silent Slaughter: Genocide in Nigeria and the Implications for the International Community was researched, compiled and produced by the collaborative efforts of the International Committee On Nigeria (ICON) & International Organisation for Peace-building & Social Justice (PSJ). As a joint endeavor, this data report was written and compiled by organizations who are at the forefront of advocacy in Nigeria. These individuals along with their respective organizations are actively involved in exposing the atrocities and the slaughter currently engulfing Nigeria.

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International
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On Nigeria



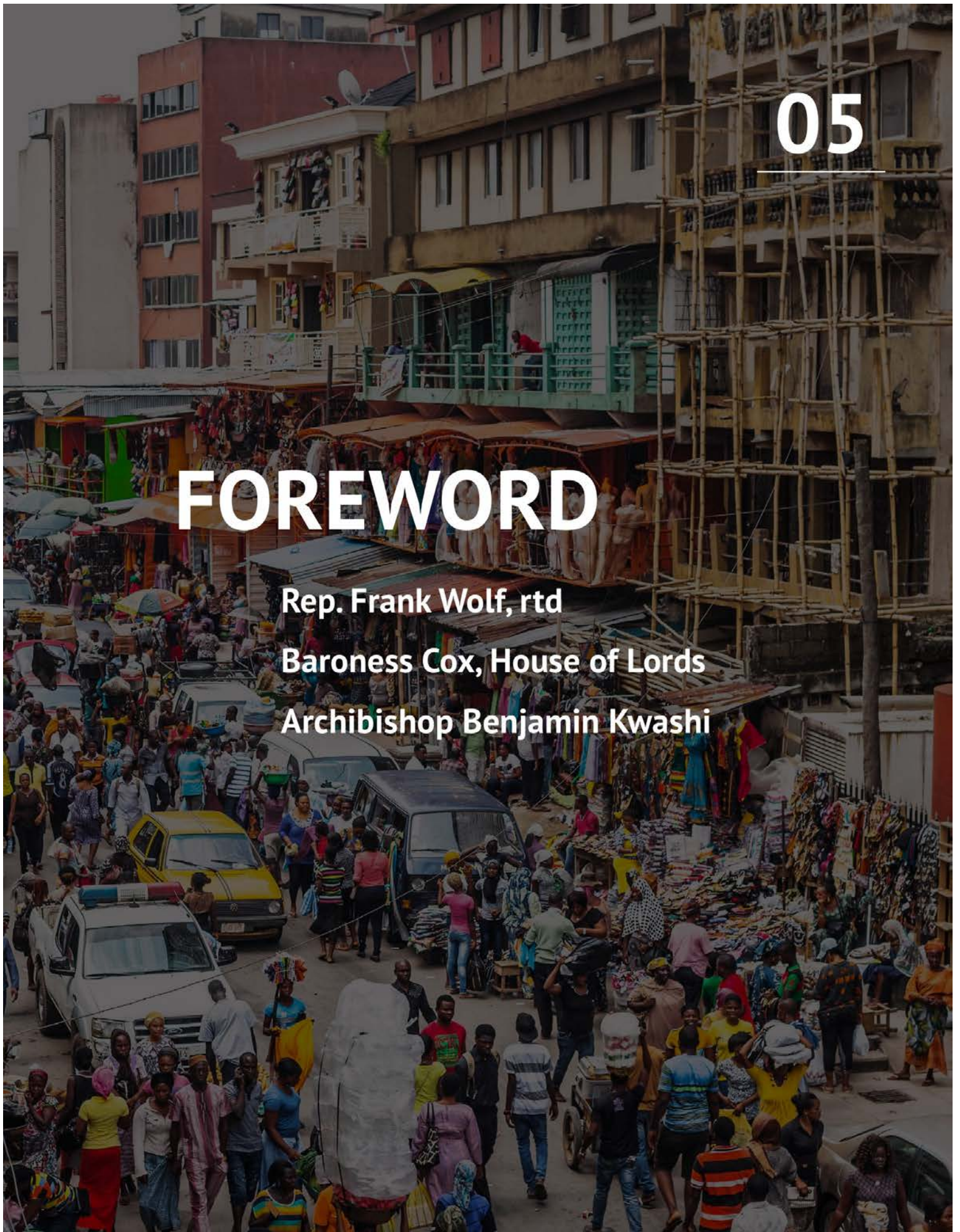
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR
PEACE BUILDING AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

FOREWORD

Rep. Frank Wolf, rtd

Baroness Cox, House of Lords

Archibishop Benjamin Kwashi





~~27,000~~

Nigerian civilians killed
by Boko Haram

VIOLENCE

expands, deepens,
and becomes more
intractable

TERRORIST

breeding ground and
staging area for attacks

FRANK R. WOLF
MEMBER OF U.S. CONGRESS 1981-2014, RETIRED
Falls Church, VA | 22182

U. S. Secretary of State Michael Pompeo
U. S. Department of State
2201 C Street, Northwest
Washington, DC

Dear Secretary Pompeo,

I want to thank you for your commitment to religious freedom and that of your team. I also am grateful to the Trump Administration for their important work on this issue. It is greatly appreciated by many here in the U.S. and around the world.

I believe that genocide is taking place in Nigeria. Boko Haram has killed over 27,000 civilians, more than ISIS killed in Iraq and Syria combined.

Greg Stanton of Genocide Watch said, "Boko Haram is committing genocide against Christians and crimes against humanity against children, especially girls it kidnaps to become sex slaves. It forces boys to become child soldiers. It massacres police and others associated with the Nigerian government. It commits war crimes against ordinary civilians who go to markets and other public places to which Boko Haram sends its suicide bombers, many of whom are children Boko Haram has kidnapped. Boko Haram claims to be a branch of ISIS."

Mr. Stanton went on to say, "Fulani militias in central Nigeria are also committing crimes against humanity and genocidal massacres against Christians. What is mistakenly portrayed as a conflict between herders and farmers is actually a genocidal war between ethnic groups that previously co-existed, ignited by Islamic extremists with modern weapons."

Now the Islamic State of West Africa (ISWAP) is operating in the Lake Chad region. In a recent report, the highly respected Jamestown Foundation said, "One thing for sure: the factional dynamics in jihadism in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region will continue to shift, while the violence expands, deepens, and becomes more intractable."

Keep in mind that four American soldiers were killed in Niger and the region could become a breeding ground and staging area for attacks against the West, for terrorists, and the possible re-insurgence of ISIS into Iraq.

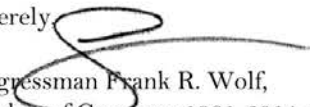
America should always speak out and take action against genocide and crimes against humanity. But we must not forget history. When the world and the United States ignored the genocide in Rwanda, hundreds of thousands of people died. Many experts believe that Nigeria could implode. This would destabilize the surrounding countries and send millions of refugees into Europe and beyond. Nigeria, with a population of 200 million, is the largest country in Africa (and there are 350,000 to 400,000 Nigerian Americans who are concerned over the fate of their relatives). It is said, "so goes Nigeria, so goes Africa."

Because this is a problem that affects the countries surrounding Nigeria as well, I believe we need a Special Envoy for Nigeria and the Lake Chad region, who can coordinate the U.S. response to the crisis by various agencies of our government and who can work with our allies in France, England and other countries.

I urge you to look at the recent excellent report done by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, "By Any Other Name: How, When and Why the U.S. Government Has Made Genocide Determinations."

The people of Nigeria need the help of the United States. Thank you.

Sincerely,


Congressman Frank R. Wolf,
Member of Congress 1981-2014, retired



THE MOST REV. DR

BENJAMIN ARGAK KWASHI *D.Min, D.D, OON*

Anglican Bishop of Jos

But seek first his kingdom and his righteousness, and all these things will be given to you as well.

Matthew 6: 33

27th February, 2020

International Committee On Nigeria (ICON)
and
International Organisation for Peace & Social Justice (PSJ)

Dear Sirs,

Until the truth is told and until justice is done, the poor in this country and especially the poor Christians, are going to be slaughtered every day.

Incidents of violence towards Christians, many of whom are farmers, by Islamic militants have been allowed to continue for too long. It is a common development and an everyday occurrence across Nigeria to kill Christians, meanwhile offenders are not being prosecuted and the leaders are unresponsive. Houses are destroyed, churches are ruined, schools are rendered useless and no arrests are made.

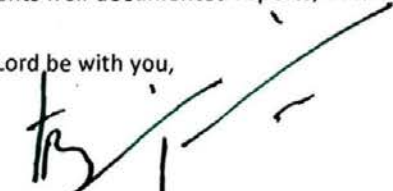
Persecution is a growing concern in Nigeria for all marginalized groups and it has become a national calamity. We recognize that Christians are taking the brunt of the persecution but even Muslims in the northwest and in some parts of the northeast have been killed. The entire situation is inconceivable and demoralizing.


Our leaders who are in power have the responsibility to protect their citizens but they are not protecting Nigeria's poor. All the protection is on the rich people and this is inexcusable.

The lack of basic security around Nigeria is not a new story, but it is an important one that has been underreported. Nigerians must have protection and their government must be proactive and held accountable to end the violence and instability.

I welcome this report as it shares the details of atrocities and abuse in Nigeria. It is a timely report as it presents well-documented reports, data and conclusions that the world needs to be made aware of.

The Lord be with you,


++The Most Rev. Dr. B. A. Kwashi
Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Jos (Church of Nigeria)
General Secretary, GAFCON

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HOUSE OF
LORDS



Humanitarian
Aid Relief Trust

November 24, 2019

International Organisation for
Peace-building & Social Justice (PSJ)
and
International Committee
On Nigeria (ICON)

Dear Sirs:

The tragic situation in Nigeria deserves international recognition. The situation fulfils the criteria of genocide and should be recognised as such, with the responsibility of the international community to respond accordingly. For countries such as the UK merely to “emphasise the importance of mediation and inter-faith dialogue” ignores the seriousness of the crisis and the scale of persecution.

While the underlying causes of violence are complex the asymmetry and escalation of attacks by well-armed Fulani militia upon predominately Christian communities is stark and must be acknowledged. The underlying drivers of this conflict are complex. Yet targeted violence against predominantly Christian communities suggests that religion and ideology play a key part.

The attacks have, on occasion, led to retaliatory violence, as communities conclude that they can no longer rely on the Government for protection or justice. However, we have seen no evidence of comparability of scale or equivalence of atrocities.

Overall, there remains several areas that need to be appropriately addressed. Religious freedom abuses need to be investigated and prosecuted. Then, while the Nigerian administration has taken steps to counter Boko Haram insurgency it has not demonstrated the same commitment to tackle the escalating violence perpetrated by Fulani militants. Finally, given the Nigerian Government’s apparent complicity in the persecution of Christians, international aid should be curtailed until they protect and provide for its own citizens of any belief.

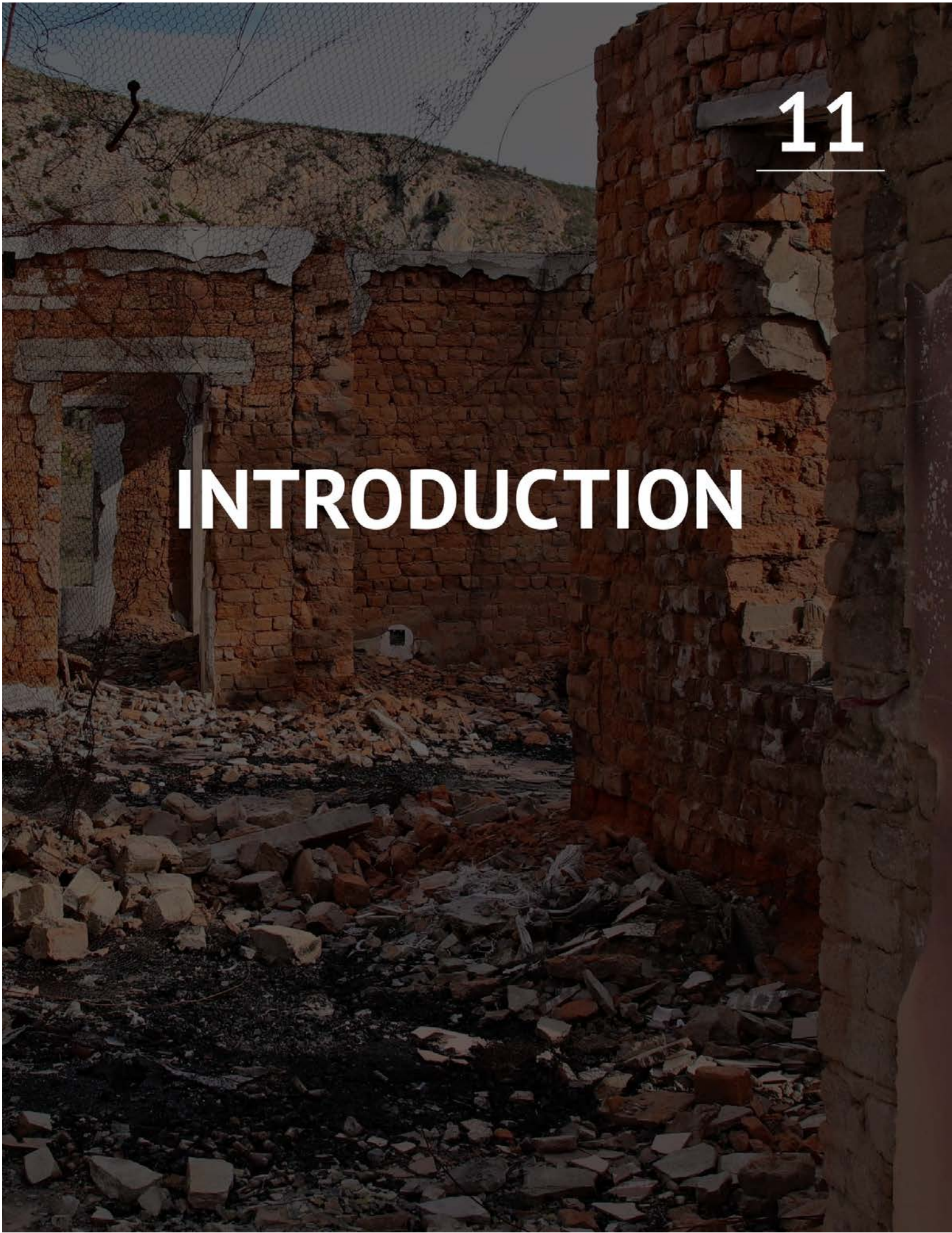
I applaud this report as it provides the details of the atrocities and abuses in Nigeria. It is a opportune report as it presents testimonies, data and conclusions that the world needs to recognise.

Sincerely,

Baroness Caroline Cox

Baroness Caroline Cox
HART Founder and CEO
The House of Lords - UK Parliament

INTRODUCTION



The background image shows a scene of destruction. A brick wall on the left is partially ruined, with a doorway leading into a dark interior. The ground is covered in a thick layer of rubble, including broken bricks, concrete, and debris. In the background, a hillside with sparse vegetation is visible under a clear sky. A large, light-colored pipe or structure leans against the right side of the building. The overall atmosphere is one of devastation and desolation.

SEX SLAVES

crimes against children—
Boko Haram kidnaps girls to
become sex slaves

ATROCITIES

against targeted religious
groups and innocent
civilians

CHILD SOLDIERS

crimes against children—
Boko Haram forces boys
to become child soldiers

Introduction Statement

By Frank R. Wolf, Member of U.S. Congress 1981-2014, Retired

Genocide is taking place in Nigeria. Boko Haram has killed over 27,000 civilians, more than ISIS killed in Iraq and Syria combined. According to the Global Terrorism Index, Nigeria is the world's third most dangerous country after Afghanistan and Iraq.

Genocide

Greg Stanton of Genocide Watch said, "Boko Haram is committing genocide against Christians and crimes against humanity against children, especially girls it kidnaps to become sex slaves. It forces boys to become child soldiers. It massacres police and others associated with the Nigerian government. It commits war crimes against ordinary civilians who go to markets and other public places to which Boko Haram sends its suicide bombers, many of whom are children Boko Haram has kidnapped. Boko Haram claims to be a branch of ISIS." Mr. Stanton also said, "Fulani militants in central Nigeria are also committing crimes against humanity and genocidal massacres against Christians. What is mistakenly portrayed as a conflict between herders and farmers is actually a genocidal war between ethnic groups that previously coexisted, ignited by Islamic extremists with modern weapons."

The Islamic State of West Africa is also operating in the Lake Chad region. The Jamestown Foundation has said, "One thing for sure: the factional dynamics in jihadism in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region will continue to shift, while the violence expands, deepens, and becomes more intractable."

Global Tragedy

In April 2014 Boko Haram garnered worldwide attention for kidnapping 276 Christian schoolgirls. The world responded with a #BringBackOurGirls Twitter campaign. Six years later more than 100 of the girls are still missing and are all but forgotten. Several years ago, a young girl named Leah

Sharibu was among a group of girls kidnapped by Boko Haram. They released all the girls who professed to embrace Islam. Leah, age 14 at the time, was the only one to refuse and is still being held by Boko Haram as a “slave for life.”

Four American soldiers were killed in Niger, and the region could become a breeding ground and staging area for attacks against the West, for terrorists, and the re-insurgence of ISIS into Iraq.

America should always speak out and take action against genocide and crimes against humanity. But we must not forget history. When the world and the United States ignored the genocide in Rwanda, hundreds of thousands of people died.

As Nigeria Goes, So Goes Africa

Many experts believe that Nigeria could implode. Recent, almost daily, news reports show continuing and increasing violence in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region. An implosion would destabilize the surrounding countries and send millions of refugees into Europe and beyond. Nigeria, with a population of 195 million, is the largest country in Africa. I believe that so goes Nigeria so goes western Africa. The Irish singer Bono has called what could take place “an existential threat to Europe and beyond.”

It is clear that the crisis plaguing Nigeria and the Lake Chad region is multi-faceted, but one that must be addressed by the Nigerian and the surrounding governments, our government and the international community.

Because this is a problem that affects the countries surrounding Nigeria as well, I believe we need a Special Envoy for Nigeria and the Lake Chad region, who can coordinate the U.S. response to the crisis by various agencies of our government and who can work with our allies in France, England and other NATO countries.

The challenges that face Nigeria are great. However, it is my firm belief that the United States and other Western nations have a vested interest in confronting one of the worst crises of our current day. Nigeria has been fractured and forgotten.

Purpose

The commitment of this persuasive document is to be a voice for those who are losing hope. The research, data, testimonies, and statistics contained in this tome speak loudly to the condition of genocide.

Congressman Frank R. Wolf,
Member of Congress 1981-2014, retired

Introduction

Overview

In Nigeria today, the breakdown of the rule of law, spiraling violence, atrocities against targeted religious groups and innocent civilians, and the apparent impunity of perpetrators together have all contributed to transforming the country into a largely failed state and a regional epicenter for terrorism and religious persecution of Christians and at-risk non-Muslim minorities. This report presents researched and documented data and analysis that highlights the critical need for intervention by the United States (coordinated by an empowered Presidential envoy) to address this situation in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region.

“Civilians in Nigeria face a daunting list of threats to their security and basic human rights...”

Currently in Nigeria, conflict and violations of basic freedoms threaten the security of minority and other at-risk religious and ethnic communities, with the country consistently ranking at or near the top of the list of countries with extreme social hostilities to religion. Resource-rich Nigeria has the largest population (an estimated 200 million) and economy in Africa, but it is marked by huge disparities, with most of the country’s wealth and resources controlled by a small minority, while the vast majority of the country lives in poverty and insecurity. The goal of socio-political cohesion is further complicated by the complex social fabric of the country.

Civilians in Nigeria face a daunting list of threats to their security and basic human rights, including: targeted killings based on politics, ethno-religious identity, or crime; kidnappings and abductions; arbitrary arrests, detention, torture and inhumane incarceration; denial of fair and open trials; restrictions on free speech, freedom of assembly, and censorship and restrictions on a free press; government corruption; restrictions on external investigations; and lack of due process and a fair judicial system.

While once concentrated in areas in Northern Nigeria, mass and targeted killings have now spread to various other regions of the country, making Nigeria one of the world’s most dangerous places to live. To put the scale of this tragedy in perspective, Boko Haram, Fulani militants, ISWAP and ISIS West Africa together have caused more deaths in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region than the total number of people killed by Al-Qaeda in the Maghreb and ISIS in Iraq and Syria combined. Of the 18,814 deaths caused by terrorists around the world 2018, over half were due to the actions of just four groups: Islamic State, the Taliban, Al-Shabaab and Boko Haram.¹ Of the world’s top five

¹ Dudley, Dominic. "Terrorism in Decline: Number of Deaths by Terrorist Groups Falls for Third Year in a Row". Dec 5, 2018. Forbes, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/dominicdudley/2018/12/05/terrorism-in-decline/#48565ba1203c>. Accessed 26 March 2020.

“The terror unleashed by these groups on the population has resulted in the internal and external displacement of 2-3 million people.”

deadliest terrorist groups, two, Boko Haram and Fulani extremists, continue to extend their geographical reach and operate with impunity in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region.

The terror unleashed by these groups on the population has resulted in the internal and external displacement of 2-3 million people. Refugees from Nigeria are fleeing to Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and elsewhere by the thousands. And those that stay not only live under existential threat, but are challenged daily by corruption, impunity of perpetrators, religious persecution, and human rights abuses by the same government actors and security forces that are supposed to protect them.

The most widely recognized perpetrator of mass killings and atrocities in the region is Boko Haram. Despite reluctance and resistance by certain international governments, Boko

Haram was ultimately designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) by the US Department of State on November 14th, 2013.

While the most visible and public violence and persecution is perpetrated by anti-Christian Muslim groups like Boko Haram and regional ISIS affiliates, much of the violence comes from various, and often coordinated, Fulani Muslim militants and ancillary groups. This report compiles documentary evidence and summary analysis of escalating targeted violence and atrocities against individual Christians and at-risk Christian communities throughout Nigeria. As this report will show, violence and human rights abuses, although also suffered by Muslim and other religious communities, particularly impacts Christians because of intentional targeting by Muslim terrorists and militant groups.

As with other problems in Nigeria, violence and conflict have many root causes, historical antecedents, primary and secondary actors, and they are manifested in many different ways. Furthermore, some violence is geographically situated or motivated by greed, opportunism, banditry, or other criminal and predatory behavior at the expense of others. Different parties use this complexity to obfuscate the situation and advance agenda-based narratives of the violence and abuse. Because there is no single motivational driver for all of the violence, some Nigerian and international sources have tried to dismiss the killings and mass atrocities as morally equivalent or simplistically reduce them to disputes between Fulani cattle herders and local farmers, thereby effectively denying any fundamental role of religion as a driving force behind the Fulani Muslim militants and predatory bands that attack and destroy Christian villages, single people out based on stated religious identities, kill and mutilate villagers, and repopulate decimated Christian areas/regions with Fulani Muslim herder camps and villages.

There is strong evidence and a compelling legal argument that over the past decade or so, and increasingly under the current Fulani Muslim-dominated Nigerian government of Muhammadu Buhari, Nigeria is experiencing what could be seen as targeted religious genocide, or what at the

very least is widespread and often coordinated religious persecution campaigns being conducted against Christians.

We effectively now have a largely ungoverned territory in the Lake Chad Region of what is commonly referred as the Sahel (Northern Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, etc.). With implications for the U.S. and the whole world, these targeted human rights atrocities and abuses continue to spread and metastasize in the region, and they are occurring under the watch of the international community, including the USA.

Genocide And The United States

According to David Scheffer, the term “genocide” has been commonly used, particularly in political dialogue, to describe atrocities of great diversity, magnitude, and character. Yet the prospect of the term’s ascension in policymaking too often imposes an intimidating brake on effective responses. The political use of the term should be separated from its legal definition as a crime of individual responsibility. Governments and international organizations should be liberated to apply the term “genocide” more readily within a political context so as to publicly describe precursors of genocide and react rapidly either to prevent or to stop mass killings or other seeming acts of genocide.

From the formation of the United Nations after the Second World War, the United States has led the world in protecting the dignity of life and human rights. It helped author and then signed two fundamental United Nations documents on the protection of human rights (including religious freedom) and the prevention of genocide. These documents and the country’s human rights values, international covenants, and commitments have served as the basis for the U.S.’s previous interventions in such places as the Balkans and the Sudan.

The first of these two documents was the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The Declaration is a framework for national and multinational activity to promote (and protect) basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled.

The U.S. has consistently reaffirmed this Declaration, including Article 18, which enshrines freedom of thought, conscience, and religion as a fundamental right of every person. A recent example of this affirmation is the 2018 “Potomac Declaration”, through which the U.S. Secretary of State affirmed the commitment of the U.S. to protecting all people’s freedom of religion, belief, and conscience. This Declaration is a set of specific steps (Plan of Action) agreed and committed to by participants at the 2018 *Ministerial to Advance Religious Freedom*, an initiative begun by Secretary of State Mike Pompeo in 2018 to bring together foreign officials at the government ministerial level, representatives from civil society, and victims of religious persecution and discrimination to address religious freedom violations worldwide.

The second document is the 1948 United Nations Convention on Genocide, which advances nineteen articles that obligate the acceding and ratifying State actors (like the USA, UK and Nigeria) to prevent and punish the crime of genocide. It is not surprising that the Convention on Genocide was the first UN convention that attended to humanitarian issues. In 1948, the UN addressed the atrocities committed during World War II and passed a resolution (G.A. Res. 180 (II)) that recognized, “genocide is an international crime, which entails the national and international responsibility of

individual persons and states.” The UN Charter obliges all member nations to promote “universal respect for, and observance of, human rights” and to take “joint and separate action” to that end. The Charter authorized the “Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide” in order to protect national, racial, ethnic and religious minorities from threats to their very existence.

This UN Convention on Genocide was important not only following World War II, but it remains vital for present and future generations to prevent further slaughter. The jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) considers the prohibition of genocide as a peremptory norm of international law. Moreover, the ICJ recognizes that the principles underlying the Convention are principles which are recognized by civilized nations binding on States, even without any conventional obligation.²

The specific definition of genocide includes a precondition of intent and prohibited acts, but it also specifies that the crime of genocide may be committed in time of peace or in time of war. The definition of genocide, according to Article II states³:

Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a) Killing members of the group;
- b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Both the Declaration and the Convention on Genocide articulate a framework, a benchmark standard, and the means to define and support our contention that religious persecution and genocide are taking place in places like Nigeria.

After the Holocaust and genocides and mass killings in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia, and Darfur, many dreamed of a world without genocide and mass atrocities. That goal has not been achieved. According to Scott Straus, “for every Kosovo, there is a Bosnia; for every Cote d’Ivoire, a Syria”.⁴

We would add that for every Iraq and Syria, there is a Nigeria and Lake Chad Region. Instead of learning the ever-present lesson that global suffering directly or indirectly affects all of us, the world’s response to mass atrocities remains uneven, woefully inadequate, and generally a case of “too little, too late”. This response is shaped by geostrategic considerations and by real constraints as to what authorities and citizens can do in any given situation. In short, the dream of “never again”, according to the signage at the National Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington D.C.,

² Treaties, States Parties and Commentaries: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 9 December 1948. International Committee of the Red Cross. <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/ihl/INTRO/357?OpenDocument>. Accessed 26 March 2020.

³ Treaties, States Parties and Commentaries: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 9 December 1948.

⁴ Straus, Scott, “Fundamentals of Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention”, 2016, Washington, D.C., United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 17

is just wishful thinking. While the goal may be in clearer focus than ever before, so the reality remains some distance away.

Data Project & Conclusion

In addition to presenting reports and data, ICON has diligently assembled evidence that has enabled our team of international lawyers to make a *prima facie* case for religious persecution and genocide as committed in Nigeria and to argue the urgent need for international intervention.

Over the years, many scholars, international evidence lawyers, policy makers, humanitarian organizations, government agencies, and specialists have delved into unraveling the existential threats posed by entities of particular concern in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region. However, despite the huge volume of research, analyses, meetings and seemingly endless talk, the killings continue unabated. Many discussion forums and diplomatic dialogues are ongoing, but atrocities and human rights abuses occur daily, millions are displaced and homeless, and over 3 million children are unable to attend school. Added to these statistics we have the shocking visual testimonies of perpetrators and victims and the silent but grim reminders of kidnapped victims who remain prisoners of conscience, like the Chibok girls or those like Leah Sharibu whose plights have garnered international media attention.

The comprehensive research, reports, testimonies, data and legal brief in this project were compiled to elucidate what is really happening in Nigeria and the region and to compellingly show that the atrocities and slaughter of Christians and minority non-Muslim faith communities in aggregate essentially equate to religious persecution and is tantamount to religious-based genocide. This data project was developed as an evidentiary resource for the international community, various governments, concerned agencies and civil society organizations that require objective information and a deontological narrative to both understand the broken and fractured state of Nigeria and to support coordinated international action to address this unfolding tragedy.

As this report will discuss, beyond the legal and policy implications of the United States' human rights commitments there are other important historical and current factors that connect the U.S. to Nigeria and provide national security reasons and interests for intervention—military ties, economic-political interests, potential widespread social strife and civil war, and the spreading of regional instability and mass migration, etc.

As a joint endeavor, this data report was written and compiled by organizations that are at the forefront of advocacy in Nigeria. These individuals and their respective organizations are actively involved in exposing the atrocities and the slaughter currently engulfing Nigeria. Whereas the organizations may have different names, directors, and or locations, the efforts are unified and complimentary. The International Committee on Nigeria (ICON) and our partners are presenting

“...atrocities and human rights abuses occur daily...”

“Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region have been transformed into an epicenter of terrorist activities and a ticking time bomb.”

this comprehensive data tome for the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, NATO and African Union for information, policy considerations and coordinated action on Nigeria.

In summary, Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region have been transformed into an epicenter of terrorist activities and a ticking time bomb. We argue that if Nigeria implodes, so goes the whole of Africa. ICON has effectively assembled evidence that has enabled our team of international lawyers to make a prima facie case that religious persecution/genocide is occurring and to call for the United States to intervene and coordinate an international response to address the growing threat in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region.

Document Organization

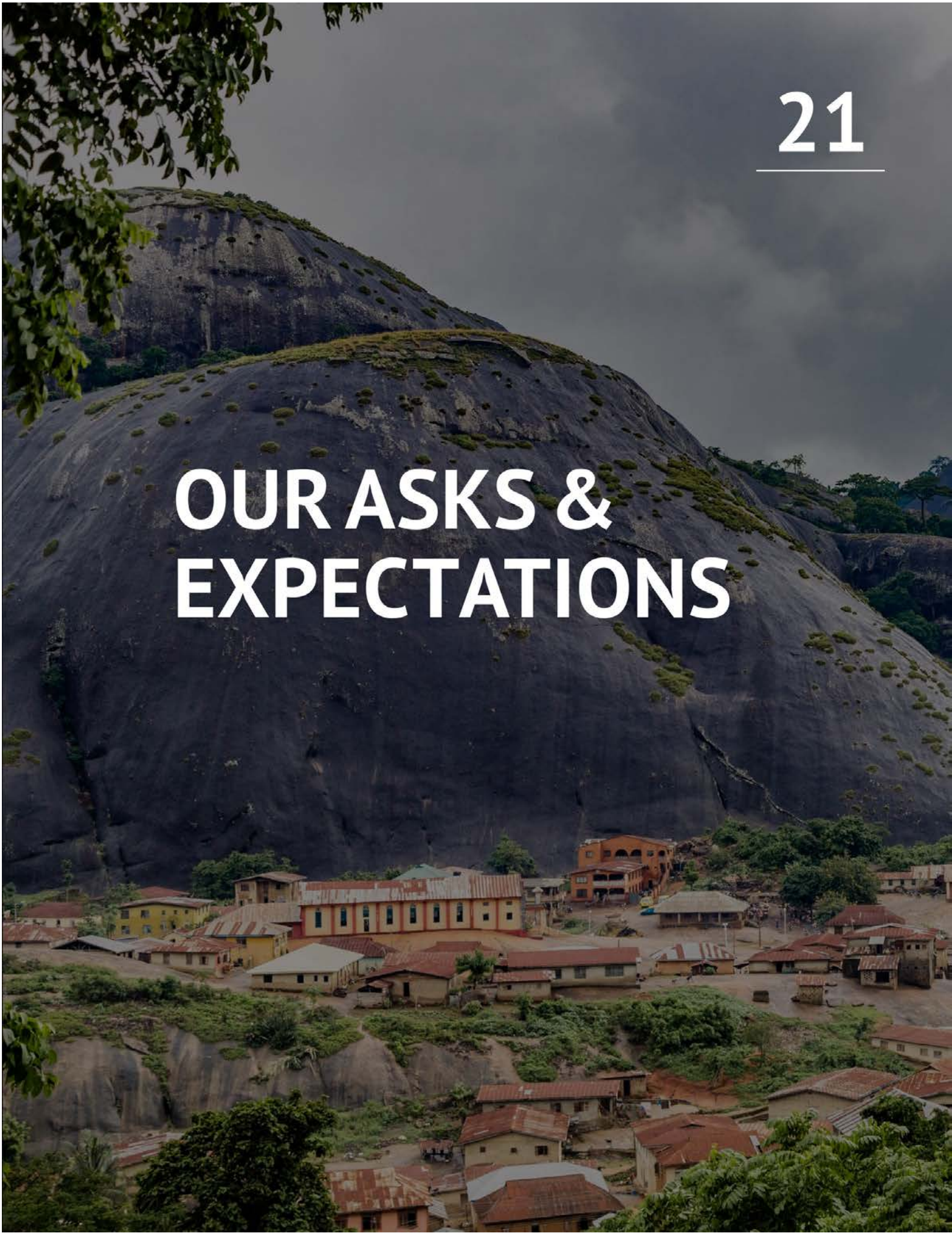
This document is organized into the following sections: 1) Legal Brief—which examines the ethnoreligious crisis in Nigeria and the imperative for international intervention; 2) Nigeria’s Existential Crisis—which discusses the implications of intervention and non-intervention for the International Community; 3) Incidents, with charts and maps; 4) Case Study, along with testimonies and reports; 5) Formal Reports for Nigeria’s Taraba State and Benue State; 6) International Recognition of the USA, UK, and EU; and 7) Appendix consisting of the analyzed data.

Stephen S. Enada
Executive President
International Committee On Nigeria (ICON)

Dr. Richard Ikiebe
President
International Organisation for Peace-building and Social Justice (PSJ)

Ayo Adedoyin,
Director
International Organisation for Peace-building and Social Justice (PSJ) UK

OUR ASKS & EXPECTATIONS





~~SILENT~~
SLAUGHTER

WAR DRUMS

heard through all our
villages, towns, cities,
and homesteads

INSECURITY

across the country

Our Asks & Expectations

There exists in Nigeria a silent slaughter, which is an existential crisis with severe implications for the international community. This report represents the organizations who are at the forefront of advocacy for Nigeria and who are actively involved in exposing the atrocities and the slaughter currently engulfing Nigeria. Whereas our organizations may have different names, directors, &/or locations, our efforts are unified and complimentary.

We are uniquely integrated in our narrative; our research and this report divulges our findings. We are:



International
Committee
On Nigeria

United States (USA)



INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR
PEACE BUILDING AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Nigeria, UK

The situation in Nigeria is dire. The very future of the country is hanging on a precipice. Geopolitical and inter-group tensions have risen so high that any random event could trigger a major catastrophe. More than ever before, Nigerians have become wary of one another. War drums are to be heard throughout all our villages, towns, cities, and homesteads. There is a feeling that our government is complicit in the all-pervading insecurity across the country. The Nigeria government has not been transparent to their citizens by conducting regular communication briefings and opportunities to answer questions on the crisis from press and citizens.

“The situation in Nigeria is dire. The very future of the country is hanging on a precipice.”

What We Expect From the Nigerian Government



- 1** For the Nigeria government to confirm their non-
complicity to the citizens by conducting regular
communication briefings and opportunities to answer
questions on the crisis from press and citizens.
- 2** For a replacement and upgrading of the quality of service chiefs to personnel who can
demonstrably, emphatically and proactively tackle and address the present crisis of
insecurity bringing it to an end and returning the nation to a regular status.
- 3** We ask for culprits of the crimes that are bringing about the insecurities must be caught
and brought to swift and full justice.
- 4** That the government of Nigeria should work with the international committee of
nations to deal with this multi-national crisis in a collaborative manner which includes
the sharing of information / intelligence, training and joint actions.
- 5** That the government should suspend, with immediate effect, the decision to give
visa-free entry for aliens coming into our country. That decision has been perceived,
rightly International Committee On Nigeria (ICON) International Organization for
Peace-building & Social Justice (PSJ) or wrongly as offering free passage to terrorists
and radical Islamists from neighbouring countries and from as far afield as Sudan and
Somalia, free entry into our country, in pursuance of an evil Jihadist ambition to overrun
our country. That decision is fuelling very serious tensions across the country and must
therefore be reversed with immediate effect.
- 6** We ask for a 'national review' of Nigeria's constitution. There are many pointers to
inconsistencies, inequities and jurisprudential mischiefs that compromise the letter
and spirit of our civil association as a political community. It also negates the secular
constitutional order that has underpinned Nigerian democratic federalism since 1960.
That constitution is therefore requires a review for re-adoption or change.
- 7** We ask that a national commission of enquiry be instituted to examine the immediate
and long-term roots of the current security crisis in the country and to devise more
effective measures to contain it. Nigeria today has become the world capital of
kidnapping. Criminality, random violence, rural banditry and genocidal killings have
become the order of the day. Nobody is safe, be they high or be they low. Our land has

become a theatre of war of all against all. The consequences are disastrous in terms of social and economic development.

- 8** We ask that the government puts together substantial funding to rehabilitate all the churches and other vulnerable and targeted community assets that have been destroyed in the Middle Belt and in the North whilst also providing aid to the people of the devastated communities.
- 9** We ask for the establishment of an agency tasked to coordinate the identification of pre-displacement communities that ‘displaced persons’ have originated from and resettle those who want to return.
- 10** We ask for a creation and deployment of a well-articulated and consulted-on plan that makes provision for grazing and ranching by the Pastoralists of Nigerian Citizenry.
- 11** For the government to set up a communications agency, with appropriately attendant and diverse communication tools, for engaging the public and press (briefings and responding to security matters) in a sensitive and respectful manner.

What We Expect From The International Community



- 1** To encourage the Government of Nigeria (GON) to set up a communications agency with appropriately attendant and diverse communication tools for engaging the public and press (briefings and answering questions on matters relating to security) in a sensitive and respectful manner.
- 2** We ask for ‘International observers (people and monitoring tools) and peacekeeping forces (possibly under the auspices of the UN) to be deployed to the troubled hotspots and vulnerable communities of Nigeria and other West African countries.
- 3** To help provide independent verification of the data being published by ‘Conflict Trackers.’
- 4** To help with the Data collation, mapping, categorization and analysis of the various atrocities in order to eliminate ‘fake news’ and predict trends.
- 5** To help to further articulate the actual impact of ‘climate change’ and find joint ways of working to address and tackle them.

- 6** We ask that the international community and multilateral institutions advocate against the culture on impunity that pervades Nigeria with the government and military's failure to prosecute the actors of violence – This advocacy will help to prevent societal breakdown.
- 7** We ask the international actors to conduct an inquiry into allegations against the Nigerian government that they have paid various lobbying firms in the United States and the West to launch a campaign of disinformation and propaganda to portray the regime as a harmless anti-corruption regime. That they have also done all they can to ensure that reports on killings and murderous atrocities in Nigeria never reach the international media.
- 8** We ask the international community to intervene strongly by encouraging and incentivising the Buhari administration to rise up to its responsibilities. They should demand that the government does all it can to stop the targeted killings and persecution of Christians and all other ex-judicial killings of citizens generally.
- 9** We ask that the international community should demand an international commission of enquiry into the murderous atrocities in Nigeria, with a view to diagnosing their root International Committee On Nigeria (ICON) International Organization for Peace-building & Social Justice (PSJ) causes while bringing them to a stop and attributing effective punishment to those behind them.
- 10** We call upon the United States government to have a Special Envoy for Nigeria and the Chad basin region. The role of that Envoy will be to engage with victim communities as well as the relevant government administrations to find practical solutions that work. (It is recommended that he or she should be a fearless diplomat that will impartially investigate the killings and ensure that they are swiftly brought to an end). The EU should also send a Special Representative to work with his American counterpart to find practical solutions that save lives and build confidence that helps in restoring peace in our country. We ask the UK government to do the same as well but give it a different name so it does not clash with the role of the Prime Minister's Special envoy of Freedom of Religion or Belief – e.g. Special Peace Envoy to Nigeria or to West Africa).
- 11** We ask for the International community to offer direct assistance in the search for and rescue of Leah Sharibu and others abducted and enslaved in Nigeria.
- 12** We ask for the international community who are providing aid to Nigeria to focus most of such aid to assist the victims and the vulnerable from Nigeria's insecurity crisis.
- 13** We ask that the various international countries send legislative delegations to Nigeria and the Sahelian countries to gain first-hand know from visiting affected communities and speaking to affected persons 'on-ground' directly. We will like an unclassified report issued at the end of each visit.

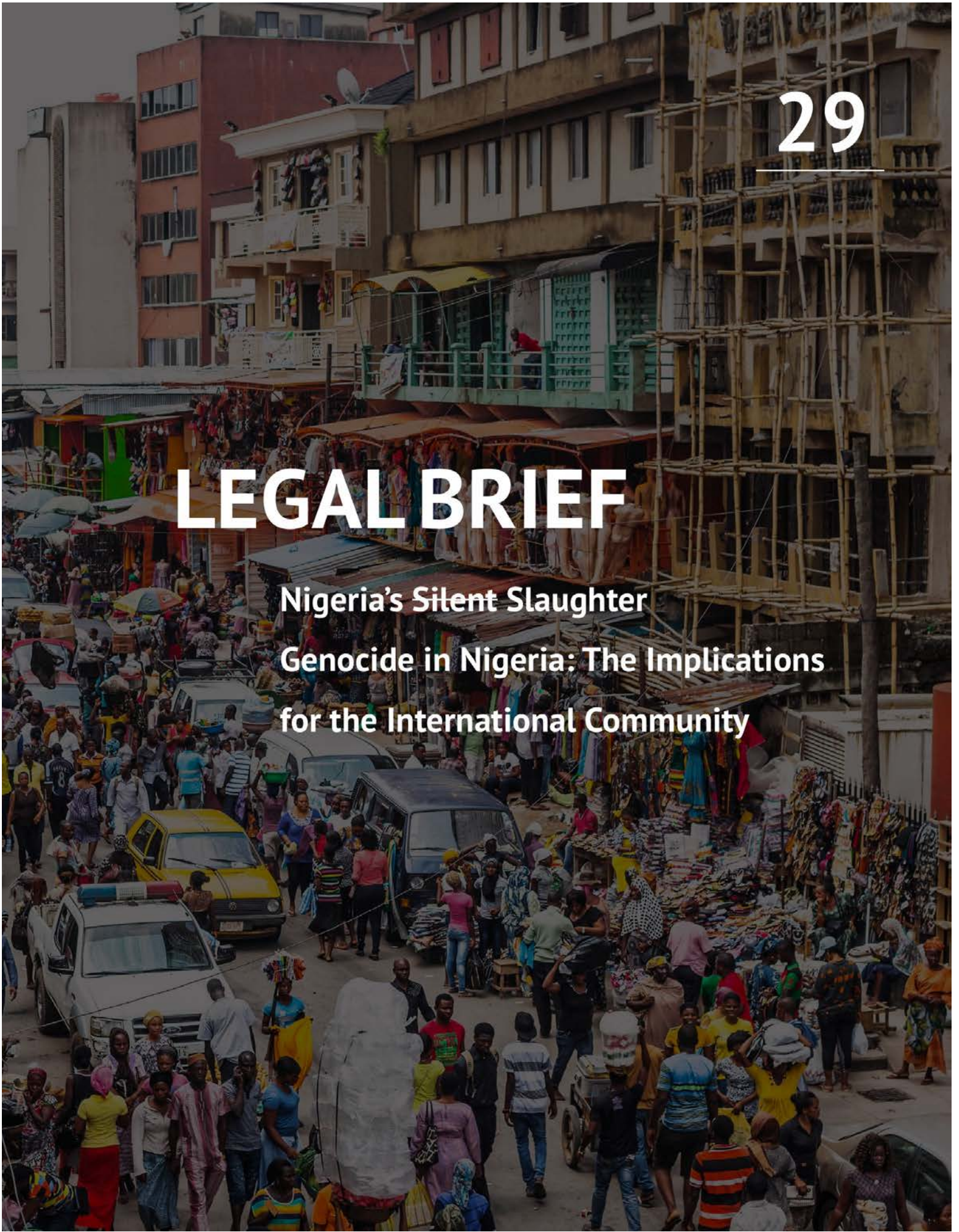
What We Expect From AU, EU, Commonwealth and UN

- 1** We will expect to engage and build the multilateral organisations to do the aforementioned as well.
- 2** We ask for the various nations to encourage their various media services to attend and impartially report on the realities they are seeing / experiencing so as to break the perceived 'wall of silence'.

LEGAL BRIEF

Nigeria's Silent Slaughter

Genocide in Nigeria: The Implications
for the International Community





BURNING

over 100 churches in
Taraba were burned down

ANTI-CHRISTIAN

some of the worst atrocities
inflicted on churchgoers
anywhere in the world

FORCED

to convert to Islam or risk being
killed, raped, or subjected to
gruesome acts of torture

Legal Brief: Genocide in Nigeria



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GENOCIDE IN NIGERIA –

THE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

I. INTRODUCTION

Nigeria came about as a British colony by colonial proclamation. It was not by the voluntary union of federating units unlike the case of the United States of America (USA). That is why in proper description, Nigeria has *constituent* states/units, as opposed to *federating* states/units.¹ Before that union, the entities that formed the colony had existed as independent kingdoms, empires, etc. with diverse ethnic groups, political systems, religious beliefs and cultural values. The original inhabitants of the northern part of Nigeria were Hausa, Kanuri, Bolawa, Ngizim, Mengas, Margi, Buduma and Kotoko. The Fulani people only joined in the 19th Century through trade, jihad and conquest². There were several other heterogeneous ethnic groups in the north around Plateau, Bauchi, Adamawa, Benue, Kogi, Kwara and Niger, but not organized into closely integrated empires². These groups are usually classified as the minorities in the north and they are

¹ The constituent States, in accordance with geopolitical zones are: **North-East:** Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe; **North-Central:** Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger, Plateau; **North-West:** Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara; **South-East:** Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo; **South-South:** Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross-River, Delta, Edo, Rivers; **South-West:** Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo.

² Conquest is one of the 5 ways by which ownership of land may be proved as held by the Supreme Court of Nigeria in *Idundunv. Okumagba* (1976) 10 SC 227.

³ See Federal Republic of Nigeria. History of Nigeria. available at <http://www.nigeria.gov.ng/index.php/2016-04-06-08-38-30/history-of-nigeria>, accessed on 25th September, 2019.

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predominantly Christians, while the Hausa/Fulani people are predominantly Muslims and are said to be in the majority. In the south western part, we have the Yoruba; the Igbo people inhabit the south eastern part, while there are several other heterogeneous ethnic groups in the central part of the south commonly called the South-South. However, there are three major tribes in Nigeria - Hausa/Fulani, Yoruba and Igbo.

For the purpose of this narrative, it is important to emphasize that the Fulani people were not originally part of the tribes in Nigeria. Following the 19th century jihad of Uthman Dan Fodio (a Fulani), the Hausa territories were conquered and the Sokoto Caliphate was established through. Usman Dan Fodio captured Gobir in 1808 after executing its king; extended the conquest to other Hausa kingdoms and replaced their kings (Sarki) with Sultan and Emirs; and ruled over them after establishing the Sokoto caliphate. It has been stated that success of the jihad of Uthman Dan Fodio was one of the religious triumphalism that aimed at expanding the caliphate to other parts of Nigeria in the “the irrevocable bid to dip the Quran into the Atlantic Ocean in Lagos”³. The jihad was therefore a full blown Islamization agenda. Attempts to extend the caliphate southwards met with resistance in some places and some measure of success in other places. Those that could not resist the jihad surrendered their ancestral land. The caliphate thereafter became a dominant force in the north; and the indirect rule introduced by the colonialists suited the caliphate system. The colonial administration thereafter created the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria and the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The amalgamation of the two Protectorates by Lord Frederick Lugard in 1914 resulted into the union called Nigeria that has existed till date. The Nigeria’s attainment of

³See Nmah, Patrick Enoch and Amanambu, Uchenna Ebony. A Critical Analysis of the Effects of the 1804 Usman Dan Fodio's Jihad on Inter-Group Relations in the Contemporary Nigerian State. *International Journal of Religion & Human Relations* Vol. 9 No 1 June, 2017, 47-71.

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independence from colonial rule on 1st October, 1960, and that of republican status in 1963 have brought no concomitant liberation of the country from ethno-religious crises or adequate economic and political development; notwithstanding attempts by most of the previous governments and the current governments at the Federal and State levels to introduce economic, political and social reforms.

Pioneer nationalists of the Nigerian state were preoccupied with agitations for independence; they did not consider the imperative of negotiating the future of a country endowed with diversities. Shortly after independence, Nigeria started experiencing series of violent conflicts motivated by political and ethno-religious sentiments. The many years of military rule exacerbated the already bad situation as it did not allow citizens to constructively engage in discussions that would turn diversities into resource opportunities. Thereafter, other dimensions of criminality crept into the conflicts as religious and ethnic identities take centre stage in the political and economic empowerment. As a result, agitations for self-determination in some parts of the country, exemplified by the activities of the Independent People of Biafra (IPOB) and the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), amongst others, have over the years been militarily suppressed. At a point in the past, the whole country was drawn into a civil war on account of the clamour for self-determination with external manifestation. Notably, this issue still subsists and is, unarguably, one of the albatrosses of the Nigerian Federation. It was taken for granted that the 46 years of British rule over the amalgamated Nigeria up till the independence in 1960, the Republicanism of 1963 as well as years of military rule, the experience and lessons from the civil war fought between 1967 and 1970, the idea of a jihad or continuation of the 1804 jihad or one ethnic group wanting to dominate the other or others have altogether made it impossible for the various government policies to unite the country. It is believed that in order to ensure the

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dominance of the Hausa/Fulani in governance, the then colonial administration in Nigeria deliberately suppressed the progressives and nationalist groups from the south for daring to request for independence; and as part of the punishment for the nationalists, handed over a polity fraught with dishonest census figures, political gerrymandering and favouritism in the appointment into the public service in favour of the Northern Region, as a reward for the northerners' loyalty to the colonial administration. Thus, it logically follows that with the distorted systemic structure in favour of the Hausa/Fulani, it is possible to revisit the 1804 agenda while the other ethnic groups believe that constitutionalism has brought into existence a true federation based on equity, fairness and justice.

As at 1804 when jihad was unveiled, the United Nations (UN) was non-existent; thus, there was nothing like international law-recognised fundamental rights until 1948 when the UN made the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) which guarantees some basic fundamental rights for every individual in the world. In addition, there are several conventions and resolutions passed by the various organs of the UN to ensure that the rights of individuals are not only promoted and protected but also guarantee good governance. At the regional level, we have the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Charter) which came into force on 21stOctober, 1986. The UDHR is embodied in Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 as altered. The African Charter has, in accordance with section 12 of the Constitution, been domesticated in Nigeria as African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights Act. The drive for Islamisation of Nigeria through the jihad of 1804, notwithstanding the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights Act and the

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Nigerian Constitution, has now manifested as the Jama'at Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Da'wah wa'l-Jihad commonly called Boko Haram, Fulani herdsmen's attacks and even the Sharia controversy.

Certainly, if the Nigerian Government does not act adequately under the applicable laws such as performing the obligations under the Constitution, and the prosecution of offenders under the Criminal Code, Penal Code, Anti-Torture Act, Terrorism (Prevention) Act, as amended, etc., a fortiori it is impossible to deal with these menaces under the UN Charter, the Genocide Convention and the Rome Statute, none of which has the force of law except to the extent of which any of them has been enacted into law by the National Assembly by virtue of section 12 of the Nigerian Constitution, as altered. Hence this formal and urgent request for international intervention in dealing with the pogrom and attacks against the Christians and minority groups in Nigeria. While the country is trying to manage the concerns engendered by the clamour for self-determination, two violent extremist groups have emerged to exacerbate an already deteriorating situation. The first was the emergence in 2002 of Boko Haram,² religiously committed to the rejection of western education and the enthronement of Islam as the only religion in Nigeria. Boko Haram was adjudged a terrorist organisation on 4th June, 2013, under the Terrorism (Prevention) Act, 2011, as amended; and as at 2018, it was rated the world's 2nd deadliest terrorist organisation after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).³ The second was the emergence of an equally menacing group, popularly styled 'Fulani Herdsmen,'⁴ responsible for an orgy of bloodbath and massive

² The term "Boko Haram" is a pejorative or denigrating term used to refer to a terrorist group, meaning "Western education is forbidden/sinful/sacrilegious". The real name of the terrorist group is "Jama'at ul Ahl isunnah Lidda'awati wa'l-Jihad": "People committed for the propagation of the Prophet's teachings and jihad".

³ See Aderemi Ojekunle, 'Nigeria's Boko Haram is still second deadliest terrorist group in the world' *Business Insider*, December 7, 2018 <<https://www.pulse.ng/bi/strategy/strategy-nigerias-boko-haram-is-still-the-second-deadliest-terrorist-group-in-the/fb53bpb>> accessed 16 September, 2019.

⁴ In this paper, the expressions "Fulani herdsmen", 'Fulani ethnic Militia' and 'Fulani herders' are used interchangeably.

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displacements in many States across Nigeria, especially in recent years. Unlike Boko Haram, Fulani herdsmen have not been adjudged a terrorist organization, but labelled a terrorist group.⁵

Over the years, these militant groups have killed thousands of persons and destroyed a lot of properties. It is a notorious fact that there is perpetration of crimes under international law in Nigeria, particularly crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide. Given the poor management of the conflicts and criminalities by successive governments at both Federal and State levels, there is neither sign of the protracted crises abating in the foreseeable future nor probability of prompt and determined international intervention. Whereas the Federal Government claims to be ‘on top of the situation,’ terrorist attacks continue to ravage different parts of the country; and perpetrators appear more emboldened as the political will to professionally investigate the crimes, prosecute the suspects diligently and secure convictions is grossly lacking. We are at risk of making the Rwandan and Sudanese mistakes where the international community stood by pontificating the ‘correct’ labelling of the crimes going on in those areas while *genocidaires* (genocide killers) shot at or slaughtered fellow humans with reckless abandon. The Dafurians in Sudan suffered in the same way when the world did not take drastic action to stop the persecution of the black minority population by the Sudanese Government-backed Arabian militia, the *Janjaweed*.

One word that the Nigerian authorities and international investigators and rapporteurs have not mentioned (or simply refuse to mention) in respect of the protracted violence in Nigeria is “genocide.” Is this a deliberate omission or an oversight? Historically, genocide has evoked emotive reactions, mainly for two reasons: (a) it is such a heinous crime that no one, not even the

⁵Ojekunle (n 3).

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perpetrator, wants to be associated with it; (b) States are skeptical of naming “genocide” the way it is to avoid committing resources to stop it and to punish perpetrators. Instead, government authorities prefer to “substitute” for genocide other crimes such as terrorism, torture, rape and murder, which they purport to be able to comfortably deal with as an issue of law enforcement and adjudication. Such States easily find “cover” under the principle of complementarity embodied in some treaties such as impliedly provided for in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crime of Genocide, 1948, and expressly in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998. Furthermore, States find it convenient to conceal incidents of genocide occurring in their territories for fear of international military intervention to halt it. Essentially, concealing genocide becomes a strategy for States to guard their sovereignty, as it were, and/or to protect their ego of supposed capacity to deal with their internal affairs. The politics of naming genocide something else is one of the main reasons for the inability of States and international organizations to deal with the crime; unfortunately, at the expense of innocent people’s lives and properties. More importantly, genocide denies the right to exist of specific groups – national, racial, ethnic and religious, thereby making it ‘a crime of crimes’ or ‘a crime without a name.’ There is nothing as devastating as losing a group whose identity enjoys some specificity, uniqueness, and permanency that can neither be replaced nor easily replaceable.

Under the international law, certain crimes have attained a certain status of severity such that their prevention and punishment are matters of very serious international concern. Such crimes are inconsistent with the peremptory norms of general international law, i.e. *jus cogens*, which impose “obligation towards all” States (*obligation erga omnes*) to either extradite or prosecute (*aut*

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dedere aut judicare) a perpetrator, as extradition enables another State to prosecute a perpetrator.⁶ Some of the *jus cogens* norms include prohibition of, or protection from, war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, slavery, piracy, colonial rule and aggression. Any State may apprehend, prosecute and punish perpetrators of such crimes regardless of the territory in which the crime was committed and the nationality of the perpetrator or of the victim, including stateless perpetrators and stateless victims. The challenge in determining *jus cogens*, universal jurisdiction, and especially requirements for the application of the *aut dedere aut judicare* doctrine is more political in practice than strictly legal. On this controversial note, it is argued that aside from the offences of piracy and grave violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and (and possibly the Protocol I of 1977), there is no clear obligation under the customary international law acceptable to all or most States to either prosecute or extradite a suspect on account of other international crimes in the absence of a treaty or at least of a national legislation so providing.⁷ However, an equally strong contrary view exists, for example, in the context of a right to exercise universal jurisdiction.⁸

⁶ For more insights, see *Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co. Ltd. (Belg. v. Spain)*, 1970 I.C.J. 3, 32 (Feb.5). See also M Cherif Bassiouni, "International Crimes: Jus Cogens and Obligatio erga Omnes" *Law and Contemporary Problems* (1996) 59 (4), available at

<<https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1016&context=lcp>> accessed 8 September 2019.

⁷ For more on the different sides to the issue, see Miša Zgonec-Rozej and Joanne Foakes, "International Criminals: Extradite or Prosecute" *Chatham House Briefing Paper*, July 2013

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/International%20Law/0713bp_prosecute.pdf>, accessed 10 September 2019; Louise Arimatsu, "Universal Jurisdiction for International Crimes: Africa's Hope for Justice?" *Chatham House Briefing Paper* April 2010. <<https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/International%20Law/bp0410arimatsu.pdf>> accessed 10 September 2019; David A Sadoff, *Bringing International Fugitives to Justice: Extradition and its Alternatives* (Oxford University Press 2016).

⁸ For instance, Panov holds the opinion, based on his analyses of state practice and *opinio juris*, that certain international crimes have evolved customary *aut dedere aut judicare* duty. The author listed those crimes as 'prohibition of torture, genocide, grave breaches of international humanitarian law, including war crimes, and crimes against humanity.' See Stoyan Minkov Panov, 'The Obligation *aut dedere aut judicare* ('extradite or prosecute') in International Law: Scope, Content, Sources and Applicability of the Obligation "Extradite or Prosecute"' (Being a thesis submitted to the University of Birmingham for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) January 2016). See also the case of *Attorney-General of Israel v Eichmann*, 36 ILR 277, 307 (Israel Supreme Court 1962).

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The alleged involvement of the State and non-State actors in the commission of crimes under international law in Nigeria has complicated an already complex situation. Consequently, the situation beckons the urgent need for a neutral and impartial third-party intervention, especially the UN and its key organs, the military and economic superpowers, and regional/sub-regional international organizations of intergovernmental character. In a globalized world, international law serves as a binding cord; State sovereignty diminishes to accommodate the common interests of the global community concretized by a mixture of consent, consensus and compelling norms. However, there is no source of international law under which a State or international institution can intervene in any event that occurs in the territory of another State except with the consent of the forum State.

Proceeding from the foregoing, this paper contextualizes the atrocities of *Boko Haram* and Fulani herdsmen perpetrated in Nigeria within the ambit of international law. Responses from the Nigerian security forces have been very weak and discouraging, and have rather escalated the problems. The Nigerian State has a constitutional responsibility to provide welfare and security for the citizenry being “the primary purpose of government.”⁹ Because lives and livelihoods are at stake, it is high time the international community takes serious interest in the issues of Nigeria. Thus, the world has a moral and legal responsibility to prevent crimes under international law, to protect persons and groups from harm, and to punish perpetrators. The paper argues that the basis

⁹ See section 14 (2) (b) of Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Cap C23, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004, as altered. This provision falls under Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy. The following public officers take oaths of allegiance and oaths of office “to be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Federal Republic of Nigeria”, “to protect and defend the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria” and to “strive to preserve the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy”: President, Governor, Vice President, Minister, Commissioner, Special Adviser, Member of the National Assembly or of House of Assembly of a State and Judicial Officers. See the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. These oaths are in addition to the fundamental right to life guaranteed by section 33 (1) and of freedom of thought, conscience and religion guaranteed by section 38 (1) – (3) of the Constitution.

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of intervention is the neglect of the Nigerian State to prosecute alleged perpetrators. The victims of the crises are mainly the Christian population and the minority ethnic groups in Nigeria, and hence the need for remedial actions under the international law. The emphasis is on Northern Nigeria, a region where religious intolerance is more pronounced in the country.

II. HISTORY, MOTIVATIONS AND IDEOLOGIES OF THE BOKO HARAM AND FULANI HERDSMEN

The Boko Haram sect, which has been dubbed ‘the most violent phenomenon of the Nigerian Fourth Republic’¹⁰, was founded at the turn of the century by one Mohammed Yusuf, described as ‘a Salafist preacher notorious for his rejection of western education and government employment’.¹¹ Perhaps, it is Fineman¹² that gives us a better account of the origin of the Boko Haram sect. According to him:

The group emerged as an upshot of a clash between the moderate Islamic teachings of Sheikh Jafaar Adam at the MohammaduNdimi Mosque in Maiduguri-Borno State in Nigeria’s North East and the more militant interpretations of the Qur’an by his disciple, Mohammed Yusuf who founded the Sect in 2002.¹³

It was Mohammed Yusuf’s extremist inspiration to create a new order, in which the impoverished would inherit the earth, which led to his expulsion from the Ndimi mosque in 2002. Later in the year, Yusuf built a mosque in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State in the north eastern part of Nigeria, to propagate his own teachings against Western education. His teachings attracted many

¹⁰ See Hillary Matfess, ‘Boko Haram: History and Context’ published October 2017 and available at <<https://oxfordre.com/africanhistory/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190277734.001.0001/acrefore-e-119?print=pdf>> accessed 10 September 2019.

¹¹ Ibid. The Arabic meaning of Boko Haram bears eloquent testimony to the group’s rejection of western education and the resort to jihad as a way of enthroning the kind of regime they desire.

¹² GG Fineman, ‘Nigeria’s Boko Haram and its Security Dynamics in the West African Sub-Region’ *Journal of Language, Technology and Entrepreneurship in Africa* (2018)(9)(1), 102 – 131.

¹³ Ibid at 105.

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dissatisfied youths who, having been indoctrinated to believe that Western education is forbidden, rejected the Western schools which they were already attending. Boko Haram is, therefore, ideologically opposed to Western education as it is to Western culture and civilization.¹⁴

Beginning initially as a peaceful, dissident and anti-corruption group in Maiduguri, Boko Haram subsequently became more radicalized. In July 2009, the sect in an uproar clashed with the Nigerian military forces, culminating in the arrest, incarceration and eventual execution of its founder and leader, Yusuf. Abubakar Shekau succeeded Yusuf by assuming the leadership of the sect which has since carried out deadly attacks on churches, mosques, schools, markets and other places. However, Boko Haram gained international attention in 2014 when they kidnapped about 270 schoolgirls from their college dormitory in Chibok town, Borno State. This egregious act was to repeat itself when some other schoolgirls in Dapchi, Yobe State, were equally abducted by the sect in similar circumstances.¹⁵ Presently, it is probably correct to state that the Boko Haram sect has transmuted from a mere 'local insurrectionary group to a terrorist group with international affiliations'¹⁶ and its operations have gone beyond the shores of Nigeria.¹⁷

The Fulani herdsmen or herders, on the other hand, are a nomadic people spread across 15 countries in West and Central Africa, including Senegal, Mali, Guinea, Nigeria, Benin, Cameroon,

¹⁴ Ibid. Ironically, Mohammed Yusuf himself was trained in Western education.

¹⁵ For details, visit <<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/259646-boko-haram-attack-kidnap-dapchi-schoolgirls-occurred-residents-school-staff.html>> accessed 19 September 2019.

¹⁶ Ibid. In the ensuing parts of this document we argue, from a strict legal standpoint and based on available statistics, that the Boko Haram sect is a terrorist organization whose activities are genocidal and crimes against humanity in terms of relevant international instruments.

¹⁷ Fineman, for example, makes the following remarks regarding the international affiliations of Boko Haram: 'Boko Haram has since established links various terrorist formations and has receiving human and material resources support from them. The group is affiliated to such other armed groups as the *Ansar Dine*, *al-Qaeda* of Mali in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and the Movement for Unity and *Jihad* in West Africa (MUJAO) (UNSC, 2015). It's allegiance to the Islamic States of Iraq (ISIS), the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and its association with Al Qaida, the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and *Jama'atu Ansarul Muslimina Fi Biladis-Sudan* (Ansaru) are strong indications of its external expansions and linkages (Elbagir *et al.*, 2015; Aljazeera, 2015).'

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Ghana, Mauritania, etc.¹⁸ Akpor-Robaro and Lanre-Babalola, for instance, note that they are herders or pastoralists and that they are styled ‘Fulani herdsmen’ because of their engagement in animal rearing as their major occupation and source of livelihood.¹⁹ Like their Boko Haram counterparts, the Fulani herdsmen are predominantly Muslims²⁰ and exhibit fundamentalist tendencies substantially similar to those of the Boko Haram sect. After chronicling certain attributes of the attacks perpetrated by the Fulani herdsmen in Nigeria for several decades now, Akpor-Robaro and Lanre-Babalola do not mince words in describing the attacks as terrorist acts in line with the law as follows,²¹

Evidently, from the accounts, the Fulani herdsmen attacks on Nigerian people have been a horrible experience over the last 20 years and have created tension particularly in the north-central and north-eastern part of the country, with successive increased magnitude and spread of efforts and actions that they have displayed from 2010 till date. The scale of deaths attributable to Fulani herdsmen attacks across the country far outweigh the amount of deaths that had been caused by any terrorist group or militant group that currently exist or ever existed in Nigeria, including the notorious Boko-Haram insurgents.²²

III. THE MULTI-LAYERED NARRATIVE OF THE BOKO HARAM/FULANI HERDSMEN VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA

(a) A Popular, but Skewed, Narrative of the Atrocities

¹⁸ For details on the history of the Fulani Herdsmen in Nigeria, in particular, see Elizabeth Soriola, ‘History of Fulani Herdsmen in Nigeria and Today’s Crisis’ *Legit* <<https://www.legit.ng/1151632-history-fulani-herdsmen-nigeria-todays-crisis.html>> accessed 19 September, 2019

¹⁹ MOM Akpor-Robaro and FO Lanre-Babalola, ‘Nomadic Fulani Herdsmen Turn Terrorists? Exploring the Situation and the Security Implications for Nigeria’ *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* (2018)(23)(7), 47 – 57.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid. According to the authors, ‘[t]he analysis of the characteristics of terrorist groups and their activities vis-a-vis the activities and modus operandi of the herdsmen in Nigeria greatly support the argument by many people that their activities are terrorists in nature’.

²² Ibid

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There are different narratives in respect of the atrocities of the *Boko Haram* sect and the Fulani ethnic militia in Nigeria.²³ In this segment, some of these narratives shall be examined and the real reasons for this seemingly unending cycle of violence in the country shall be chronicled. Firstly, it is often contended that poverty is responsible for militancy amongst the populace. After all, a hungry man is said to be an angry man, so says an adage. That being so, it is often submitted that members of Boko Haram sect and, by extension, their Fulani militia counterparts are victims of economic malaise in Nigerian who have taken to violence against a system or state that has failed to provide decent livelihood for them.²⁴ Secondly, the bloodletting orchestrated by Fulani militia, in particular, is often explained away in terms of the impact of climate change and desertification which have created conflict over arable land between the Fulani pastoralists and local farmers.²⁵ Thirdly, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons arising from the Syrian and Libyan crises has been described as another cause of the violence in Nigeria.²⁶ Fourthly, the political class is often quick to explain the violence away as product of some desperate politicians who sow seeds of discord in order to gain political power.

Speaking on the above issues, Agnes Callamard²⁷, United Nations Special Rapporteur for Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, observes as follows:

²³For details on some of these theories or narratives, see Simeon HO Alozieuwa, 'Contending Theories on Nigeria's Security Challenge in the Era of Boko Haram Insurgency' *Peace and Conflict Review*; Jacob Zenn, 'Boko Haram's Fluctuating Affiliations: Future Prospects for Realignment with al-Qa 'ida' in Jacob Zenn, *Boko Haram Beyond the Headlines: Analyses of Africa's Enduring Insurgency* (Combating Terrorism Center, 2018)

²⁴See, for example, <<https://www.pri.org/stories/2012-01-17/nigeria-boko-haram-violence-has-many-causes>> accessed 19 September 2019.

²⁵ See JL Allen, 'Nigeria Diocese Facing Islamic Militia Attack says "Enough is Enough!"' *Crux* 8 August 2019 <<https://cruxnow.com/church-in-africa/2019/08/08/nigeria-diocese-facing-islamic-militia-attacks-says-enough-is-enough/>> accessed 19 September 2019.

²⁶See Fineman(n 13).

²⁷Agnes Callamard, 'End of Visit Statement of the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions on her Visit to Nigeria', 2nd September, 2019 <<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/end-visit-statement-special-rapporteur-extrajudicial-summary-or-arbitrary-executions>>, accessed 13th September, 2019.

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Weak rule of law and its brewing crisis are intertwined with, result from, and come on top of, a nation-wide population explosion and increased rates of extreme poverty which characterises the reality for roughly half of the Nigerian population. This is exacerbated by the spreading environmental degradation and desertification evident throughout West Africa. It is also fed by the increasing proliferation of small and military-grade weapons made readily available as a result of regional instability and originating, according to some reports, from as far as the Libyan conflicts.²⁸

We must admit that the above narrative is, to some extent, a plausible (or possible) explanation of the violence. It is, however, submitted that these issues, though genuine in some cases, only mask the real causes of the *Boko Haram* and Fulani militia's activities in the country. They have been employed as convenient smokescreen by the sponsors and architects of the violence. Therefore, the main reasons for the series of carnage by the *Boko Haram* sect and the Fulani ethnic militia have been identified and set forth hereunder.

(b) Real Reasons for the Situation: Religious and Ethnic Persecution?

Available literature on the activities of *Boko Haram* shows clearly that the sect is an Islamist group committed to the enthronement of Islam as the only religion sanctioned by God. Abubakar Shekau, the sect's leader, does not mince words in stating the objectives of his group. He has couched the violence as a war (*jihad*) between the faithful and the infidels. His aim is clearly the establishment of a caliphate under the effective control of his sect where every non-

²⁸Ibid. Callamard also rightly observes in paragraph 33 of the Statement that '[t]he farmer-herder conflict may have become or will become Nigeria's gravest security challenge owing to the following factors: 1) the number of casualties and the extent of the existing humanitarian crisis; 2) the rapid geographical spread of the violence and killings, extending now well into Southern and North Western States; 3) the ethno-religious dimensions of the conflict and the many toxic rhetoric that seek to explain and justify the killings; 4) the seemingly intractable problem of the shrinking arable lands as a result of desertification; 5) the sub-regional tentacles of the conflict with similar problems reported in other countries of the sub-region; 6) the potential for greater propagation of the conflict due to the accessibility of weapons and the existence of ethno-religious narratives.'

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Muslim will either convert to Islam or be killed. After the kidnapping of the Chibok girls, for example, Shekau released a video with the following message:

All those clerics are to be killed for following democracy, all of them are infidels. I will tell Muslims what Allah wants them to do. We are anti-Christians, and those that deviated from Islam, they are forming basis with prayers but infidels... To the people of the world, everybody should know his status, it is either you are with us Mujahedeen or you are with the Christians. The likes of Obama, Lincoln, Clinton, Jonathan, Aminu Kano. They are your fathers of democracy, the likes of Tafawa Balewa. It is Usman Dan Fodiyo that is our own. We know what is happening in this world, it is a jihad war against Christians and Christianity. It is a war against western education, democracy and constitution. We have not started, next time we are going inside Abuja; we are going to refinery and town of Christians. Do you know me? I have no problem with Jonathan. This is what I know in Quran. This is a war against Christians and democracy and their constitution. Allah says we should finish them when we get them.²⁹

Boko Haram, therefore, targets Christians, other non-Muslims and even Muslims opposed to their ideologies of Salafi-Jihad.³⁰ Even prior to 2014, *Boko Haram* had made it clear that they were out to ‘create so much effort to end the Christian presence... to have a proper Islamic state that the Christians won’t be able to stay.’³¹ Consequently, Christians in Nigeria ‘have suffered some of the worst atrocities inflicted on Churchgoers anywhere in the world.’³² This objective is glaring in virtually all operations of *Boko Haram*. For instance, the schoolgirls abducted in Chibok were

²⁹Ewelina Ochab, ‘Situation in Nigeria: Phase Three of the Preliminary Examination Report on the Admissibility Assessment’ 26th July, 2016, at p. 23

³⁰Ibid.

³¹‘Boko Haram declares “war” on Christians in Nigeria and threatens to eradicate them from parts of the country’, Barnaba said, 6th March 2012, <https://barnabasfund.org/us/news/boko-haramdeclares-“war”-on-christians-in-nigeria-and-threatens-to-eradicate-them-from-parts-of-nigeria>, cited in Bishop of Truro’s Independent Review for the Foreign Secretary of FCO Support for Persecuted Christians, available at

<<https://christianpersecutionreview.org.uk/storage/2019/07/final-report-and-recommendations.pdf>>, accessed 13 September 2019.

³²Ibid.

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predominantly Christians.³³ Chibok itself is a predominantly Christian community. Many of the girls were forced to convert to Islam³⁴ or risked being killed, raped or otherwise subjected to the most gruesome acts of torture. Today, the story of Leah Sharibu, a Christian schoolgirl abducted alongside her mates in Government Science School in Dapchi sometime in 2018, still remains fresh in the minds of many Nigerians. One of the reasons Leah was not released with the others, it was said, was because she refused to convert to Islam.³⁵

In addition to the above, there are documented statistics of *Boko Haram*'s pogrom against churches and Christian communities generally in Nigeria. Okoroafor and Ukpabi³⁶, for example, give graphic details of churches and Christian communities that have come under attacks by the Boko Haram sect since 2011.³⁷ In particular, the authors state that:

Another North-eastern state of Nigeria under siege by Boko Haram is Yobe State. In Damaturu the Yobe State Capital, a neighbourhood called New Jerusalem is a popular abode for Christians. Most Christians consider it a safe heaven (sic) to reside because many Churches are also located there. It has the highest concentration of Christians and non-indigenes. It was therefore not surprising that it was one of the targets of Boko Haram, when they unleashed mayhem on Damaturu and Potiskum on Friday November 4, 2011. It was one of the deadliest attacks ever carried out by Boko Haram, the Islamic fundamentalist sect which has become a thorn in the flesh of the nation. The deadly strike claimed more than 150 lives and rendered thousands of people homeless. Churches like St. Mary's Catholic Church, Living Faith also known as Winners' Chapel, All Saints Anglican Church, Cherubim and Seraphim

³³US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report for 2014, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor <<https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2014religiousfreedom/index.htm#wrapper>> cited in Bishop of Truro's Review, *ibid*.

³⁴'Boko Haram releases new video of kidnapped girls', *The Washington Post*, 12th May 2014, <<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=boko+haram+video+chibok+girls+2014&&view=detail&mid=E6091F52F5CCB1178E7BE6091F52F5CCB1178E7B&&FORM=VRDGAR>>, cited in Bishop of Truro's Review, *ibid*.

³⁵For details of this, see C Oduah 'She refused to convert to Islam: 85 days on, kidnapped schoolgirl Leah Sharibu remains in captivity', CNN, 15th May 2018, <<https://www.edition.cnn.com/2018/05/15/africa/boko-haram-lone-school-girl/index.html>> accessed 13 September 2019.

³⁶CU Okoroafor and MC Ukpabi, 'Boko Haram Insurgency and National Security in Nigeria' *International Journal of Development and Management Review* (2015)(10), 251 – 260.

³⁷*Ibid*. See, for instance, pages 254 – 255.

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Church and the Evangelical Church of West Africa (ECWA) were all razed down.

The statistics above reveal the real intent of Boko Haram. Having pledged allegiance to the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) sometime in 2015,³⁸ Boko Haram shares the same attributes as ISIS. Indeed, it is reported that their tactics and ideologies are the same, to the effect that they want to establish caliphates in their respective domains, while Christians are given the choice to either convert to Islam or die. What then stands out in the midst of all this carnage masterminded by the Boko Haram sect is a desire for the *Islamisation* of Nigeria.

The Fulani ethnic militants, on their part, have engaged in the same anti-Christian violence as their Boko Haram counterparts. The Bishop of Truro's Review, for instance, clearly finds and declares, in unequivocal terms, that the herdsmen are a growing threat to Christian communities in the Middle Belt Region of Nigeria³⁹, where their activities have been most felt, and indeed other parts of the country.⁴⁰ While acknowledging that the conflict cannot simply be viewed from a religious perspective, the Review nevertheless cautions that 'it is equally simplistic not to see the religious dimension as a significantly exacerbating factor and the Fulani attacks have repeatedly demonstrated a clear intent to target Christians, and potent symbols of Christian identity.'⁴¹ The April 2018 murder of two Catholic Priests and 17 other worshippers during an early morning mass at St. Ignatius Catholic Church, Mbalom, Benue State, is testament to the religious dimension of

³⁸See Ochab (note 30).

³⁹The Middle Belt States of Plateau, Benue, Nasarawa, Kaduna and Taraba have, unarguably, borne the brunt of the Fulani herdsmen's terrorist activities, culminating in the loss of lives and livelihoods in these States.

Note: The expression "Middle Belt" is an imprecise term in that its meaning changes with time and circumstances. Originally, it was used to describe minorities in the central part of Northern Nigeria who felt marginalized or dominated by the major ethnic groups. But its members also included minorities from other parts of the North such as Kaduna, Yobe, Kebbi, Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba. Gradually, the term took on both ethnic and religious connotation and became associated with minority struggle against domination in the North. Most of its supporters or members are in the present-day north-central geopolitical zone of the country. It has used some terms at different times to describe itself such as Middle Belt Congress, Middle Belt Movement and Middle Belt Forum.

⁴⁰See Bishop of Truro's Review (n 32) 60.

⁴¹Ibid.

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the Fulani attacks. Recently, Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organisation, has come to the conclusion that the killings of Christians by Fulani militia in Nigeria meet the threshold or standard of genocide.⁴² It submitted a report to the International Criminal Court (ICC) at The Hague, detailing the scale and severity of Fulani attacks against predominantly farming Christian communities, and urging the ICC to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of these dastardly acts.⁴³

IV. A CHRONICLE OF THE ENDLESS ATROCITIES IN NIGERIA: FACTS AND EVIDENCE

(a) Ethno-Religious Violence in Nigeria in Historical Context⁴⁴

Elaigwu identified the critical role of religion and ethnicity in the history of conflict in Nigeria, tracing some of the issues as being inherited, or having originated, from colonial rule. At independence, ethno-regional politics held sway. The Nigerian civil war of 1967-1970 shook the foundation of the Nigerian State. The civil war occurred after a bloody military coup on 15th January, 1966, by mainly young Army officers of Igbo extraction, led by Major Chukwuma Kaduna Nzeogwu.⁴⁵ The major casualties of the coup were northerners, thereby reinforcing the fear that the intention was to actualize Igbo dominance over other people. However, there was a counter-coup led by another Army officer of Igbo extraction, Major-General Johnson Umunakwe Aguiyi-Ironsi, who became the first military Head of State and abolished the federal structure; and,

⁴²See Samuel Smith, 'Fulani Killings of Christians in Nigeria Meets Standards of Genocide', *The Christian Post* <<https://www.christianpost.com/news/fulani-killings-of-nigerian-christians-meets-standard-for-genocide-jubilee-campaign-says.html>> accessed 13 September 2019.

⁴³Ibid.

⁴⁴Many of the examples of atrocities in Plateau from 2001 to 2010 as presented by media reports and scholarly works were culled from the master's thesis of Matthias Zechariah, "Genocide under International Criminal Law: Past, Present and Future Concerns in Africa" (Being a thesis submitted to the School of Postgraduate Studies, University of Jos, Jos Nigeria in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Laws, March 2011).

⁴⁵Nzeogwu had grown up in the northern part of Nigeria, which incidentally, was reflected in his middle name. He was of the Igbo stock in today's Delta State.

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pursuant to the Unification Decree (Decree 34 of 1966), introduced a unitary system of government. The Eastern Region, with a predominantly Igbo population, declared a Republic of Biafra in 1967. The Federal Government reacted by crushing the secessionist movement. Many people died in the war due to military killings and starvation/famine⁴⁶. Biafra mounted propaganda and diplomatic interfaces to garner “sympathizers;” and the sympathizers believed that “it was a war between the Northern Muslims and the Biafran Christians despite the fact that the Federal Government was led by a devout Christian.”⁴⁷ Biafra alleged that the government was perpetrating acts of pogrom and genocide against them and that they were victims of series of injustice.⁴⁸ For them, the secession from Nigeria was their own form of self-determination.⁴⁹ In respect of the Northern Region, for example, Elaigwu says:

The nature of the Nigerian society dictated the degree of religious tolerance. In the Northern region, the legacy of the Usman Dan Fodio Jihad still remained. Often the political institutions established by Dan Fodio were strengthened by the colonial authorities. Thus, the Emirate system was further entrenched and consolidated by colonial rule in order to achieve their goal of law and order for purposes of control and exploitation, The traditional rulers were partners in exploitation with the colonial authorities... the line between political and religious heads in these emirates was very thin. In fact, the Sultan of Sokoto is still the religious head of the Muslims in Nigeria as well as the traditional political leader of the Sokoto Emirate.⁵⁰

Elaigwu points out the security implications of this fusion of religion and politics, thus:

Since there was hardly any distinction between religion and politics in the Islamic Emirates of the Northern Region, any extension of the Emirate rule

⁴⁶ See, e.g. *Harver World Encyclopedia* (Harver ES 1975) 1833.

⁴⁷ Michael Crowther and Guda Abdullahi, *Nigeria: An Introduction to its History* (Longman Group 1979) 203.

⁴⁸ See Chinua Achebe, *There was a Country: A Personal History of Biafra* (Penguin Books Ltd 2012) 67, 82-83, 85, 92, 95, 134, 137, 144, 148, 212, 217, 219, 262. The population of Biafra included other ethnic groups, for example: the Efik, Igbibio, Ijaw, Ikwerre, Andoni, Agbo, Degema, Egbema, Eket, Ekoi, Ibeno, Ikom, Iyalla, Kana, Mbembe, Uyanga, and Yako: see Achebe, *ibid* 150.

⁴⁹ *Ibid* 124, 229.

⁵⁰ J Isawa Elaigwu, *The Shadow of Religion on Nigerian Federalism: 1960-93* (NCIR Monograph Series No. 3) (National Council on Intergovernmental Relations 1993) 6. At the time of writing, Professor Elaigwu was Director-General of the National Council on Intergovernmental Relations (NCIR). For further details on religious violence, see I IsawaElaigwu, *The Politics of Federalism in Nigeria* (Aha Publishing House Ltd 2005) 170-202.

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to non-Muslim areas meant that new areas of conflict were being opened up. Thus, when the British administration extended the Indirect Rule administration to non-Muslim areas and legitimised the authority of the Emir to appoint traditional rulers (usually faithful Fulani and Muslim aides of the Emir) for the so-called 'pagan' societies, they were also creating new areas of conflict. The experiences in Gongola, Bauchi, Kaduna and other states of today, illustrate this point.⁵¹

He further remarks that in the Western Region, the three religions (traditional religion, Islam and Christianity) existed with minimal conflict; and that:

religion and politics were not really fused in traditional Yoruba society. If the Alaafin of Oyo symbolized political authority, the Ooni of Ife epitomised religion in traditional Yoruba. In the same family, it is not unusual to have each religion represented. It is common to have a Muslim father, a Christian mother, and a Muslim daughter, a son who worships 'Ifa' or 'Oshun' and a Christian daughter. If anything, among the Yorubas it seems that the traditional religion provides a common factor. As many objective observers will confirm, it is not unusual for both Christians and Muslims to visit the 'babalawo' or the priest of traditional religion (at times referred to as 'juju' priest in the end).⁵²

In the Eastern Region, at independence (First Republic), there was no substantial conflict between the dominant religions: Christianity and traditional religion.⁵³ Where conflicts existed, they were intra-religious conflicts resulting from "competition" among Christian denominations.⁵⁴ In contrast, the case of the Northern Nigeria has been different as rightly observed as follows:

The ostensibly religious conflict in Kafanchan in 1987 was only the religious face of a political reaction by the Southern Zaria against Fulani rule. Ironically, it is in the former Northern region that the most violent inter-religious group crises have taken place in Nigeria. Similarly, the most devastating intra-religious violence has also been geographically located in the former Northern region. Our contention is that where there is a convenient matrimony between religion and politics, where religion

⁵¹ Ibid, 5-6.

⁵² Ibid, 6-7.

⁵³ Ibid, 7.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

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legitimizes politics and vice versa, the conflicts are usually more serious and enduring over time.⁵⁵

The author chronicles series of religious violence in Nigeria from 1980-1993 (mostly in the northern part of the country), caused by religious intolerance. He starts with the one in Zaria, Kaduna State in May 1980 and ends with the attacks by the Kalakato religious sect in Funtua, Katsina State in January 1993.⁵⁶ His painstaking narration of the contours of ethno-religious conflicts in Nigeria and particularly in the Northern Region has been confirmed by *Plateau Patriots* in many material particulars. The latter group has narrated series of religious conflicts in the country; and in some of the instances, they use language that suggests “genocide” or other grave violations of human rights.⁵⁷ On the history of religious crises in Nigeria (1978-1999), *Plateau Patriots* assert that:

From 1804, the beginning of the Islamic jihad till around 1901, when British colonial forces eventually ‘pacified’ the North, the ethnic minorities in this area had successfully warded off the encroachment of the dominant Hausa Fulani and their feudal rule. Owing to the adoption of indirect rule ... method by the British colonizers in the North many hitherto unconquered territories of the ethnic minorities were brought under native authorities. Operating under the umbrella of the colonial government these native authorities used their administrative control to bring these fiercely independent republicans within the feudal orbit.⁵⁸

⁵⁵ Ibid, 6.

⁵⁶ Ibid, 11-14.

⁵⁷ Rotgak Gofwen and Jonathan Ishaku (eds), *State of Emergency: Our Stand By Plateau Patriots* (Revised Edition with Complete Text, Annotation and Appendix) (St Stephen Book House Inc 2006) (copy on file with authors).

⁵⁸ Ibid, 3. Both biologically and historically, the fusion of Hausa and Fulani into “Hausa-Fulani” or “Hausa/Fulani” is a grave error. Hausa is a separate ethnic group from Fulani. A typical Hausa person and a typical Fulani person will not claim to be of an ethnic stock of the other. The use of Hausa-Fulani appellation is a contraption of the elite or the urban folk to galvanize religious support for political and economic benefits, including fighting for religious causes. Even in terms of physical characteristics/looks, except for the incidence of intermarriage and genetic alterations that all humans are susceptible to occasionally, a typical Hausa person looks strikingly different from a typical Fulani person. In fact, physically, a Hausa person looks like one of the minorities they often have conflicts with, while a Fulani person looks more or less like the “Caucasoid” race. They also have clear linguistic differences. The superficiality and the politics of the ethnic merger of Hausa and Fulani is evident when we see that the Fulani language (*Fulfulde*) and traditional dresses have been subsumed into the Hausa language and culture especially in the courts of the Sultan, of the emirates, in government houses and in most towns and cities in the northern part of Nigeria. The Sultan and the emirs are Fulani – the descendants of the legendary 19th century jihadist, Sheik Uthman Dan Fodio; but it seems the Hausa language has taken over their mother tongue. Minorities in the northern states of Nigeria have also consciously or unconsciously been assimilated into the Hausa language and traditional dresses; some of them go as

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Turaki⁵⁹ and Logams⁶⁰ have recounted the discrimination and denigration the minority ethnic and religious groups were subjected to in Northern Nigeria both in colonial and post-colonial periods. The minorities were referred to as “pagans” (or the “heathen”) while their Fulani neighbours were regarded as superior intellectually, socially and by their characteristic looks. That scenario created social stratification and feelings of superiority-inferiority complex between the groups: Fulani and Hausa versus minority ethnic groups; or Muslims versus traditionalists (referred to in denigrating terms as “pagans” or “animists”). On account of these developments, many of the so called “pagans” converted to Islam and Christianity, while others have continued to practise their various traditional religions. At independence, the discriminatory and denigrating feelings and practices continued. However, the trajectory of democratic imperatives has ushered in a new dimension to politicking, which requires majority rule over minority or feudal rule. Therefore, in pursuit of relevance, the feudal lords or oligarchies sought another form of relevance through religious means. This was reflected in the insistence by Muslim leaders for inclusion of Sharia legal system in the Constitution and some other statutes. However, the equivalent of Sharia legal system in the southern part of the country is the customary law system which is equally included in the Constitution. As *Plateau Patriots* recall:

Deprived of its powers and perquisites, these relics of feudalism had to look for new ways to survive. They found this in the Islamic legal code. With the impending return to civilian democracy in 1979, therefore, the Caliphate and its political

far us bearing what they call “Hausa name”. In some cases, this acculturation happens at the expense of these minorities’ own languages/dialects and cultural attires. Another error is the thinking that all “northerners” are Hausa and/or are Muslims, or are “Hausa/Fulani”. The Hausa are just one of the numerous ethnic groups in the North. They are also only part of the Muslim community.

⁵⁹ Y. Turaki, *The British Colonial Legacy in Nigeria: A Social Ethical Analysis of the Colonial and Post-Colonial Society and Politics in Nigeria* (Challenge Press 1993) 30-53, 63-65, 60-61, 269-275.

⁶⁰ P.C. Logams, *The Middle Belt Movement in Nigerian Political Development: A Study in Political Identity 1949-1967* (Centre for Middle Belt Studies 2004) 61-62, 77-80, 122-123, 125, 417.

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entourage attempted to recapture their lost glory by demanding for the enshrining of the Sharia Islamic law in the Constitution ...⁶¹

Following the inclusion of Islamic personal law and permission to establish a Sharia Court of Appeal in a State that desires it in the Constitution, religiously-motivated crises persist. For instance, reportedly, in 1979, the Muslim Students Society (MSS) at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria:

took matters into their hands when they rioted on streets of Kaduna and Zaria. They came up with the idea that either Nigeria adopted the rejected Shari'ah law or the country be split up. This bout of religious riots, termed 'Islam-Only' uprising, on account of inscription the rioters defiantly scrawled on walls, led to wanton destruction of property and disruption of academic life of the university. But with hindsight, this was a mere tip of the iceberg.⁶²

Since then, there has been hardly any year in this part of Nigeria when one form of conflict/crisis or another has not occurred. Between 1979 and 1985, scores of religiously-induced violence loomed in Northern Nigeria. The Maitatsine Islamist sect unleashed violence in many States. The "riots" of the group started in Kano and later spread to Borno, Kaduna, Gongola (now the separate States of Adamawa and Taraba) and Bauchi States.⁶³ "These riots cost thousands of lives and property worth millions of Naira."⁶⁴

Other bloody religious riots/disturbances have occurred or reoccurred in different towns and cities, including educational institutions of higher learning, in the northern part of Nigeria.⁶⁵ Some of the riots resulted from attacks by Islamist groups while others were attacks emanating from the demand for implementation of Sharia legal system and reactions thereto, allegation of

⁶¹Gofwen and Ishaku (n 58) 4. The *Plateau Patriots* cited the Sharia fierce debate at the Constituent Assembly in the 1970s prior to the advent of the Second Republic (1979-1983).

⁶² Ibid 5-6.

⁶³ Ibid, 6.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ The instances of violence, riots or disturbances cited below are culled from Gofwen and Ishaku (n 58) 5-11.

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desecration or distortion of the Koran, and elevation of Nigeria's membership of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) from observer to permanent member status. Religion has been quite an emotive issue in Nigeria, especially between Christians and Muslims. Prominent among the major riots were those that broke out following the visit in 1982 of Pope John Paul II, Kafanchan riots (1987), Kaduna Polytechnic rampage by Muslim students in 1988 over the building of a chapel that had been built on campus for Christian students; ABU Zaria students' violence over student union elections in 1988; Tafawa Balewa, Bauchi State crisis in 1991 over allegation of a Basayi boy, a Christian, selling either pork or dog meat to a Fulani Muslim boy and similar crises and attacks between Muslims and Christians (the Seyawa ethnic minority group) took place in Tafawa Balewa 1992 concerning the use of the town abattoir; riot in Kano in 1991, instigated or masterminded by the Izala Islamic sect over the visit of a German Christian evangelist, Rev. Reinhard Bonnke;⁶⁶ attacks on Christians and destruction of Christians' properties in Katsina, Sokoto and Kaduna States over a publication in *The Fun Times* (a publication of *The Daily Times*) which some Muslims regarded as insulting or blasphemous of Islam⁶⁷.

Others were Zangon Kataf (southern part of Kaduna State) riots in 1992 over ownership of land between the "indigenous Katafs and Muslim Hausa Fulani;"⁶⁸ and Funtua (Katsina State) riots in 1993, which an Islamist fanatical sect called "Kalakato" (a Maitatsine sect) later lurched on to perpetrate violence. In December 1994, an Igbo trader, Gideon Akaluka was butchered in Kano and his severed head paraded on a wooden spike around town on an allegation that his wife

⁶⁶ I IsawaElaiwu, *The Politics of Federalism in Nigeria* (n 51) 195.

⁶⁷ Ibid, 194. According to Elaiwu, "The shadow of religion blew across Bauchi to Katsina on April 19, 1991, Mallam Yakubu Yahaya [,] a disciple of EL-ZAK-ZAKY (the man who had led the attack on American consul in Kaduna during the Gulf War), an extreme *Shi'ite* who on several occasions had challenged the government of Col. John Yahaya Madaki in Katsina State, spearheaded the Katsina religious uprising. It was triggered off by December 1990 publication of the *Fun Times*, which was captioned: born-again "would you marry a known prostitute turned born-again Christian?"

⁶⁸ Gofwen and Ishaku (n 58) 10.

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desecrated a page of The Koran to wipe her baby in the toilet. Prior to return to civilian rule in 1999, Kafanchan again erupted into crisis “against wise counsel[,] the out-going military administrator attempted to impose another Hausa Fulani Emir over the indigenous population.”⁶⁹

The conclusion of the *Plateau Patriots* is that,

The forgoing incidents reveal a consistent pattern of religious intolerance and violent by Muslim fundamentalists. This has turned the Northern part of the country into a war zone and has continued to threaten the corporate entity called Nigeria ... Muslim fanatics have visited havoc on millions of innocent Christians living in the North.⁷⁰

The religious and ethnic crises continued with the return to civil rule.⁷¹ Most of the 19 northern States adopted the Sharia legal system in their States, starting with Zamfara State on 27th January, 2000, when the Sharia Courts (Administration of Justice and Certain Consequential Changes) Law, 1999, came into operation, section 5(i)(a)(b) of which confers jurisdiction and power on Sharia Courts to hear and determine civil and criminal proceedings in Islamic Law. However, section 5(ii)(a)(b) thereof provides that the Sharia Court shall have jurisdiction and power over all persons professing Islamic faith and any other person who do not profess the Islamic faith but who voluntarily consents to the exercise of jurisdiction of the Sharia Court, Other States include Sokoto, Kebbi, Niger, Kano, Bauchi, Katsina, Jigawa, Kaduna (a mixed system so to speak), among others. The introduction of the Sharia legal system pitted Muslims against Christians in some of the States because it exacerbated discrimination. Killings and destruction of properties along ethnic and religious lines intensified in some cities and towns in Kaduna, Bauchi, Kano, Plateau Benue and other States of the Federation. It is common to see a dispute between individuals on a simple matter blown out of proportion and snowballs into a violent religious

⁶⁹ Ibid, 11.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Some the examples that follow are culled from Gofwen and Ishaku (eds), *ibid* 12-22.

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conflict. Individuals are accused of blasphemy and desecration of holy books to prepare the ground for religious massacres, looting and destruction of properties. The introduction of Sharia legal system in Nigeria was perceived as having political undertone to have power shifted back to the northern Hausa-Fulani oligarchies which could aid their Islamic expansionist tendencies. This has led to serious implementation crisis that has been described as “sectarian violence at the worst level since Nigeria’s civil war”^{72a}.

The *Plateau Patriots* have chronicled numerous incidents of what they call “coordinated and orchestrated plot against the indigenes” of Plateau State from September 2001 to May 2004.⁷² Sixty-three of the incidents reportedly took place in Plateau State while several others took place outside the State. One of the deadliest attacks/crises was the one in Jos, the Plateau State capital, on 7th September, 2001. The crises were between Christians and Muslims on the one hand and Hausa/Fulani residents (“settlers”) and the indigenous ethnic groups (predominantly Christians) on the other. The bone of contention was the ownership of Jos and the quest to entrench emirate-styled leadership in Jos, which ancestrally belongs to the Afizere (Jarawa), Anaguta and Berom ethnic groups.⁷³ Instructively, the 2001 crises coincided with the introduction or re-introduction of Sharia legal system in the northern States. The resistance to this domination, both real and perceived, by Christians and the indigenous ethnic groups in Jos led to persistent violence, which spiraled to other parts of Plateau State. Apart from the Hausa/Fulani in Jos and its environs, and indeed in some other local government areas (LGAs), there are other ethnic groups and

^{72a}See Brandon Kendhammer. The Sharia Controversy in Northern Nigeria and the Politics of Islamic Law. Vol. 45. Comparative Politics. April, 2015, 291-311 at 292.

⁷² Ibid 35-42, 64-72. The heading shows: “i. Systematic and coordinated attacks by the Hausa/Fulani Militias on Plateau people from September 2001 – May 2004”. Similar incidents are reported in Volume 2 of their write-up: *Plateau Patriots, State of Emergency: Our Stand* (np, nd) 5-10, 34-42.

⁷³ The Plateau Indigenous Development Network (PIDAN) has given details of this prolonged conflict: PIDAN (n 59).

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nationals of other countries residing in Jos or Plateau State who are from different parts of the country and of the world.⁷⁴ They do businesses (such as tin mining and trading) and pursue other legitimate means of livelihood. They include the Yoruba, Urhobo, Igbo and others. Only the Hausa/Fulani in Jos, the self-styled *Jasawa*, lay claim to the ownership of Jos; and this is a major cause of the crises. Successive Commissions of Enquiry have established that the indigenes of Jos are only Afizere, Anaguta and Berom. The commissions have also identified perpetrators of the crises over the years;⁷⁵ however, due to lack of political will on the part of successive governments at both Federal and State levels, the commissions' recommendations have not been implemented, one of which is the prosecution of perpetrators. PIDAN captures this scenario in the following words:

Although the attendant conflicts and resulting Commissions of Inquiry ought to have addressed the spate of conflicts once and for all, they have failed to offer lasting prescriptions to the problem. This is particularly because of the failure of Government to prosecute the perpetrators. The recurrence of the violence is also mainly due to the fact that religion [,] which is a very sensitive issue has been wielded as a veritable tool for prosecuting the sinister motives of the perpetrators of the violence. The situation has become so endemic that even in cases where a petty quarrel or a localized dispute ensues between individuals or groups it has often been maliciously accorded a religious interpretation and blown out of proportion. This is not peculiar to Jos or Plateau State. It is a national phenomenon which stands the country dangerously on the path to perdition.⁷⁶

Attacks and reprisals have been launched by both Christian and Muslim groups in different parts of Plateau State, leading to what former President Olusegun Obasanjo called a “near mutual

⁷⁴Gofwen and Ishaku (eds) (n 58) 17-18.

⁷⁵ Some of them are *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Riots of 12th April, 1994*, chaired by Justice Aribiton Fiberesima, and *Report of the Commission Inquiry into Riots in Jos Metropolis in September 2001*, chaired by Justice Niki Tobi; Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the November 2008 Crisis, chaired by Justice Bola Ajibola. For more on this and on peace/advisory conferences/committees, see a 2012 report of the *International Crisis Group: International Crisis Group, Curbing Violence in Nigeria (I): The Jos Crisis* Africa Report No. 196 17 December 2012, pp i-iii, 20-21, 27. Available at <https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/196-curbing-violence-in-nigeria-i-the-jos-crisis.pdf> accessed 15 September 2019.

⁷⁶ PIDAN (n 59) 107.

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genocide.”⁷⁷ PIDAN also alludes to this when it says “Both Muslims and Christians were engaged in mutually destructive violence.”⁷⁸ Certainly, there is no fair assessment of the conflict situations in Plateau State and in Northern Nigeria as a whole that will not agree that both Christians and Muslims have been massacred. However, the controversies in any violent conflict have been about the identity of the *first-aggressors* as opposed to *victim-aggressors* (reprisal attackers), if any, and the *extent of casualties on both sides*. Christians generally believe they have been the victims most of the time because of their minority status and their propensity to accommodate others of different religious persuasions, in the Christian spirit of forgiveness and of “turning the other cheek.” In addition, most of the incidents of violence have been guerilla-styled attacks against Christians by extremist militias and armed herdsmen (and not “clashes” between them as some people have erroneously referred to such attacks). This is different from conventional means and methods of fighting. The indigenes accuse Hausa/Fulani Muslim residents (“settlers”) of disrespecting the culture, religion and traditional authorities of their host communities. In some settlements, where the Hausa/Fulani are in the majority, some of them flagrantly violate laws banning certain activities, e.g. traffic laws and regulations, ban on operation of motorcycles and blocking major roads or streets during mass prayers on Fridays; and that the law enforcement agents and some other public officers are afraid of carrying out their duties in those enclaves, especially those of them who are non-Muslims. In fairness, some of these violations take place in non-Muslim areas as well. When Muslims attack non-Muslims, they claim to be victims of attack, conceal figures of casualties, use their financial strength as well as national and international media connections to suppress the truth about the attacks, and embark on more attacks subsequently.

⁷⁷Gofwen and Ishaku (eds) (n 58) 1, 20, 34-35, 48. See also “Why Emergency Rule in Plateau, by Obasanjo” *ThisDay*(Lagos, 19 May 2004) 57.

⁷⁸ PIDAN (n 59) 112.

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On the other hand, some Muslims allege that they are the victims of the crises in most cases because they have been denied rights of existence and political participation in what they believe to be their ancestral lands; and that they have also been denied of constitutional rights to practise their religion and culture and to reside in any part of the country of their choice to peacefully carry out their legitimate businesses. They see the minorities as people who are envious of the success of the Hausa or Hausa-Fulani. As in the case of Plateau State, the non-indigenous Muslims in Jos lament their exclusion from the State public service. They also accuse the government of not conducting elections into the Jos North Local Government Council, where they are sure of their electoral victory because of their numerical strength.

The facts speak for themselves: *res ipsa loquitur*. Facts are sacred, but opinions are free. Failure of governments to investigate the alleged perpetrators of the recurring crises, forensically and promptly, leaves us in serious risk of speculations about responsibility for the incessant attacks and the correct casualty figures resulting from them. More importantly, governments' inactions are an impediment to the prosecution of crimes against humanity, genocide and terrorism. To worsen matters, individuals indicted by the commissions of enquiry's reports have not been further investigated and prosecuted. People arrested for the heinous crimes are taken to Abuja purportedly for further interrogation, investigation and prosecution. But when they take the suspects to Abuja, in most cases, the cases are abandoned and the suspects set free. That is why there are weighty allegations of complicity against some State officials and other elites in the crises. Hence, the violence continues with novel dimensions in terms of tactics and scales of destruction. The Nigerian State is either unwilling or is unable to take firm strategies to curb the incessant conflicts. Any internal or external intervention to curb the endless religious conflicts in Nigeria ought to take

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the religious indoctrination seriously because religious identities have serious implications. In this regard, Kukah says:

Today, there are two dominant religious groups in Nigeria, Islam and Christianity. Almost the entire gamut of social, political and economic relations evolve (sic) around these two identity formations. Since the basis for the establishment of the Sokoto Caliphate (the foundation stone of Hausa-Fulani hegemony in the Nigerian polity) was a consolidation of Islam, the preservation/purification, expansion of that religion would from then become the basis of legitimacy for the ruling class. Thus, until the British terminated their hegemony in 1903, the political and economic expansions of the caliphate were by extension, the expansion of Islam.⁷⁹

Abdu, in an empirical research about conflicts in Northern Nigeria, has identified many of those conflicts as taking ethnic and religious colourations in the following words:

Southern Kaduna ethnic groups have, on several instances, revolted against what they considered Hausa-Fulani oppressive emirate rule and demanded for indigenous rule through indigenous district heads and the establishment of Customary Courts as opposed to Islam-centred Area Courts. These demands were resisted by the government over the years. Despite the deep-seated resentment, no systematic attempt was made to address the situation. The refusal to grant traditional autonomy, popularly known as Chiefdoms, was viewed as a deliberate attempt to perpetually keep the southern Kaduna people under emirate rule.⁸⁰

On the side of the Hausa community residing in Zangon Katab, Abdu captures their thoughts, thus:

The Hausa community objected to being regarded as settlers; they claim indigeneship of the area and asserted their rights to land. They accused the Atyap of jealousy and hatred toward Muslims. They defined the riots as an organised attack on Muslims and Hausas, directed at annihilating the community. They accused retired military officials and politicians of Katab origin of plotting against the Hausa for political and economic reasons.⁸¹

⁷⁹ Matthew Hassan Kukah, *Democracy and Civil Society in Nigeria* (Spectrum Books Limited 1999) 99.

⁸⁰ Hussaini Abdu, *Clash of Identities: State, Society and Ethno-Religious Conflicts in Northern Nigeria* (DevReach Publishers Nigeria Ltd 2010) 121.

⁸¹ Ibid 139. See also page 128.

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The trend, Abdu has described, is what takes place in Christian/minority ethnic group-predominant areas in Plateau, Benue and Taraba States. The Hausa and the Fulani do settle in any area of their choice in Nigeria, as guaranteed by the Constitution. After some time, their population would increase as a result of multiple procreation and arrival of their kinsfolk to settle with them, usually in “colonies.” After some time, memory fades; and as they feel comfortable, the settlers start asserting ownership of the lands of their hosts. Naturally, this leads to resistance by the hosts and insistence by the settlers. Then attacks and clashes occur with mutual casualties. Either or both sides accuse each other of genocide and crimes against humanity. Government looks the other way. Hence, the violence keeps revolving. Conflict entrepreneurs perpetually smile to the banks at the expense of other people’s lives! As events unfold, other criminal activities such as armed robbery, armed banditry, kidnapping, cultism (*sara- suka, Yan Kalare, Yan daba, Kauraye, Ecomog, Area Boys*)⁸² and destruction by terrorists such as Boko Haram occur. Government will claim they are on top of the situation, or that they have “technically defeated” or “degraded” the terrorism and insecurity generally, thereby give a wrong impression to the international community; but the citizens know what the truth of the matter is.

Ethnic prejudices and sentiments can lead to what Kukah calls “the Rwandan tragedy.”⁸³ Not surprisingly, apart from the Christian-Muslim crises in Nigeria, many genocidal-like ethnic wars have been fought especially by minority ethnic groups in the Northern Nigeria. The pattern of violence in Nigeria is such that anytime there is an attack against an ethnic or religious group in one part of the country, members of the ethnic or religious group in another part or other parts of the country will react by carrying out retaliatory attacks. In Plateau State, Shar (Yelwa

⁸² See International Crisis Group (n 76) 18.

⁸³ Ibid 98-99.

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Shendam) town in Shendam LGA; Kyenburuk (Doi or Dogo Nahawa), Rat Rasat and Kutgot villages in Barkin Ladi LGA; and Zot and Shen in Jos South LGA, were among the major boiling points of systematic massacres after the 2001 crises. The declaration of a state of emergency in Plateau State by President Olusegun Obasanjo in 2004 was as a result of the massacre of Christians by Muslim militants and the retaliatory massacres of Muslims by Christians.⁸⁴

(b) The Spate of Ethno-Religious Atrocities in Nigeria from 2009 till Date: The Boko Haram and Fulani Herdsmen in Perspective

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the exact number of people who have been killed or displaced by attacks carried out by both Boko Haram and the Fulani ethnic militia in Nigeria from 2009 till date. This is because some of the killings have been undocumented. Another reason for this difficulty is the fact that the atrocities are an ongoing phenomenon such that daily reports are received about attacks by either the Boko Haram or the Fulani herdsmen in different parts of the country.⁸⁵ Despite these challenges, however, credible attempts have been made by different individuals, groups and organisations to document the extent of damage caused by these atrocities in Nigeria. These sources will now be relied upon to provide the world with grim pictures of what Nigeria currently grapples with.

The 2016 Situation Report of the International Criminal Court (ICC) on the Fulani Herdsmen provides statistics of the reported attacks by Fulani mercenaries in the Middle Belt Region of Nigeria between 2011 and 2013, including details as to the number of persons killed

⁸⁴Gofwen and Ishaku(eds) (n 58) 1, 19, 34-35, 48; “Why Emergency Rule in Plateau, by Obasanjo” (n 78); Shedrack Gaya Best, “Religious Crises in Nigeria: The Way Forward” (Being a paper presented at the Nigerian Bar Association 2009 Law Week and 12thHonourable Justice Dauda Azaki Memorial Lectures on the Theme *Nigeria: The Challenges of Nationhood*, at Crest Hotel, Jos, 26th November, 2009) 12.

⁸⁵ For example, on the night of Sunday September 15, 2019, reports came in that Boko Haram attempted to infiltrate the Female Hostel of the University of Maiduguri in Borno State but were repelled by military personnel with whom they exchanged fire for over one hour.

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and houses plundered.⁸⁶ It undertakes an analysis of the death tolls and displacements recorded in the Middle Belt States of Plateau, Benue, Nasarawa, and Kaduna and Taraba States in the north western and eastern parts of Nigeria respectively.⁸⁷ Between 2014 and 2016, the report also contains a number of findings. For instance, in 2014 it indicates that 69 percent of the killings (amounting to 847 fatalities) took place in Plateau, Kaduna, Benue, Taraba and Nasarawa States.⁸⁸ This was in addition to the burning down of over a hundred churches in Taraba, the displacement of about 80,000 in Gwer, Benue State, and the injuring of several other people.⁸⁹ These attacks continued in 2015 and 2016 when the report was compiled. Even though the report, in its disclosure of the commission of murder and crime against humanity by the Fulani herdsmen, admits that the exact number of fatalities is unknown, it states that:

In 2014 alone there were over 1,229 deaths caused by the Muslim Fulani herdsmen. The Muslim Fulani herdsmen killed over 1,484 Christians and injured 2,388 in just seven LGAs in Taraba State between 2013 and 2015. Observers confirm that the actual numbers were very likely much higher than reported as many of the witnesses were displaced, and many refused to provide information due to fear of repercussions.⁹⁰

According to Akpor-Rabaro and Lanre-Babalola,⁹¹ apart from the Middle Belt States that have felt the most impact of Fulani Herdsmen's attacks,⁹² the menace of this deadly group is being

⁸⁶Ochab (n 30) 2.

⁸⁷The Report details killings and displacements in places like of Jama'a, Kachia, Kaura and Sanga. In Kachia LGA alone, which is predominantly Christian, the Fulani attackers are report to have displaced over 37 per cent of the population. Similar reports are given about the gruesome acts of murder and displacement concerning Benue, Taraba and Nasarawa States. For details, see World Watch Research, *Migration and Violent Conflict in Divided Societies*, March 2015, 16, available at: <<https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/research/3777637>> cited in Ochab's Report on Fulani Herdsmen, *ibid.*, at pp. 3 – 5.

⁸⁸Ochab's Report on Fulani Herdsmen 2016, p. 6

⁸⁹*Ibid.*

⁹⁰*Ibid.*, at pp. 17 – 18.

⁹¹Akpor-Rabaro and Lanre-Babalola (n 20).

⁹²*Ibid.* The States referred to are Plateau, Kaduna and Nasarawa.

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reported in 22 out of the 36 States of the Nigerian Federation. In terms of the extent of havoc or damage caused, the authors state that:

From January 2015 to June 2016, there were nearly 60 significant attacks by Fulani Herdsmen in Nigeria and the number of attacks in the first half of 2016 was almost equal the total attacks in 2015. The Global Terrorist Index (GTI) report of 2015 showed that over 90% of the herdsmen attacks are on private citizens and this accounts for 81% of deaths caused by terrorist militia and militancy in Nigeria. This makes the Fulani herdsmen the deadliest militia ever in Nigeria. Dickson et.al (2016), report that before 2015 the largest attack was in 2014 when in a single attack, over 200 people in a meeting were slaughtered in cold blood in one village in Zamfara State. But since 2015 there have been greater attacks and the trend has not abated in 2017. Odufowokan (2014) had likened the widespread activities of the herdsmen in Nigeria to genocide on the indigenes of the states particularly in the North Central. As he noted, a major characteristic of the herdsmen attacks is that they have often been orchestrated when farmers are on their farms in isolation or when residents are in a funeral ceremony with heavy attendance, and at nights when villagers are fast asleep.⁹³

Recently, the killing of over 70 people in Agatu community in Benue State by the Fulani marauders seemed to have been the climax of killings perpetrated by the group in 2018.⁹⁴ Thus, in one fell swoop, the community woke up to the news of the murder in cold blood of over 70 people.

In relation to *Boko Haram*, on the other hand, Fineman submits:

In its eight years of existence, Boko Haram has killed a large number of people and has also rendered many homeless. Well over two million people homeless; many properties and farmlands mainly in the remote parts of North Eastern Nigeria have also been destroyed (Information Nigeria, 2018). The group's terrorist activities ignite humanitarian crisis and acute food shortage which left thousands of people in famine, while many have also become dependent on aid agencies for food, water, shelter and healthcare.⁹⁵

⁹³ Ibid at p. 48.

⁹⁴ 'Benue State Buries 73 Killed by Fulani Herdsmen' *Sahara Reporters*, January 11, 2018 <<http://saharareporters.com/2018/01/11/benue-state-buries-73-killed-fulani-herdsmen-0>> accessed 19 September, 2019.

⁹⁵ Fineman (n 13) 118.

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Ochab's Report on the *Boko Haram* in 2016 clearly indicates that:

Boko Haram's crimes are widespread, both geographically and in magnitude. The exact number of Christians killed and persecuted are unknown. Reports indicate that over 1,200 Christians and Muslim civilians have been killed since 2009. Of these, over 450 people were killed between January and April 2012. Other sources suggest that at least 253 people were killed in January 2012 alone. Open Doors estimated that 11,500 Christians were killed in the region between 2006 and 2014 because of targeting. The OPT assesses that between January 2013 and March 2015, over 356 reported incidents of killings conducted by Boko Haram caused deaths of over 8,000 civilians. A study from 2013 suggested that more than 45 per cent of the victims of killings perpetrated by Boko Haram were Christian women and children.⁹⁶

Ochab provides additional information on the recent report called 'Crushed but not Defeated' by *Open Doors* and the Christian Association of Nigeria, which provides statistics on the impact of Boko Haram's attacks in the country generally.⁹⁷

Commenting on the impact of *Boko Haram* and Fulani herdsmen's attacks in recent years, Lela Gilbert submits that these atrocities are genocidal in nature and call for international action, and states further that:

⁹⁶ Ewelina Ochab, 'Situation in Nigeria: Phase Three of the Preliminary Examination Report on the Admissibility Assessment', 26 July, 2016, p. 24.

⁹⁷ Ibid. In Ochab's Report, 'Crushed but not Defeated' outlines the following: (1) Christians in Northern Nigeria face violence from different sides; (2) A minimum of 9,000-11,500 Christians have been killed; (3) 1.3 million Christians have become internally displaced or forced to relocate elsewhere, since 2000; (4) Many churches have seen a steep decline in their memberships, 13,000 churches have been closed or destroyed altogether; (5) Thousands of Christian businesses, houses and other property have been destroyed; (6) Distrust and fear of Christians towards Muslims have hugely increased, leading to more segregation; (7) Christians in Northern Nigeria frequently face marginalization and discrimination, especially in the Sharia states in the Far North, but also in the Middle Belt states; (8) Participation in church activities as well as the private life of Christians have been severely affected. There has been a steep decline due to insecurity and migration, but there is also an increased commitment amongst the Christians that have stayed behind; (9) All over Northern Nigeria, the impact of persistent violence on Christian communities is enormous (decrease in numbers, traumatization, being overwhelmed by the influx of displaced and relocated Christians affected by targeted violence have been left severely traumatized).

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By now we know that during 2018, more than 6,000 Christians have been killed or maimed by Islamist terrorists affiliated either with the notorious Boko Haram group – best known for kidnapping young girls – or with the Fulani tribesmen, whose anti-Christian brutality goes largely unanswered by Nigeria’s government.⁹⁸

She reported the interaction in April 2018 between the US President, Donald Trump, and Nigeria’s President, Muhammadu Buhari, during a joint press conference at the White House. President Trump is reported to have spoken directly about what he considers a religious violence against Christians in Nigeria and the need for the Nigerian State to rise to the occasion. Mr. Trump did not mince words in his description of the situation in Nigeria, thus:

We are deeply concerned by religious violence in Nigeria, including the burning of churches and the killing and persecution of Christians. It’s a horrible story... We encourage Nigeria and the federal state and local leaders to do everything in their power to immediately secure the affected communities and to protect innocent civilians of all faiths including Muslims and including Christians.⁹⁹

Despite President Trump’s direct appeal to the Nigerian authorities to end this cycle of violence, Gilbert rightly notes that nothing has been done to stop the onslaught on Christians in Nigeria. On the contrary, ‘there is widespread belief that some within Nigeria’s government collaborate with the Fulani group’s unabated incursions.’¹⁰⁰ This lends credence to the earlier discourse herein on the complicity of the Nigerian State in the ongoing Islamic jihadist enterprise.

In 2019, the spate of the attacks has not abated. For instance, in its June – August 2019 Briefing, the Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust gave details on the number of Nigerians who are in dire need of humanitarian aid in different parts of the country on account of the atrocities being

⁹⁸Lela Gilbert, “Is Genocide Threatening Nigeria’s Christians?” Hudson Institute, October 4, 2018, available at <<https://www.hudson.org/research/14603-is-genocide-threatening-nigeria-s-christians>> accessed 19 September 2019.

⁹⁹ Ibid; quoted in Gilbert, op. cit.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

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perpetrated by Boko Haram and Fulani herdsmen.¹⁰¹ For instance, the United Nations Office of Humanitarian Affairs is reported to have estimated that 7.1 million people are in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance across Northeastern States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe,¹⁰² while conflict-induced food insecurity renders about 3.5 million people dependent on assistance in the Lake Chad Basin.¹⁰³

(c) Complicity of State Actors in the *Boko Haram* and Fulani Herdsmen's Violent Extremism in Nigeria

What has, perhaps, exacerbated the violence in Nigeria is the complicity of some State actors in the whole criminal enterprise, especially in the context of the *Boko Haram* and Fulani ethnic militia's menace. Admittedly, the British colonial rule in Nigeria was such that the pillars of ethnicity, religion and regionalism were cheaply employed as building blocks that gave the Muslims in the Northern Nigeria an edge over the rest of the country, particularly the predominantly Christian Middle Belt Religion. It is therefore worrisome that under the current administration, the Fulani ethnic militia's activities of violence and bloodletting have increased in scale and intensity amidst lip-service condemnation by the Federal Government. The Fulani herdsmen have become bolder in their operations, often exhibiting behaviours that clearly smack of State support or acquiescence. Yet a government that rode to power on the promise of peace and security has always idly stood by, while rampage of Christian communities is ongoing. Lack of effective action to bring the perpetrators of these acts to justice coupled with weak, often selective, enforcement of the law has sadly enabled violence to climb rooftops in broad daylight.

¹⁰¹ For details, visit <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Nigeria_3.pdf>, accessed 19th September, 2019.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid. Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust also added that an estimated 2.7 million people have been displaced since the Nigerian refugee crisis began.

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We now have situations where many communities are raided at night by Fulani herdsmen who immediately take over and settle in those communities, dispossessing the inhabitants of their ancestral homes and farmlands. This is the situation in many communities in Barkin Ladi, Riyom, Jos South, Jos North, and Bassa LGAs of Plateau State. The same is true of the Middle Belt States of Benue and Nasarawa, and parts of Kaduna, Taraba and Adamawa. In all of these atrocities, there is overwhelming evidence of State collaboration with the insurgents. For example, it is on record that even prior to the 2014 abduction of over 200 schoolgirls in Chibok, the Borno State Government had instructed schools to remain open, despite the imposition of a state of emergency in Borno State by the Federal Government following the intensification of violence by the *Boko Haram* sect. This attitude of the Borno State Government which was inconsistent with the state of emergency has been, and is still being, perceived as an act of collaboration with *Boko Haram* in order to facilitate the abduction of the Chibok girls.¹⁰⁴

Following the break-up of *Boko Haram* into factions, a new group appears to have emerged with collaboration with ISIS. It is called ISIS West African Province (ISWAP). This has further compounded the security challenge in the country. The reality now is that *Boko Haram*, ISWAP and Fulani ethnic militia share a common object of coordinated violence with the primary aim of eliminating people, particularly Christians, from their ancestral homes, accompanied by the occupation of their land. This is, as pointed out earlier, often done with the tacit, sometimes overt, support of the government. The ultimate goal is the establishment of emirates or a caliphate, hence the so-called *Islamisation* or *Fulanisation* agenda.¹⁰⁵In the face of all these events, there is perceived aloofness or detachment on the part of the government at the centre (and at some state

¹⁰⁴<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/201163-i-not-call-jonathan-chibok-girls-abducted-boko-haram-borno-governor-shettima.html>>

¹⁰⁵ See the views of Former President Olusegun Obasanjo below.

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levels) when Christian settlements are attacked and overrun by these criminal elements.¹⁰⁶ This unholy silence is broken only when there are reprisal attacks against the insurgents by the victims.

To further lend credence to the fact that the Nigerian State is complicit in the crimes or atrocities of which Boko Haram and Fulani herdsmen have been accused, a number of highly-placed Nigerians with close links to the government and the Nigerian military have openly accused the military and, by extension, the Nigerian State of colluding with both Boko Haram and the Fulani militia in the perpetration of the various atrocities mentioned herein. For example, Nigeria's former Defence Minister, Lt-Gen. Theophilus Danjuma, made this revelation in 2018 while delivering a lecture at the Taraba State University, Jalingo. The ex-Minister submitted that:

The armed forces are not neutral. They collude. They collude with the armed bandits that kill people, kill Nigerians. They facilitate their movement, they cover them. If you are depending on the armed forces to stop the killings, you will die, one by one. The ethnic cleansing must stop in Taraba State, must stop in all the States of Nigeria. Otherwise, Somalia will be child's play. I ask every one of you to be alert and defend your country, defend your territory, defend your state. You have nowhere else to go.¹⁰⁷

Evidence of military collusion with insurgents has been corroborated by so many other accounts which indicate that soldiers stationed in the front lines of battle are often hamstrung by fifth columnists and saboteurs in the military.¹⁰⁸ On his part, former Nigerian President, Olusegun Obasanjo, in one of his numerous open letters to President Buhari, did not mince words in

¹⁰⁶See Terhembada, 'Yemi Osinbajo Denies Alert by Governor Ortom on Benue's Mayhem' *The Guardian*, January 16, 2018 <<https://guardian.ng/news/yemi-osinbajo-denies-alert-by-governor-ortom-on-benue-mayhem/>> accessed 16 September 2019.

¹⁰⁷See John Mkom, 'Defend Yourself or You will Die, TY Danjuma Tells Nigerians' *Vanguard*, March 24, 2018 <<https://www.vanguardngr.com/2018/03/defend-will-die-ty-danjuma-tells-nigerians/>> accessed 16 September 2019.

¹⁰⁸ See, for instance, Johanna Lee, 'Boko Haram: Now What?' *Amnesty International*, <<https://www.amnestyusa.org/boko-haram-now-what/>>, accessed 20th September, 2019; John Campbell, 'Are Nigerian Military Officers in Court Martial for Helping Boko Haram?' *Council on Foreign Relations*, June 5, 2014, <<https://www.cfr.org/blog/are-nigerian-military-officers-court-martial-helping-boko-haram/>> accessed 20 September 2019.

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describing the atrocities of *Boko Haram* and Fulani herdsmen as attempts at *Islamisation* and *Fulanisation*. In his words:

It is no longer an issue of lack of education and lack of employment for our youths in Nigeria which it began as, it is now West African fulanisation, African Islamisation and global organised crimes of human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking, gun trafficking, illegal mining and regime change.¹⁰⁹

To sum it all, Ochab's 2016 Report on the activities of the Fulani Herdsmen in Nigeria includes startling revelations which confirm, beyond any vestige of doubt, that the State is complicit, or acquiesces, in the crimes being perpetrated by the notorious Fulani ethnic militia. The Report submits as follows:

On 9 April 2016, it was reported that the Nigerian Army had arrested 92 Fulani herdsmen in Abuja. 36 of the men were arrested at a checkpoint between the Federal Capital Territory and Nasarawa State. 56 of the men were stopped at a checkpoint at Dantata. They were armed with 'one pump action gun, 19 cartridge dane guns, 118 cartridge ammo, 28 cutlasses, 3 jack knives, 14 sticks, 7 torch lights, certificate of occupancy, assorted charms, and hard drugs.

Nonetheless, there is no information to suggest that the leading members of the Muslim Fulani herdsmen have been or are being investigated and/or prosecuted for crimes against humanity or war crimes. And even if any investigations and prosecutions were or are being initiated, it is likely that such proceedings would not satisfy the test of genuine proceedings due to the evident unwillingness and/or inability to investigate and prosecute the crimes as crimes against humanity perpetrated by the leading members of the Muslim Fulani herdsmen.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁹ Bolaji Ogundele, 'ICYMI: Obasanjo: Boko Haram is for Fulanisation, Islamisation' *The Nation*, May 19, 2019 <<https://thenationonline.net/boko-haram-is-for-fulanisation-islamisation-of-africa-says-obasanjo/>>, accessed 16th September, 2019. See also Samuel Ogundipe, 'Obasanjo Writes Buhari Again, Warns Him to End Violent Attacks Across Nigeria' *Premium Times*, July 15, 2019 <<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/340910-obasanjo-writes-buhari-again-warns-him-to-end-violent-attacks-across-nigeria.html>> accessed 16 September 2019.

¹¹⁰ See International Criminal Court, 'Situation in Nigeria: Report on the Muslim Fulani Herdsmen'...

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Joseph Bagobiri, Bishop of Kafanchan in Southern Kaduna, Kaduna State, also laments the attack on the Christian communities in Southern Kaduna as follows:

In most of these attacks, the military stands aloof and watches while our people are being massacred. ...In the Godogodo and Pasakori attacks, for example, the military merely watched and supervised the burning of our homes. When the youth mobilized to repel the attackers, the soldiers deliberately blocked them from entering the town^{111a}.

Another evidence of the Nigerian State's complicity is the recent plan by the Federal Government to establish the Rural Grazing Area (RUGA) Settlements. This has been perceived as another attempt to assist the Fulani herdsmen in accomplishing their plans to grab land from the indigenous people of Nigeria. Solomon Asemota, SAN, Chairman of the National Christian Elders Forum sees RUGA as part of what he called "stealth jihad" to take over lands belonging to other Nigerians and give them to the herdsmen who would subsequently claim ownership of the land and enthrone Emirs. In his words:

The proposed ranches were meant to take land for the Fulani Jihad and Nigerians should do everything within their power within the law to resist the move to take their land. Most people who supported the decision did not understand the plan. ... sharia law provides that all land once occupied by Muslims automatically become their own by grant from Allah that has decreed an Islamic world. The game plan of the government is to take over the land, give it to the Fulani who would subsequently appoint an Emir to rule over the area and thus appropriating the land. North land law was the product of Fulani Jihad where land abandoned by the original indigenous owners as a result of Jihad were given to Emirs as trustees. The compensation meant for the original land owners, paid in accordance to British tradition that land cannot be acquired without the payment of compensation, was handed over to the Emirs to keep in trust until the original owners

^{111a}7 Things to Know About Deadly Fulani Persecution in Northern Nigeria. April 3, 2018. Available at <https://www.opendoorsusa.org/christian-persecution/stories/7-deadly-fulani-persecution-northern-nigeria/>, accessed on 25thSeptember, 2019.

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returned. The compensation still in the custody of the Emirs to date.^{111b}

Since it is the agenda of the Fulani to Islamize the whole of Nigeria, they have used the machinery of the State, deliberately handed over to them by the colonialist, to advance their course at all times. The period of military regime was used maximally to create States and LGAs, and set boundaries, in a manner that give economic and political advantages to the Hausa-Fulani ethnic group. The military regime ensured that major strategic appointments went to the Hausa-Fulani group; while their promotions in the public service, especially in the military, police, custom, etc. were accelerated. The well orchestrated plan paid off for them because the other ethnic groups did not realize their agenda to Islamize the whole of Nigeria; and by the time the plan was being understood by some, not even all the other ethnic groups, the damage has become too much. The military, police, custom and the public service as a whole have been taken over completely with Islamic fundamentalists planted in strategic positions to supervise the final phase of the agenda.

For instance, in order to extend the land grabbing to the southern part of Nigeria, the Fulani herdsmen emerged, as a strategy, to terrify all Nigerians and show how they have been highly trained and armed by their foreign collaborators. The Fulani herdsmen take over farmlands and their animals devastate the farm; they occupy, maim, kill, rape and prevent indigenous farmers from accessing their farms. They have extended their operations into robbery and kidnapping; taking advantage of the fact that their tribesmen control the Federal Government and most of the State Governments in the Northern Nigeria. Unknown to most people, all these devastating criminal activities are part of the concluding agenda to force the natives to surrender their ancestral lands and move to the Government-created camps spread across the country for the internally

^{111b}See The Punch Newspaper of 23rd June 2018

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displaced persons (IDPs). The IDPs have become stateless in their own country without their farms, and they no longer possess their towns and villages. Instead of arresting and prosecuting these herders, they are allowed to operate freely,^{111c} and the Federal Government, whose primary duty under section 14(2)(b) of the Constitution of Nigeria, 1999, as altered, is the security and welfare of the people, has exhibited its helplessness in dealing with this menace and bringing the Fulani herdsmen to book despite the huge amount public fund appropriated for security yearly. Oh what a country! Now as if playing the script of the Fulani herdsmen, the Federal Government introduced the RUGA Settlements and appealed to Nigerians to accept it so as to end the menace of kidnapping by the Fulani herdsmen. Federal Government has by that appeal through Umar Mohammed, the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development accepted that the kidnapers in every part of Nigeria are the Fulani herdsmen. In the language of Mohammed Umar:

We are going to change their lifestyle, take them away from our streets and from wandering in the bush and develop districts, hamlets and towns and definitely in

^{111c} Miyetti Allah often take responsibility for most of the killings by the herdsmen but that are not arrested talk less of being prosecuted. They seem to be above the law in Nigeria. This alarming scenario forced the Governor of Benue State Chief Samuel Ortom to challenge the President of Nigeria thus: “Your Excellency, as a president that supports the rule of law, you will most certainly be offended by these hate speeches that may have crossed the red line”. “Your Excellency, how can a group claim responsibility for the killings that happened and are going about scot free?” “How can a group make public these inciting and criminal declarations in an organized society and are not arrested by the police? Your Excellency, kindly order the immediate arrest and prosecution of the leadership of Miyetti Allah Kautal Hore and Miyetti Cattle Breeders Association for carrying out their threats to attack Benue on account of the open grazing prohibition and ranches establishment law, 2017.” See Ortom asks Buhari: How can Miyetti Allah take responsibility for killings and they are free? Available at <https://www.thecable.ng/ortom-asks-buhari-can-miyetti-allah-take-responsibility-killings-free>, accessed on 25th September, 2019.

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the next five to 10 years you will never see a nomad moving about, wandering or kidnapping. And this will end all these security challenges^{111d}.

What more is to be said of State complicity and the actual agenda to fully Islamize Nigeria and thereafter using that as a spring board to launch out to other parts of the world? This is the real reason for the violence in Nigeria; not because of any climate change or clash between farmers and herdsmen or unemployment or corruption. The foregoing has been the dummies and trickeries played on the intelligence of the Nigerian people, foreign institutions and sovereign States interested in the affairs of Nigeria by the Fulani elites and their representatives in Government, who have also used and manipulated international media and diplomacy, using foreign missions to mislead the world. Their strategy is that by the time the world gets to know the truth, it would be too late to stop them. The world cannot be fooled.

(d) The Hegemonic Dominance and Expansionist Agenda of the Fulani Ethnic Group

The Fulani ethnic group is pursuing a hegemonic cum expansionist agenda that has been carefully orchestrated to subjugate other ethnic groups in the country. The root of this agenda was laid by the Usman Dan-Fodio jihad of 1804 during which Dan-Fodio, himself a Fulani, hatched out a plan to install and perpetuate a Fulani dynasty in Northern Nigeria and, by extension, the whole of Nigeria. Thus, the Fulani ethnic group, perching on the back of the Hausa ethnic nationality to form what has now become a hybrid ethnic group commonly called the ‘Hausa-Fulani,’ uses religion as a camouflage for ethnic and elitist preservation in pursuant of which they

^{111d} See “7 things you should know about Buhari’s controversial RUGA settlements” available at <https://www.pulse.ng/news/local/ruga-7-things-to-know-about-buharis-controversial-settlements/tcjm7m> accessed on 25th September, 2019.

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have literally appropriated the executive, legislative and judicial powers in the country, in their quest for dominance and control.

The expansionist strategies of the Boko Haram and Fulani ethnic group are carefully executed in different subtle ways. First, a group of Fulani herdsmen march their livestock into an agrarian community or farmland, destroy crops; and spark off angry and usually violent reactions from the local farmers.¹¹¹ Within a few days later, what begins as a reprisal attack by heavily-armed Fulani herdsmen leaves an entire community deserted and devastated. The deserted community is then immediately occupied and renamed by the intruding Fulani herdsmen. Most times, this is followed by the establishment of an Islamic presence through the appointment of an Emir. Sometimes, the settlement is altered to such an extent that renders it nearly impracticable for the original inhabitants or owners of the settlement to return without having to assimilate to the ways of life of the intruders. This is purely a land-grabbing strategy and nothing more.¹¹²

Secondly, the Fulani mercenaries sometimes engage in what has come to be referred to as ‘retail killings’ of Christians and other ethnic or religious minorities, i.e. the repeated or continuous killing of people in small numbers at a time in order to mask the intensity or enormity of the violence and thereby attract less attention and condemnation. When two or three people are killed, for example, the impression is given that it is merely a clash that has resulted in these deaths. This downplays the seriousness of the situation. But such retail killings keep recurring over a period of time such that, taken together, the number of persons lost in the process becomes frightening. This

¹¹¹Noah Ebije, ‘Numan Killings: Fulani Youths Spit Fire, Demand Justice’ *The Sun*, November 25, 2017 <<https://www.sunnewsonline.com/numan-killings-fulani-youths-spit-fire-demand-justice/>>, accessed 20th September, 2019.

¹¹² Achor Abimaje, “Plateau: No Place for Land Grabbing” <https://leadership.ng/2018/07/29/plateau-crisis-no-place-for-land-grabbers/> accessed 22 September 2019.

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is one expansionist strategy employed by the Fulani ethnic militia to depopulate many Christian communities in the Nigerian north central in furtherance of their land-grabbing ambition.

V. PRELIMINARY LEGAL SUBMISSIONS ON THE CHARACTER OF THE VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA

(a) Inadequacy of Nigeria's Domestic Legal Regime to Sufficiently Address the Violence

Currently, with the exception of one treaty, Nigeria has not enacted any treaty into law that seeks to criminalize crimes under international law, especially ones triable at the International Criminal Court. It is submitted that the only law close to a domesticated treaty is the Geneva Conventions Act,¹¹³ which is not really a domesticated treaty, given that it does not contain several provisions of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 let alone their protocols. Some other laws that seek to prevent and punish serious crimes in Nigeria are the Terrorism (Prevention) Act,¹¹⁴ Anti-Torture Act, 2017,¹¹⁵ Armed Forces Act,¹¹⁶ amongst others.

¹¹³ Cap G3, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN), 2004. It is not a purely domesticated treaty because the Act does not capture all the provisions of the four Geneva Conventions 1949 and their Protocols 1977. It domesticates only some aspects of the principles of the Geneva Conventions.

¹¹⁴ 2011 (as amended) Act No. 10. It took effect on 3rd June, 2011. It was amended by Terrorism (Prevention) (Amendment) Act, 2013. The amendment provided for "extra-territorial application of the Act and strengthens terrorist financing offences." See the Explanatory Memorandum.

¹¹⁵ 2017. The President assented to the Act on 20th December, 2017. The Explanatory Memorandum of the Act states: "This Act makes comprehensive provisions for penalizing the acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, and prescribes penalties for such acts."

¹¹⁶ Cap A20, LFN, 2004.

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Nigeria is a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICPR),¹¹⁷ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),¹¹⁸ and Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.¹¹⁹ It has also ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).¹²⁰ The country has domesticated the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Ratification and Enforcement) Act.¹²¹ Nigeria, being a member of the regional African Union (AU) (formerly the Organization of African Unity, i.e. OAU), has ratified the Constitutive Act of the AU¹²² and is also a party to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Revised Treaty,¹²³ and upon attaining independence from the colonial rule, signed the Charter of the United Nations and therefore automatically the Statute of the International Court of Justice.¹²⁴ There are numerous

¹¹⁷ New York, 16 December, 1966; entry into force: 23 March, 1976, No. 38544, in accordance with article 49 for all provisions except article 41 (Human Rights Committee), which entered into force on 28 March 1979: United Nations, *Treaty Series* Vol. 2187, p. 3. The treaty is codified under Chapter IV: Human Rights, No. 4. Nigeria acceded to the treaty on 29 July 1993. The status of the treaty as at 08/09/2019 was 74 signatories and 173 parties. See https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&clang=en accessed 8 September 2019.

¹¹⁸ New York, 16 December 1966; entry into force 3 January, 1976, in accordance with article 27; registered also on 3 January, 1976, No. 14531, under Chapter IV: Human Rights, No. 3. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 3. As at 8-09-2019, the status was 71 signatories and 170 parties. Nigeria deposited her instrument of accession on 29 July, 1993. See https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-3&chapter=4&clang=en accessed 8 September 2019.

¹¹⁹ Paris, 9 December 1948. It entered into force on 12 January, 1951, in accordance with Article XIII; registered on 12 January 1951, No. 1021; Chapter IV: Human Rights, No. 1; United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 78, p. 277. Nigeria acceded to the Convention on 27 July 2009. As at 08-09-2019, 5:01:15 EDT, there were 41 signatories and 152 parties. See https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-1&chapter=4&clang=en accessed 8 September 2019.

¹²⁰ Rome, 17 July 1998. It entered into force on 1 July 2002, the date of registration: No. 38544, United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 2187, p. 3. The Statute was codified under Chapter XVIII: Penal Matters, at No. 10. As at 08-09-2019 05:01:15 EDT, the status of the treaty was 137 signatories and 122 parties. See https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-10&chapter=18&lang=en, accessed 8 September 2019.

¹²¹ Cap A9, LFN, 2004, as updated.

¹²² Adopted by the Thirty-Sixth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, 11 July, 2000 - Lome, Togo: <https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/34873-file-constitutiveact_en.pdf>, accessed 8 September 2019.

¹²³ Done at Cotonou on 24th July, 1993, and printed by ECOWAS Commission, Abuja, 1993. See <https://www.ecowas.int/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Revised-treaty.pdf>, accessed 8 September 2019.

¹²⁴ See the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice annexed to it; San Francisco, 26 June, 1945; entry into force on 24 October, 1945 in accordance with Article 110. For the full text, look up <<https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/ctc/uncharter.pdf>>, accessed 9 September 2019.

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other treaties - bi-lateral and multilateral as well as protocols, to which Nigeria is a party. These cut across sub-regional, regional and global planes. Becoming a member of an international organization and being a party to a treaty generally come with rights and duties.

Under international law, a State may express its consent to be bound by a treaty in one of the following ways: signature, exchange of instrument constituting a treaty, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or by any other means if so agreed.¹²⁵ In fact, depending on the nature of an international agreement and the intention of the parties thereto, a treaty may come into force by a definitive signature,¹²⁶ without a need for further treaty action, as opposed to a signature *ad referendum*.¹²⁷ A treaty is binding on parties thereto; they must perform the obligations therein based on the principle that agreement must be kept (*pacta sunt servanda*).¹²⁸ In fact, a State Party is “obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty” after it has signed the treaty or has exchanged instruments constituting the treaty subject to ratification, acceptance, or where it has expressed its interest to be bound by the treaty pending its entry into force, “provided that such entry into force is not unduly delayed.”¹²⁹ Furthermore, “A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. This

¹²⁵ Article 11 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (“VCLT”), concluded at Vienna on 23 May 1969, registered ex officio on 27 January 1980, <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201155/volume-1155-I-18232-English.pdf> accessed 8 September 2019. Nigeria signed the treaty on 23 May 1969 and ratified it on 31 July 1969. See https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXIII-1&chapter=23&Temp=mtdsg3&clang=_en accessed 8 September 2019.

The equivalent of the terms ratification, acceptance, approval and accession in relation to international organizations is “act of formal confirmation”. See Art 2 para 1 (b bis) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, done at Vienna on 21 March, 1986; http://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1_2_1986.pdf accessed 8 September 2019. As at 8th September, 2019, the treaty had not come into force, pursuant to article 85. Nigeria is not a party to it yet. For the purpose of entry into force of the treaty, only the deposit of the 35th instrument of ratification or accession by a state (not of the acts of formal confirmation of international organizations) shall count. As at 08-09-2019, there were 39 signatories and 44 parties: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXIII-3&chapter=23&clang=_en accessed 8 September 2019.

¹²⁶ See Art 10 and 12 VCLT 1969.

¹²⁷ Art 10 (b) and 12 para 2 (b) VCLT.

¹²⁸ Art 26 VCLT.

¹²⁹ Art 18 (a) and (b), VCLT.

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rule is without prejudice to article 46.”¹³⁰Therefore, Nigeria cannot invoke any of its laws, including its supreme law, i.e. the Constitution,¹³¹to rescind or derogate from its international obligations.¹³² The exception in Article 46 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT) provides as follows:

1. A State may not invoke the fact that its consent to be bound by a treaty has been expressed in violation of a provision of its internal law regarding competence to conclude treaties as invalidating its consent unless that violation was manifest and concerned a rule of its internal law of fundamental importance.
2. A violation is manifest if it would be objectively evident to any State conducting itself in the matter in accordance with normal practice and in good faith.

It is submitted that Nigeria has not exhibited the applicability of the exception to the rule in Article 46 of the VCLT quoted above in relation to any of its internal laws. Consequently, Nigeria is bound unconditionally by the provisions of any treaty it has ratified or domesticated.¹³³Aside from that, there are instances where treaties may bind third parties.¹³⁴

(b) Genocide Label in Atrocious Situations

There is hardly any part of Nigeria, north or south, where there has not been allegation of genocide or any other crime against humanity against its people. Some examples illustrate this assertion adequately - Igbo/Biafra against Nigeria,¹³⁵Muslims against Christians, majority against

¹³⁰ Art 27, VCLT.

¹³¹ This is inconsistent with section 1 of the Nigerian Constitution which provides that this Constitution is supreme “and its provisions shall have binding force on all authorities and persons throughout the Federal Republic of Nigeria” and that “if any other law is inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, this Constitution shall prevail, and that other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.”

¹³² See ss. 12, 19(d) and 254C(2) and item 31 of the Second Schedule to the Nigerian Constitution; Treaties (Making Procedure, Etc.) Act, Cap. T9, LFN, 2004 (Section 254C (2) of the Nigerian Constitution is an exception to section 12 (1) thereof). The entire Constitution is subject to Articles 2, 18, 26 and 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties in so far as the application of international law outside Nigeria is concerned.

¹³³ For more information on formulation or making of reservations and its legal effects, see the following provisions of the VCLT 1969: Section 1: Article 2 (1) (d); Section 2: Articles 19-23.

¹³⁴ See Section 4: Articles 34-36 VCLT 1969.

¹³⁵ We have already given this example. See, e.g. (n 49).

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minority ethnic groups, and vice versa.¹³⁶ More recent crises in Southern Kaduna in Kaduna State, Benue State and Taraba State have elicited this allegation.¹³⁷ In the Niger Delta, there are also allegations of genocide perpetrated by the Nigerian State, sometimes in collaboration with multinational oil companies.¹³⁸ In the Northern Nigeria, settlements in any cities and towns are polarized along religious lines, thereby making it easier to carry out genocidal attacks and killings. Some religious minorities resist or at least are skeptical of government programmes that are perceived as part of the Islamization agenda, for example *Cattle Colony, Ruga Settlement, National Livestock Transformation Plan*. The government and military authorities have been implicated in the killings, though they have denied the allegations,¹³⁹ or have set up panels to investigate the atrocities, which ended up without anyone being implicated.¹⁴⁰ Some reports of panels of enquiry

¹³⁶ Abdulsalami Isa, "Nigerian Christians Allege Genocide, Army Denies Bias in Jos" *The Guardian* (Lagos, 24 January 2010); Jacob Adamu, "Plateau under Siege by the Hausa/Fulani" *Sunday Standard* (Jos, 14 March 2010) 8; "Fulani Ardos Allege Genocide against Berom Terrorists" Advertiser, *Daily Trust* (Abuja, 3 March 2010) 20-21; Sadeeq Aliyu, "Nigeria: Gov Jang Must be Charged for Genocide – Plateau Muslim Umma" *Daily Trust* (Abuja, 12 December 2008); Abdul-azeez Ahmed, "Jos Crisis a Genocide, Leadership Failure – Sultan" *New Nigerian* (Abuja, 28 January 2010) 20-21.

¹³⁷ L. Biniyat, "Kaduna Governor Dragged to ICC over Alleged Genocide" *Vanguard* 8 February 2014 vanguardngr.com accessed 24 February 2018; "Group Accuses Governor El-Rufai of Planning to Annihilate Southern Kaduna People" *Daily Post* 26 December 2016 dailypost.ng accessed 24 February 2018; S Opejobi, "Herdsman Killings a Planned Genocide – Benue Elders" *Daily Post* 5 January 2018 dailypost.ng accessed 24 February 2018; B Adegoroye, C Iorhemen and P Nyam, "Benue Killings Jihad Genocide – CAN," *New Telegraph*, 14 January 2018 newtelegraphonline.com, accessed 24 February 2018; "Traba Crisis: Sardauna Stakeholders Allege Genocide against Mambila People" *Frontiers News* 25 June 2017 frontiersnews.com accessed 24 February 2018; F Mac-Leva, "My Accusers Don't Know the Definition of Genocide – Governor Ishaku" *Daily Trust* 24 February 2018 dailytrust.com.ng accessed 24 February 2018; J Tyopuusu, "You Lied over Genocide Claim against Fulani in Taraba, CAN Tells Sanusi" *Punch* 16 January 2018 punchng.com accessed 24 February 2018; W Odunsi, "Governor Ishaku Carpets Emir Sanusi over Claim of Genocide against Fulani" *Daily Post* 13 January 2018 dailypost.ng accessed 24 February 2018. For earlier media reports, see Jatdul Daman, "Yoruba Leader's House Burnt by Hausa/Fulani" *News Crest* (Jos, 15-31 March 2010) 1, 4; "Ethnic Cleansing at Kuru Karama" Front Page Comment, *The Daily Trust* (Abuja, 25 January 2010) 1, 12.

¹³⁸ Kenelu Beeson Saro-Wiwa, *Genocide in Nigeria: The Ogoni Tragedy* (Saros 1992) 5. Available at nigerdeltacongress.com accessed 5 August 2010; "Words from the Final Statement of Kenule Beeson Saro-Wiwa". Available at radical.org accessed 5 August 2010; Shell Genocide – Update" *A Report of the Niger Delta Human and Environmental Rescue Organization on Otuegwe Oil Spill* Available at dawodu.net accessed 5 August 2010; Sunny Awhefeada, "Gbaramatu Massacre: The Niger Delta Genocide" *The AdakaBoro Centre* adakaboro.org accessed 5 August 2010.

¹³⁹ "Genocide Allegation: Army Clears Self, Denies Danjuma's Claims" *TVC News* 18 May 2018 deo.tvcnews.tv accessed 16 September 2019.

¹⁴⁰ For some of those instances, see "Group Rejects Military Panel Report on Taraba's Pogrom" *Guardian* 24 May 2018 m.guardian.ng accessed 17 September 2019; Isa (n 132); J Babalola, "Elders Accuse Military of Bias" *The Nation* (Lagos, 8 March 2010) 2; "Jos: No Soldier Fired a Single Shot – COAS" *Daily Trust* (Abuja, 26 January 2010)

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are not made public or their release is delayed. Except an investigation is conducted by an independent and impartial body, there is no guarantee that there would be any reasonable outcome from the investigation.

Terrorist activities as those carried out by Boko Haram, ISIWA, ISIS, Al-Qaeda and associated or related militant groups are definite threats to international peace and security in terms of lethality, extraterritorial reach and threat to lives, properties and sovereignty of independent States. As Crenshaw remarks,

For the public, what makes terrorism a potent threat lies in the essence of the phenomenon, which has not changed. Terrorism creates uncertainty because it is unpredictable. The time, the place, and the identity of the perpetrator come as a surprise. It often targets civilians going about their daily lives. They cannot know who among their fellow subway or bus or airplane passengers, among those standing next to them in a crowded spot or sitting next to them in a restaurant, aims to attack. Acts of terrorism themselves, even if relatively minor, are constant reminders of individual vulnerability. Even threats carry weight.¹⁴¹

For Gabriel¹⁴², Islamist radicals are not crazy; they are rather “intelligent, logical people who are following the teachings of their faith all the way – where most people never want to go.”¹⁴³ The author continues that the mind-set of such persons is that there they recognize Islamic law as the only law; that “infidels who reject Islamic law are all around;”¹⁴⁴ that “the caliphate must be restored to give Muslims the freedom to practice their faith;”¹⁴⁵ that since establishing a caliphate

3; Saleh Maina, “No Religious Sentiment to our Operations in Jos – Maina, GOC, 3rd Armoured Division” Interview with Yomi Odunuga *The Nation* (Lagos, 16 May 2010) 56, 67; D Anofi, “Army Dismisses Jang’s Allegations as Unfortunate” *The Nation* (Lagos, 11 March 2010) 2; “Sultan Condemns Call for Sack of Army Chief” *The Nation* (Lagos, 8 March 2010) 2.

¹⁴¹ Martha Crenshaw, “Terrorism as an International Security Problem” in Jeffrey H. Norwitz, *Pirates, Terrorists, and Warlords: The History, Influence, and Future of Armed Groups around the World* (Skyhorse Publishing 2009) 401-413, esp 408.

¹⁴² Mark A Gabriel, *Journey into the Mind of an Islamic Terrorist: Why they Hate us and How we can Change their Minds* (1st edn, Front Line 2006) 93.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

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requires the existence of an Islamic State, “if the establishment of the state cannot be accomplished without going to war, then war is also a duty.”¹⁴⁶This is what they call “jihad.”¹⁴⁷The radical has no difficulty in finding the teaching about the duty of jihadist in the Quran. This is the situation in Nigeria. Terrorists launch attacks against non-Muslims and moderate Muslims. Sometimes, this has the support, express or tacit, of the political, economic and intellectual elites.

In Year 2019, more abductions, suicide bombings and attacks were reported in Nigeria. Apart from attacks by Boko Haram against both “soft” and “hard” targets, which have become commonplace¹⁴⁸, other attacks are ongoing in Plateau and Kaduna States.¹⁴⁹The killings and other destructions occur in either or both “wholesale” and “retail” forms. Human Rights Watch (HRW) in its 2019 Report¹⁵⁰ reveals that 1,200 people were killed and about 200,000 displaced in the nine-year conflict between Boko Haram and government forces. The figures are higher in the intercommunal violence in the north central region of Nigeria, with 1,600 people killed and 300,000 displaced. Attacks and killings took place in States such as Plateau, Adamawa, Kaduna and Zamfara. The report adds that scores of persons were killed due to excessive use of force by security agencies. HRW’s report further recounts the crackdown by security forces on members of the separatist group, Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) and the Islamic Movement in Nigeria

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ On some latest attacks or attempted attacks, see “Soldiers Repel Boko Haram Attack on UniMaid” *Premium Times* 16 September 2019 premiumtimesng.com accessed 17 September 2019.

¹⁴⁹ Godfrey Isonyo and James Abraham, “Gunmen Kill 13 in Fresh Kaduna, Plateau Attacks” *Punch* 31 August 2019 <https://punchng.com/gunmen-kill-13-in-fresh-kaduna-plateau-attacks/> accessed 15 September 2019; James Abraham, “Soldier, Three Others Killed, Houses Burnt as Suspected Herdsmen Attack Plateau Community” *Punch* 18 June 2019 <https://punchng.com/soldier-three-others-killed-houses-burnt-as-suspected-herdsmen-attack-plateau-community/> accessed 15 September 2019; Usman Audu, “Three Persons, 319 Cattle Killed in Fresh Plateau Violence – Police” *Premium Times* 1 May 2019, <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/327826-three-persons-319-cattle-killed-in-fresh-plateau-violence-police.html> accessed 15 September 2019; “Herders Murder 14, Raze Houses in Plateau

¹⁵⁰ “Nigeria: Heightened Insecurity Threaten Lives” *Human Rights Watch* 17 January 2019 <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/01/17/nigeria-heightened-insecurity-threatens-rights> accessed 16 September 2019. See also <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/nigeria> Accessed 17 September, 2019.

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(IMN), i.e. Shites. In 2015, soldiers killed 347 IMN members. Government has not acted on the recommendation of the judicial commission of enquiry that investigated the violence between the IMN and soldiers which included the prosecution of the soldiers found culpable. Soldiers killed 42 IMN protesters in October 2018. Notably, the State Security Service (SSS) and the Police Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) have been accused of human rights violations. HRW also reported attacks and killings by herdsmen and bandits in Plateau, Kaduna and Zamfara as well as Boko Haram's abduction of schoolgirls in Dapchi, Yobe State, and the killing of two abducted aid workers of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Of the 110 girls kidnapped at Dapchi, 104 were released, five died in captivity while one, Leah Sharibu, is still being held for refusing to renounce her Christian faith and convert to Islam. HRW's report indicts government for failure to take adequate steps to protect citizens and to make perpetrators accountable for their acts, which is indicative of "huge gaps in security". *Boko Haram* has carried out attacks and abductions in both secondary schools and higher institutions, the latest being University of Maiduguri which was attacked on 15th September, 2019. This terrorist group's modus operandi is similar to those of related groups such as Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA) and Al-Qaeda.

The United Nations Special Rapporteur for Extrajudicial Summary or Arbitrary Executions, in her end of visit statement in September 2019,¹⁵¹ lamented many instances of violations of human rights in Nigeria. Her "statement" has confirmed a lot of the violations mentioned herein. She discovered a major security challenge in the Middle Belt, south and north western States. The

¹⁵¹ Agnes Callamard, *End of visit statement of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions on her visit to Nigeria* United Nations Special Rapporteur for Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions 2 September 2019. "Some positive developments" were the reduction in the deprivation of arbitrary killings in the North East and the commendable work of the National Human Rights Commission.

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incidents were farmer-herder conflict, allegations of human rights violations in the Middle Belt, arbitrary killings of members of the IMN, arbitrary killings of members of the IPOB, arbitrary killings of Ogoni People/Niger Delta Avengers. The statement found that there were instances of widespread and excessive use of force by the Nigerian security forces and their alleged complicity in some of the attacks in Plateau State. The estimated casualties from the crises since 2011 range from 26,000 to 37,500. In Plateau State alone, an estimated 11,000 people were killed from 2011 to 2017 and over 1, 300 people killed in the first quarter of 2018.

On the banning of the IMN's activities by an order of the Federal High Court, and the circular by the Nigerian Police Force directing police officers to identify the leaders of the group, dismantle their structures and contain their activities, the rapporteur laments: "This sets a dangerous precedent for the exercise of the freedom of religion and belief, an respect of fundamental liberties and the right to life." The rapporteur also observes that access to justice is problematic because of undue delays, repeated practice of adjournments, absence of systematic forensic investigations, absence of coroners' enquiries, and widespread practice of unlawful detention. Moreover, the statement has drawn attention to "widespread failure by the federal authorities to investigate and hold perpetrators to account, even for mass killings." and that there are "high levels of resentment and grievances within and between communities; toxic ethno-religious narratives and 'extremist' ideologies – characterised by dehumanization of the 'others' and denial of the legitimacy of the others' claims." Callamard also notes what she calls "a generalised breakdown of the rule of law, with particularly acute consequences for the most vulnerable and impoverished populations of Nigeria." The rapporteur notes the outcome of the case involving the Federal Republic of Nigeria and IPOB members (the "communication" by IPOB to the African Commission on Human and

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Peoples Rights, a quasi-judicial body of the African Union¹⁵²), and that on 8th March, 2018, the Commission issued provisional measures “asking the Federal Government of Nigeria to rescind its decision branding IPOB and its members as terrorist as well as the proscription” and (quoting the Commission) “Not to take any further action so as to avoid irreparable damage to the Victim, IPOB and its members, pending the decision of the Commission on this Communication.” The rapporteur concludes on this point in paragraph 52: “I am not aware of any steps taken to implement the ACHR interim decision at the time of writing these preliminary observations.”

The Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) of the International Criminal Court (ICC) has received numerous complaints from individuals and organizations on the alleged crimes in Nigeria, but it is still considering them as a preliminary step to decide whether to take further action in terms of opening an investigation, applying for issuance of arrest warrants and prosecution of suspects. The ICC Prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda describes the broad framework of procedures that constitute condition precedent to the commencement of investigations.¹⁵³ According to her, as a prosecutor, she is guided by the provisions of the Rome Statute and the cardinal principles of independence, impartiality and fairness. The OTP’s decision to open a preliminary examination on Nigeria was published on 18th November, 2010. She said further that under the Rome Statute, there is no time limit for conducting a preliminary examination and that “the length of preliminary examination differs from situation to situation depending on the circumstances of each case.” As at the time she presented her speech on 24th February, 2014, she said that in respect of Nigeria that “the process

¹⁵² The Commission was established by Article 30 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights. It has its rules of procedure: Rules of Procedure of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, adopted on 6 October, 1995.

¹⁵³ Speech by Mrs Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court at an International Seminar on the Imperative of Observance Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Norms in International Security Operations, Hosted by the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Abuja, Nigeria; delivered on Monday, 24th February, 2014, pp 1-11.

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is still on-going: This means that I have not yet made a decision on whether or not to open an investigation in Nigeria.”

On the benchmarks or criteria to consider before the prosecutor opens an examination, Bensouda listed jurisdiction, admissibility and interests of justice. The first issue to be determined is whether the alleged offences are those defined under the Rome Statute, namely genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes. If that is the case, then the office will consider whether the alleged crimes were allegedly committed after the coming into force of the Rome Statute, which was July 2002. Finally on jurisdiction, it considers whether the crimes were allegedly committed in the territory of a State Party or by a national of a State Party to the Rome Statute. According to Prosecutor Bensouda, after these considerations, the next criterion is to determine the “admissibility of potential cases.” Two issues are considered in this regard: (i) whether there are ongoing, genuine national proceedings in respect of the potential cases; and (ii) the gravity of the offence. Therefore, fundamentally, under “admissibility,” the ICC emphasizes the principle of complementarity and gravity. Examined situations that do not meet the threshold requirements are closed.

The third criterion deals with the “interests of justice.” This is determined after a potential case deemed to be admissible has been established. The decision as to whether or not to initiate investigation is predicated on the gravity of the crimes and the interests of victims. Her conclusion, based on the analyses of the situations in Nigeria, was that it did not appear crimes under international law were committed in the central and northern States of Nigeria in connection with the inter-communal violence, nor in the Niger Delta. However, in relation to the allegation of crimes occurring in the event of the armed violence between *Boko Haram* and the Nigerian security forces, the OTP found that it should be considered under Article 8 (2) (c) and (e) of the Rome

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Statute – an internal armed conflict, i.e. *Boko Haram* members or members of the Nigerian security forces taking part in the hostilities and have allegedly committed any crime should be investigated and prosecuted “in compliance with the relevant international legal standards accepted and adopted by the national authorities.” The OTP has identified “eight potential cases involving the commission of crimes against humanity and war crimes under articles 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute that form the subject of the ongoing admissibility assessment, including six for conduct by Boko Haram and two for conduct by the Nigerian security forces (“NSF).”¹⁵⁴ The Prosecutor drew hasty conclusion on Nigeria’s compliance with treaties, which may set a bad precedent of impunity in the country, as follows,

As a signatory to the Geneva Conventions, Additional Protocol 2 to the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute, Nigeria is well equipped with the necessary legal frameworks. These frameworks address a range of different conducts considered illegal in a non-international armed conflict such as the current one in Nigeria. This includes but is not limited to murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture, humiliating and degrading treatment, taking of hostages or carrying out executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court.¹⁵⁵

The weakness of this assertion is that the prosecutor did not weigh the value or otherwise which Nigeria places on international law. Nigeria asserts the supremacy of its Constitution, meaning that all other laws, including treaties - whether domesticated or not, are subject to the Constitution. The Supreme Court in Nigeria has made judicial pronouncement on this matter.¹⁵⁶ Accordingly, treaties must be enacted into law by the National Assembly, by virtue of section 12 (1) of the Nigerian Constitution, before they can have the force of law in the country. Even then, they cannot compete with, let alone override, the Constitution. The only exception thereto is a treaty on

¹⁵⁴ The OTP has said this in a number of reports: ICC-OTP, Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2015, paras. 195-214; ICC-OTP, Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2016, para. 286; ICC-OTP, Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2017, para 216.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid 9-10.

¹⁵⁶ *Abacha v. Fawehinmi* (2000) FWLR (Pt. 4) 533 at 581-594, lead judgment by Ogundare, JSC; alternative citations: (2000) SCNJ 401; (2000) 6 NWLR (Pt 660) 228.

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employment, labour and industrial relations that has been ratified pursuant to section 254C (2) of the Constitution. Such treaty has the force of law in the country without a need for enactment into law (“domestication”). As stated under preliminary legal issues, Nigeria has not enacted into law the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Protocols; what it has done is an enactment of some provisions of the Conventions into national legislation. Even then, there is no information to the effect that the prosecutors or courts in Nigeria have invoked the Geneva Conventions Act in legal proceedings. In addition, Nigeria has not enacted the Rome Statute into law despite some attempts to do so in the past. The conclusion in this regard is that Nigeria is unwilling to prosecute crimes under international law. Therefore, the prosecutor should have called on Nigeria to alter its Constitution to allow the enforcement of ratified treaties in its country.

The numerous atrocities committed by militant herdsmen against some unsuspecting and defenceless farming communities have been so obvious that an investigator or a prosecutor should not ignore. However, Owelima Ochab’s suggested possibilities in cases of this nature are worthwhile. Thus, where no case is being contemplated by the OTP against a terrorist group (in Ochab’s case study, the “Muslim Fulani herdsmen”),¹⁵⁷ it is “very likely that any of the following must be true: the OTP has not received any such communications, the OTP erroneously considered the crimes to be outside the Court’s jurisdiction, or the information provided was not seen as sufficiently serious.”

In its report of 2015, the OTP reiterated its earlier decision on the alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes (under Articles 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute of the ICC), committed by

¹⁵⁷Owelima Ochab, *Situation in Nigeria: Report on the Muslim Fulani Herdsmen* 30 September 2016, pp 12-13, at para 44. Ochab is Legal Counsel for ADF International. Although the counsel’s legal advice is very opinionated, the legal argument on the factual incidents in the very sound and demonstrate a good understanding of international law, in particular the law and practice at the ICC. We wish to adopt the counsel’s legal submission.

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Boko Haram (specifically murder and persecution) and the Nigerian security forces (torture, cruel treatment, outrages upon personal dignity: intentionally directing the attacks against the civilian population or against individual civilians).¹⁵⁸ A similar conclusion was reached to the effect that the OTP would continue to analyze the allegations of crimes in Nigeria in order to assess the admissibility of the potential cases identified and to reach a decision as to whether the criteria to open an investigation are met.

In 2016, the conclusion of the OTP was that it would continue to analyze any new allegations of crimes committed in Nigeria as well as assessment of the eight already identified “potential cases” “in addition to any possible new potential case, in order to reach a decision on whether the criteria for opening an investigation are met.”¹⁵⁹ Furthermore, the OTP resolved to further build on cooperation received from the Nigerian authorities; and requested for additional information and clarifications on the information already received in respect of national proceedings.¹⁶⁰ The OTP “may hold further consultations with national authorities as well as with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist relevant stakeholders to identify pending impunity gaps and the scope for possible remedial measures.”¹⁶¹

In 2017, the report of the OTP still showed that the situation in Nigeria was still a subject of ongoing examination: “The Office will continue its analysis of all new crimes allegedly committed in the situation in Nigeria and its admissibility assessment of the eight potential cases currently identified in order to reach a decision on whether the criteria for opening an investigation

¹⁵⁸ OTP, *Report on Preliminary Examination of Activities (2015)* 12 November 2015, 44-51. These alleged crimes are replicated in subsequent reports of the OTP up to 2018.

¹⁵⁹ OTP, *Report on Preliminary Examination of Activities (2016)* para 306. https://www.icc-cpi.int/iccdocs/otp/161114-otp-rep-PE_ENG.pdf Accessed 21 September 2019.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid* para 307.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid*.

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are met.”¹⁶² It added that while it required “further information on relevant domestic proceedings,” it would “continue to hold consultations with the Nigerian authorities and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist relevant stakeholders in identifying pending impunity gaps and the scope for possible remedial measures.”¹⁶³

The 2018 report is somewhat substantially the same with the previous reports, except for two aspects thereof. The first one is the violence between the herders and “settlers” (perhaps, by settlers the OTP means the farming communities) in Plateau, Benue, Nasarawa, Adamawa and Taraba States;¹⁶⁴ and the second one is the OTP’s assertion that “the Nigerian authorities appear to have taken concrete steps towards fulfilling their primary responsibility to investigate and prosecute ICC crimes.”¹⁶⁵ In paragraph 219 of the 2018 report, the OTP said that from January to June 2018, “over 1,300 people were reportedly killed as a result of the violence between herders and settlers in Plateau, Benue, Nasarawa, Adamawa and Taraba States and about 300,000 persons were displaced.” The “communal violence in Nigeria’s North Central and North East geopolitical zones” is also reported in paragraph 227. In paragraph 231, the OTP acknowledged the receipt of communications “on attacks allegedly carried out in the context of violence in Nigeria’s North Central and North East geographical zones.” It concludes in that paragraph that “This violence, which has been observed by the Office since 2016, is often referred to as conflict between Fulani

¹⁶² *Report on Preliminary Examinations Activities (2017) – Nigeria* 14 December 2017, para 228, https://www.icc-cpi.int/itemsDocuments/2017-PE-rep/2017-otp-rep-PE-Nigeria_ENG.pdf and <https://www.icc-cpi.int/Pages/item.aspx?name=171204-rep-otp-PE> accessed 21 September 2019.

¹⁶³ *Ibid* para 229.

¹⁶⁴ OTP, *Report on Preliminary Examination Activities (2018)* 5 December 2018 para 219, 227, 231, 232 <https://www.icc-cpi.int/itemsDocuments/181205-rep-otp-PE-ENG.pdf> accessed 21 September 2019.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid* para 249.

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herders and Christian farmers, stemming from limited access to water, land and other resources.”¹⁶⁶

In paragraph 232, the OTP noted the escalation of the violence in 2017 and 2018 due to “the rise in ethnic militias and community vigilantes and passage of grazing laws in some of the affected States that reportedly imposed restrictions on herders, among others.” The OTP also noted that some of the militias have reportedly clashed with the Nigerian security forces (NSF) deployed to address the insecurity in the affected areas. Another dimension to the conflict is the alleged attacks on civilians by criminal gangs involved in cattle rustling. Its conclusion in that paragraph shows it is still work in progress: “The Office has reviewed these communications and continuous to gather additional information to determine whether there is a reasonable basis to believe that the crimes allegedly committed in this context fall under ICC prosecution.”

Although the concerns of the OTP in the situations in Nigeria are commendable, the gravity of the situations makes immediate action necessary. The delay in processing the complaints is unhelpful because, almost every day or at least every week, serious violations of international law take place in Nigeria in one form or another. Human lives and properties meant to be protected are sacrosanct; therefore, procedural technicalities on the part of the OTP cannot and should not take precedent over them. If it takes about ten years to conduct “examinations” to be sure whether “potential cases” need ICC investigation, how long will it take to prosecute suspects, secure conviction of those guilty and to dispose of appeals? These are the candid worries of a reasonable person. As the Coalition for the International Criminal Court rightly

¹⁶⁶ On this issue, former Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, called for the arrest of *Miyetti Allah* leadership: John Charles, “Killings: Gowon Demands Miyetti Allah Leadership’s Arrest” *Punch* 22 July 2018 <https://punchng.com/killings-gowon-demands-miyetti-allah-leaderships-arrest/> accessed 22 September 2019.

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remarks, “Given the lack of progress in conforming domestic laws on the prosecution of international crimes with the Rome Statute, the ability and willingness of the government to conduct proceedings against all sides of the conflict will remain a key area of focus of the Office’s admissibility assessment.”¹⁶⁷

VI. FINAL LEGAL ANALYSES AND ARGUMENTS/SUBMISSIONS

Based on the foregoing, the following argument, establishing the criminal responsibility of the State and non-State actors for crimes under international law perpetrated in Nigeria, is presented; thereby justifying the imperative for international intervention.

(a) Nigeria’s Responsibility under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crime of Genocide, 1948 (“CPPCG” or “Genocide Convention”)

Article I of the Genocide Convention is instructive because it reechoes the seriousness of genocide as a crime under international law, which may be committed in time of peace or in time of war: “The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and punish.”¹⁶⁸ This act originates from crimes against humanity. Article II of the Convention further provides that the following are acts of genocide: “acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a) Killing members of the group;
- b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

¹⁶⁷ Coalition for the International Criminal Court, “Nigeria” <http://www.coalitionfortheicc.org/country/nigeria> Accessed 21 September 2019.

¹⁶⁸ Article 1 of the Genocide Convention.

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- c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.”

Article III thereof provides that “The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) Genocide; (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide; (d) Attempt to commit genocide; (e) Complicity in genocide.”

The language of the Convention tends to categorize the punishable acts into genocide and other acts enumerated in Article III. It is unclear whether this categorization has anything to do with the gravity of the crime for purposes of determining the extent of the State or individual’s responsibility or the threshold requirement for international intervention. It, however, seems that no such dichotomy is intended based on literal interpretation thereof. It has been mentioned herein that Nigeria has signed the Genocide Convention. The Convention imposes several obligations on the Contracting Parties thereto and individuals. These are obligations: not to commit genocide;¹⁶⁹ to prevent genocide;¹⁷⁰ to punish genocide;¹⁷¹ to enact necessary national legislation to give effect to the provisions of the treaty;¹⁷² to prescribe effective penalties for those found guilty of genocide;¹⁷³ to try persons accused of genocide in a competent tribunal of the State in the territory

¹⁶⁹ Ibid Art 1. See *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v .Serbia and Montenegro)*, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 2007, p.43. <https://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/91/091-20070226-JUD-01-00-EN.pdf#page=74> accessed 21 September 2019.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid. *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Preliminary Objections*, Judgment, I. C. J. Reports 1996, p. 595. <https://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/91/091-19960711-JUD-01-00-EN.pdf#page=24> accessed 21 September 2019. The case was between Serbia and Herzegovina v Yugoslavia.

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² Ibid Art V.

¹⁷³ Ibid.

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of which the alleged crime has been committed or by an international tribunal of competent jurisdiction as shall have been accepted by the Contracting Parties;¹⁷⁴ and to grant extradition.¹⁷⁵ Genocide or any other act mentioned in Article III shall not be considered as a political crime for the purpose of extradition: “The Contracting Parties pledge themselves in such cases to grant extradition in accordance with their laws and treaties in force.”¹⁷⁶

Any of the parties “may call upon the competent organ of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III.”¹⁷⁷ The Genocide Convention envisages that dispute may arise in respect of the “interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in article III.” In the event that dispute arises, any of the parties may submit such dispute to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for adjudication.

The fact that genocide may be committed in time of “peace” lends credence to the “wholesale” and “retail killings” of minority ethnic and religious groups in the Middle Belt of Nigeria, among others. Non-State actors have committed numerous atrocities that may qualify as genocide in the Northern Nigeria. They include, but are not limited to, the criminal acts of the militant herders and Islamist militias, including Boko Haram. In some cases, there were reports of complicity by security agencies. To take just three examples - the systematic and senseless killings in: Plateau State from 2001-2019; Southern Kaduna in Kaduna State at various periods, for example in 2018; and the ones in Benue State in 2018, bear the typical features of genocide, or at

¹⁷⁴ Ibid Art VI.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid. Art VII. The information provided on these obligations is culled from United Nations Office for Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect, “The Genocide Convention”

<https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/genocide-convention.shtml> accessed 21 September 2019.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid Art VII.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid Art VIII.

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least, other acts enumerated in Article III of the Convention. The victims of the conflicts themselves from different religious and ethnic groups have referred to their situations as “genocide” or “pogrom.” It is submitted that the foregoing constitutes credible evidence of the punishable acts enumerated in Article 3 of the Genocide Convention. Government has not refuted those allegations of genocide or crimes against humanity; neither has it investigated them nor publicise its findings. There is no evidence of forensic investigation or documentation of the crimes for purposes of prosecution at the national or international court. There is currently nothing to suggest that the Nigerian Government has any plan to prosecute any person for any crime under international law. Therefore, there is no basis for the OTP to scout for information to determine admissibility (complementarity and gravity) for nine years. This may suggest, with due respect, that the OTP is unwilling to prosecute any person in Nigeria for crimes within its prosecutorial competence.

It would also seem that the State Parties to the Convention have failed in their responsibility under Articles VI-IX. Nigeria has not exercised its right under Article VIII of the Convention to call on the UN to intervene. The kind of intervention that will have desirable impact is military, logistical and financial. If Nigeria had the political will to end the conflict, it would have called upon UN organs such as the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to intervene to end the crises. Given the fact that the Genocide Convention has been registered with the Secretariat of the UN and published by it, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 102 of the Charter of the UN, Nigeria and any other Contracting Party to the Genocide Convention “may invoke the treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.”¹⁷⁸The language of

¹⁷⁸ Charter of the United Nations, 1945; Article 102, para 2.

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the CPPCG suggests that Contracting Parties indeed have the capacity to prevent and punish genocide; hence the obligation to prevent it.

Detection or finding the occurrence of genocide is, therefore, not the preserve of the OTP. In essence, it is wrong for the OTP to put procedural technicalities in the way of prompt investigation and prosecution of suspects for crimes under international law under any guise.

In conclusion, the foregoing makes it imperative for the OTP to do the needful as stated herein, or for the UN Security Council to take action pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the UN, failure of which makes it imperative and legitimate to seek other international intervention on humanitarian ground by the victims.

(b) Responsibility under the Constitutive Act, 2000, of the African Union, and the ECOWAS Laws

The African Union (AU) has failed to adhere to one of its core principles, while Nigeria has failed to draw the AU's attention to the massive human rights violations in its territory. Article 4 of the Constitutive Act of the AU provides that "The Union shall function in accordance with the following principles: (h) the right of the union to intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely, war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity ... (j) the right of Member States to request intervention from the union in order to restore peace and security ..." Conversely, lives have been wasted by genocidal killers and other perpetrators of heinous crimes in Nigeria; and despite the numerous atrocities ongoing in the country for close to a decade, there is no indication that the AU has made noticeable effort to act. Individuals and non-governmental organizations in Nigeria cannot access the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (now part of the African Court of Justice and Peoples' and Human Rights) because Nigeria has neither made a declaration nor deposited the instrument required by

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Article 34 (6) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.¹⁷⁹ The effect of this omission is that those whose rights have been violated by the State or non-State actors cannot approach the court for remedy.

It can be reasonably inferred from the statement of a UN rapporteur that a communication involving IPOB was submitted to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. Despite the order of provisional measure by the Commission, Nigeria has not complied with the order: the same attitude the Federal Government of Nigeria displayed in violating the orders of the ECOWAS Court of Justice.¹⁸⁰ Currently, there is no functional court established by the African Union that tries criminal cases. The merger of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights with the non-existent African Court of Justice with criminal jurisdiction, facilitated by the Malabo Protocol, has not brought any tangible result. Whereas the merger brought about the two-chamber African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights, there is nothing to show that the court, particularly the chamber conferred with criminal jurisdiction, is functioning.¹⁸¹ The hybrid court that tried, convicted and sentenced former Chadian leader, Hissene Habre, for serious crimes appeared to be established for the exigencies of that moment.

¹⁷⁹ For example, see the case of *Femi Falana v. African Union* (Application No 001/2011) African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, Judgment 26 June 2012. Available at <http://www.african-court.org/en/images/Cases/Judgment/Judgment%20Application%20001-2011-%20Femi%20Falana%20v.%20The%20AU.%20Application%20no.%20001.2011.EN.pdf> accessed 21 September 2019.

¹⁸⁰ Oladimeji Ramon, "Concern over Buhari's Administration's Penchant for Disobeying Court Orders" *Punch* 21 July 2019 <https://punchng.com/concern-over-buhari-administrations-penchant-for-disobeying-court-orders/> accessed 21 September 2019.

¹⁸¹ This is despite AU's claim of commitment to fight international crimes. For example, see African Union (Draft) Model National Law on Universal Jurisdiction over International Crimes Meeting of Government Experts and Ministers of Justice/Attorneys-General on Legal Matters, 7-15 May 2012, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, EXP/MIN/Legal/VI, <http://www.ejiltalk.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/AU-draft-model-law-UJ-May-2012.pdf> accessed 21 September 2019.

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The AU has taken a common position against the ICC.¹⁸² They accuse the OTP of bias, of targeting only Africans or African leaders. The body has resolved to establish its model of justice on the paradigm of universal jurisdiction and to end impunity. Although not all African States supported mass withdrawal from the ICC, their “body language” indicates that they are not interested in the OTP’s style of international justice. In one breath, they purport to emphasize their sovereignty and exercise of the principle of complementarity; but in another breath, their actions and omissions on prosecution of suspects for crimes under international law belie their loud claims. In other words, there is no will power on the part of African States to act to prevent and punish serious crimes against humanity. In one of the decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, it:

REQUESTS the Commission to finalise the study on the implications of empowering the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights to try international crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes and report to the next Ordinary Session of the Assembly through the Executive Council in January/February 2011¹⁸³.

However, the rhetoric is louder than the action. There is currently no functional international criminal court or tribunal established by the AU that tries perpetrators of international crimes. In any case, the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU quoted above is protectionist and counter-productive. For instance, Paragraph 6 thereof states: “CALLS ON all concerned States to respect International Law and particularly the immunity of state officials when applying the Principle of Universal Jurisdiction.” In addition, most African

¹⁸² Jon Silverman, “The Justice Conundrum: Africa’s Turbulent Relationship with the ICC” *Harvard International Law Journal*

<https://harvardilj.org/2019/02/the-justice-conundrum-africas-turbulent-relationship-with-the-icc/> accessed 22 September 2019; Philomena Apiko and Faten Aggad, “The International Criminal Court, Africa and the African Union: What Way Forward” *European Centre for Development and Policy Management (ECDPM)* No 201, November 2016 <https://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/DP201-ICC-Africa-AU-Apiko-Aggad-November-2016.pdf> accessed 22 September 2019.

¹⁸³ See DECISION ON THE ABUSE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION Doc. EX.CL/606(XVII), para 5, Available at https://www.who.int/pmnh/events/2010/AUassemblydec_e.pdf accessed 21 September 2019.

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States have no national legislation to regulate prosecution of suspects for crimes under international law, Nigeria inclusive.

At the sub-regional level, there is no court that has criminal jurisdiction. The ECOWAS Court¹⁸⁴ has jurisdiction only in civil matters. Furthermore, ECOWAS has not galvanized its conflict management and security apparatus to deal with the situation in Nigeria.¹⁸⁵ Nigeria is a strong regional and sub-regional force; hence, it is very unlikely for ECOWAS to intervene to address the security problems of the country without the permission of the Nigerian Government. For instance, Nigeria has not invoked to its advantage the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-Keeping and Security. The Multinational Joint Task Force comprising Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon, combating Boko Haram in the northeast of Nigeria and in the neighbouring territories around the Lake Chad Basin have worked hard to contain the insurgency of Boko Haram.¹⁸⁶ However, Boko Haram still attacks the military and civilian targets.

Nigeria has crushed self-determination movements, especially where such movements bear the semblance of secession or militant tendencies. Some of them are IPOB, Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB), IMN, MEND and Niger Delta Avengers. The Nigerian Constitution clearly prohibits secession: “Nigeria is one indivisible and indissoluble Sovereign State to be known by the name of the Federal Republic of

¹⁸⁴ The Court was established under Article 15 of the Revised Treaty of ECOWAS 1993. The Revised Treaty of ECOWAS was done in Cotonou, Benin Republic, on 24th July, 1996. Article 57 of the Treaty deals with legal and judicial matters. The Court of Justice had been created by a Protocol signed in 1991: A/P1/7/91 and later included in the Revised Treaty. A Supplementary Protocol for the Court of Justice was adopted in 2005: A/SP.1/01/05.

¹⁸⁵ See Art 58 of ECOWAS Revised Treaty. See also Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-Keeping and Security 1999 (10/12/1999). The ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) is established under Art 21 of the Protocol of 1999; though it had been created a sub-regional force since 1990.

¹⁸⁶ For example, see Fergus Kelly, “Nigeria: Troops Kill 16 ‘Boko Haram Terrorists’ in Lake Chad Area, MNJTF Says” *The Defence Post* 1 April 2019 <https://thedefensepost.com/2019/04/01/nigeria-mnjtf-troops-kill-16-boko-haram-kirenowa/> accessed 22 September 2019.

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Nigeria.”¹⁸⁷ Various treaties guarantee the right to self-determination,¹⁸⁸ but are hazy on the extreme form of it: “right” to secession. Judicial interpretation of “right” to secession tends to favour the remedial aspect of it, and favour secession only where there is an express or implied provision of a law that allows it. The consensus on the right to secession is usually in a colonial context. However, in Nigeria, the government sometimes ignores or pays lip service to the demand for self-determination or increased autonomy for federating units or restructuring short of secession. Such neglect over the years has intensified more agitations with tendency for violence in extreme cases. Self-determination need not lead to secession. Both national and international legal instruments provide for right to life; freedom of association; freedom of expression; freedom of thought, conscience and religion and so on, subject only to reasonable or democratically justified legal exceptions.

As the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights decided in the *Katangese Peoples’ Congress v. Zaire*,¹⁸⁹ all peoples have the right to self-determination, which may be exercised in several ways, for example independence, local government system, federalism, confederalism, unitarism, etc. However, the Commission cautioned that the demand for that right should be weighed against other recognized principles of international law such as sovereignty and territorial integrity. The problem is that the Federal Government of Nigeria has been either unwilling to restructure, or is too slow at restructuring the political and economic systems to cater for the diversities of the country. The impact of religious diversities and differences in paces of economic development of the various regions of the country calls for the establishment of a

¹⁸⁷ Section 2 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Cap. C23, LFN, 2004, as altered

¹⁸⁸ See the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – Art 1; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) – Art 1; African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) – Art 20.

¹⁸⁹ Comm. No. 75195 (1995).

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confederal system and increased resource control by regions, so that every region will move at its pace. Regrettably, the forum for constructive and realistic engagements over the issues is absent. This blackout fuels self-determination movements, with some of them tilting towards militancy. The repression of IPOB and IMN is a fall out of this debacle. The Nigerian State dominated by the Sunni Muslims at the commanding heights is using the State resources of a secular State to prosecute sectarian and religious proxy war between Sunni and Shia sect of Islam, to the detriment of the general interest of other Nigerians who have no stake in this power struggle in the Islamic community. Boko Haram and its allies are made up of the Sunni Muslims with extremely destructive ideology and practices. This is the fate of the Nigerian State.

The conclusion to draw from the Nigeria's approach to issues is that it lacks the will to embark on any serious and sustained investigation and prosecution of suspects for genocide. Using the language of Amnesty International, Nigeria is "willingly unable" to investigate and prosecute.¹⁹⁰ In other words, Nigeria is deliberately avoiding the prosecution of perpetrators, especially the alleged high level criminal suspects. In addition, Nigeria has failed or refused to call for international intervention. Therefore, if the direct victims do not call upon the international community for justice, they would suffer gradual elimination.

¹⁹⁰ Amnesty International, "Willingly Unable" *ICC Preliminary Examination and Nigeria's Failure to Address Impunity for International Crimes* 2018 Available at <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR4494812018ENGLISH.PDF> accessed 21 September 2019. This is despite the provision of Article 15 para 4 of the Revised Treaty of ECOWAS, which says "Judgment of the Court of Justice shall be binding on the Member States, the institutions of the Community and on individuals and corporate bodies." Similarly, Article 77 (in Chapter XVI) provides for sanctions for non-fulfilment of obligations to the Community.

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(c) Responsibility under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

The crimes over which the ICC may exercise jurisdiction are the crime of genocide,¹⁹¹ crimes against humanity,¹⁹² war crimes¹⁹³ and the crime of aggression.¹⁹⁴ Crimes against humanity include murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer of population, rape, torture, sexual slavery, enforced disappearance of persons, and apartheid. War crimes refer to “grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,” which include wilful killing; torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health; extensive, unlawful and wanton destruction or appropriation of property not justified by military necessity; compelling prisoner or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile power; deprivation of right to regular and fair trial to a prisoner of war; unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement; intentionally directing attacks against civilians not taking part in direct hostilities or against civilian objects, those objects not being military targets; internationally launching attacks or bombarding against personnel, installations, materials, units or vehicles involved in humanitarian services, or against buildings dedicated to religion, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are gathered, if they are not military objectives; attacking or bombarding by whatever means towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and are not military objectives; transferring directly or indirectly by the occupying power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the

¹⁹¹ Arts 5(a) and 6.

¹⁹² Arts 5 (b) and 7.

¹⁹³ Arts 5 (c) and 8.

¹⁹⁴ Arts 5 (d) and 9. Note that the jurisdiction of the Court in respect of the crime of aggression was activated later, sometime in December 2017. For example, see Dapo Akande, “International Criminal Court Gets Jurisdiction over Crime of Aggression” *EJIL Talk! Blog of the European Journal of International Law* 15 December 2017 <https://www.ejiltalk.org/the-international-criminal-court-gets-jurisdiction-over-the-crime-of-aggression/> accessed 22 September 2019.

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population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory; pillaging; committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution or forced pregnancy; and conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities. There are overlaps in some of the crimes. One act may represent two or more crimes. What distinguishes one crime from another is the mental element (*mens rea*).

The OTP has documented a lot of violations in Nigeria. Its areas of interest have been narrowed down to *Boko Haram* and Nigerian security forces (NSF). It is submitted that in addition to war crimes and crimes against humanity, *Boko Haram* and some other actors have also committed genocide in the north eastern region of the country and in some other parts of Nigeria, meaning that crimes punishable under the Rome Statute of the ICC have been committed and are being committed in the north central part of Nigeria by civilian militias. The exclusion of genocide from the numerous “situations” received by the OTP is not a true reflection of the situation in Nigeria. Unlike in Article III of the Genocide Convention, Article 6 of the Rome Statute does not state expressly the inchoate acts of genocide; however, Article 25 paragraph 3 (a) – (f) of the Rome Statute shows that inchoate crimes are punishable by the ICC. *Boko Haram* has killed a lot of people. The group has not hidden its intention at killing Christians and other Muslims that do not share their noxious ideology and practices. It has not only attempted to kill or incited killings but has also been killing and destroying religious groups, participating in persecution, attacking defenceless civilian population and civilian objects – the so-called “soft targets.” These acts are the crimes listed in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute. Indeed, *Boko Haram* has committed acts of genocide in many ways. They have not only physically killed a lot of people by reason of the people’s religious groupings as such, but have also inflicted serious bodily and mental harm on such groups. The mental harm includes threats of destruction, abduction, forced marriage, rape

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and prostitution. Such acts push civilian population to slow death due to perpetual agony. Therefore, the insurgent group has committed both war crimes and the crime of genocide.

The States of Plateau and Benue and parts of Kaduna State have been worst hit by coordinated attacks launched by these Islamist militias. The attacks are religiously motivated in general, and also ethnically motivated in other instances. The commission of genocide is easy to prove in those States because the perpetrators themselves have confessed to the crime via the Internet. It is the Nigerian State that has refused or neglected to investigate and document the incidents for prosecution. The fact that there has been no investigation is sufficient for the ICC to assume jurisdiction.¹⁹⁵The physical killing mentioned in Article 6 (a) of the Rome Statute gives rise in part to the second element, in Article 6 (b), which is “causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group,” and in Article 6 (c), which is “deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part.” The mental harm inflicted on the religious minorities dates back to colonial era, when the colonialists and the Fulani ruling oligarchy inflicted conditions of mental inferiority on non-Muslim minorities, who were traditionalists then, but are now mostly Christians in the States under review.

As stated above, the subjugation has continued till date, spanning linguistic and cultural dimensions. Underage girls are abducted, hypnotized and forced to convert to Islam and also forced into marriage, as exemplified by the case of Ese Rita Oruru, a 13-year old Christian girl who was abducted on 12th August, 2015, by Yunusa Dahiru (alias Yellow, an Hausa/Fulani) at her mother’s shop in Yenagoa, Bayelsa State in the Southern Nigeria and forcefully taken to the Emir’s palace in Kano, Kano State in Northern Nigeria (about 900 kilometers away), where she was

¹⁹⁵ For instance, see *Prosecutor v Germain Katanga* International Criminal Court, Situation in the Republic of Kenya, ICC-01/09-3, 26 November 2009, 51, 107, 183-185, 187.

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raped, impregnated and forced to convert to Islam and marry her abductor without her parents' consent. She was lucky because there was a clue about her abduction and so it was published in the newspapers, prompting social media campaign, including over 50,000 tweets with the hashtag “#FreeEse,” that she should be freed. When her parents made efforts to bring her back to her home State, they were told she was no longer their daughter and the girl herself was hypnotized to deny her parents. The police intervened as a result of the public outcry, and the Emir denied that the marriage took place in his palace but admitted that she was brought to his palace and he found that she was too young to marry and that he advised the supposed husband accordingly.^{196a} There are more of such cases unnoticed and such minors were forced to deny their faith and married their abductors without any hope of seeing their parents again.

These are the things that have been happening to the minorities in Northern Nigeria, and now extended to the southern part of the country. This prolonged mental agony, coupled with serial coordinated killings, satisfies the second element of genocide in the Rome Statute, and also satisfies the third element that has to do with destructive physical conditions of life. People are living in fear of both imminent and actual death. This gradual method of eliminating a group is referred to as “genocide by attrition.” In the Middle Belt, most of the crimes are both genocide and crimes against humanity.

Inciting ethno-religious hatred has been on the increase. For instance, some leaders of *Miyetti Allah* (the Fulani socio-cultural group) have openly defended their killing of minority

^{196a}See “Nigeria girl 'abducted for marriage' found by police” on BBC News. Available at <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-35696267>; accessed on 25th September, 2019.

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farmers in some parts of the Nigerian north-central. However, it has not been reported that any of the said leaders has been arrested or invited by the police for necessary action. Article 25 of the Rome Statute covers such inchoate offences. Criminal investigation is the preserve of the police and other law enforcement agencies such as the State Security Services (SSS). Whether an act or omission amounts to genocide or not is left for the court of competent jurisdiction to determine. No two situations may be exactly the same. Each case has to be determined on its merit. Theoretically, one killing may amount to genocide provided the requisite mental element is satisfied. In the same vein, rape may be regarded as an act of genocide,¹⁹⁶ war crimes or crimes against humanity. A situation must not meet the Holocaust, Kosovo or Rwandan threshold before it is called genocide. There are dynamic patterns of settlement of ethnic and religious groups. National, racial, ethnical and religious groups may be scattered in different parts of the world; perpetrators do not need to eliminate all of them, or most of them, or a substantial part of them before genocide can be said to be committed. When a whole group of people is eliminated, what is to be prevented again? Logically speaking, this is the reason inchoate offences of genocide: conspiracy, direct and public incitement, attempt and complicity all come within the definition of genocide.

By reason of the Nigerian Government not acting proactively to stop the genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity in Nigeria, it has failed in its responsibility to provide security and welfare of the Nigerian people under the national and international laws. ECOWAS and the African Union have also failed to address the problems; hence the justification for intervention by the international community at the global level. The UN, European Union, the United States of

¹⁹⁶*Prosecutor v Jean-Paul Akayesu* (ICTR-96-4-T) ICTR T, September 2, 1998, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

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America and other major global players in the international relations should act promptly to stop the atrocities in the Nigeria. The delay in investigating and prosecuting the crimes in Nigeria by the OTP is worrisome because it reminds a reasonable person of the situation in Afghanistan where the ICC Pre-Trial Chamber II refused an application of the prosecutor to proceed with investigation even when the requirements of jurisdiction and admissibility had been met.¹⁹⁷The ground for refusal was that the interest of justice would not be met, for the chances of a successful investigation and prosecution was unlimited; that there was a long time-lapse, i.e. 11 years, between the commencement of the preliminary examination and the filing of the request. The Court added that the limited resources of the ICC should be used for other activities of the ICC.¹⁹⁸

In view of the reluctance of the OTP to act in the case of Nigeria, the UN Security Council, hereafter referred to as ‘the Council,’ can be pressurized to exercise its referral powers under Article 13 of the Rome Statute which empowers the Council to refer cases to the Court in which the Court could not otherwise exercise jurisdiction. The Council exercised this power for the first time in March 2005, when it referred to the Court the situation prevailing in Dafur since 1stJuly, 2002, because Sudan was not a party to the Rome Statute and so the Court could not otherwise have exercised jurisdiction.²⁰⁰The Council made such referral the second time in February 2011

¹⁹⁷ Decision Pursuant to Article 15 of the Rome Statute on the Authorisation of an Investigation into the Situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan ICC-02/17-3312 April 2019 | Pre-Trial Chamber II | Decision Available at https://www.icc-cpi.int/CourtRecords/CR2019_02068.PDF accessed 22 September 2019.

¹⁹⁸ See particularly paras 91-96.

²⁰⁰“Security Council Refers Situation in Dafur, Sudan, To Prosecutor of International Criminal Court”(Press release). United Nations Security Council. 31 March 2006. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council#cite_note-57 accessed on 23rd September, 2019.

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when it asked the ICC to investigate the Libyan Government's violent response to the Libyan Civil War.²⁰¹

VII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The crises by the *Boko Haram* and the ethno-religious militia on one hand, and the excesses of the Nigerian security forces on the other hand, have occasioned protracted needless killings in Nigeria. There is evidence that genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity have been committed by both State and non-State actors. The Nigerian Government has not demonstrated sufficient will power to deal with the crises; hence they have persisted and proliferated. As there is delay in taking drastic actions, lives are being lost, thereby inching the country's destination to another Holocaust, Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Darfur and Myanmar. Can the country survive it?

We recommend that US Department of State must make a referral to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) and its relevant organs, and the major powers, are hereby called upon to take any, some or all of the following measures to save the Nigerian ethno-religious minorities from annihilation -

1. set up an independent, neutral and impartial international commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of recurrent crimes under international law in Nigeria; identify perpetrators and make appropriate recommendations for immediate action pursuant to Articles 33 and 39 of the Charter of the UN;

²⁰¹Gray-Block, Aaron and Greg Roumeliotis (27 February 2011). "Q+A: How will the World's war crimes court act on Libya?". See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council#cite_note-59 accessed on 23rd September, 2019.

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2. impose sanctions on State and non-State actors responsible for the series of serious crimes in Nigeria, which have led to mental agony and colossal losses of lives and properties: to have the desired impacts, these sanctions should be imposed by the UN (under Articles 41 and 42, Chapter VII of the Charter of the UN) as well as other international institutions and sovereign States pursuant to Article 52 of the Charter of the UN;
3. set up a UN-backed tribunal in Nigeria to try perpetrators of the crimes as was the case in former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra-Leone pursuant to the powers of the UN Security Council in Chapter V of the Charter of the UN
4. the UN Security Council can be pressured by the major powers to refer the case of Nigeria by virtue of its referral powers under Article 13 of the Rome Statute to the ICC in respect of which the Court could not otherwise exercise jurisdiction;
5. the UN Security Council passing a Resolution, making call for jihad in any part of the world a barbaric act and a breach of the Charter of the UN which would result into enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter, and would also constitute an inchoate act of genocide under the Genocide Convention for the purpose of the OTP's investigation and prosecution;
6. mobilize local and foreign non-governmental organizations to put pressure on Nigeria to act in compliance with its international obligations, such as guaranteeing religious freedom and right to peaceful demand for self-determination, and punishing religious fanatics;
7. Contracting Parties to the Genocide Convention should sue Nigeria at the International Court of Justice for failing to comply with its obligations to prevent genocide and to

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punish perpetrators in the country in line with Articles 8 and 9 of the Genocide Convention;

8. military action by the UN, African Union and ECOWAS forces may be taken as a last resort: Article 42 of the Charter of the UN; and
9. once the perpetrators of heinous crimes in Nigeria are identified, other States should apprehend them if they are in their territories and prosecute them universal jurisdiction.

Sincerely Yours,



Prof. Joash Ojo Amupitan (SAN)
PROF. JOASH OJO AMUPITAN (SAN) & CO.
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS & CORPORATE CONSULTANTS





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GENOCIDE IS LOADING

Genocide Watch

Jubilee Campaign



GENOCIDE

is a process that develops
in ten stages

MASS KILLINGS

and displacements are being
carried out by Fulani militants

HATE

propaganda is used to
dehumanize and vilify
the victim group



The Ten Stages of Genocide by Dr. Gregory H. Stanton Founding President, Genocide Watch

Genocide is a process that develops in ten stages that are predictable but not inexorable. At each stage, preventive measures can stop it. **The process is not linear. Stages may occur simultaneously. Each stage is itself a process.** Logically, later stages are preceded by earlier stages. But all stages continue to operate throughout the genocidal process.

1. **CLASSIFICATION:** All cultures have categories to distinguish people into “us and them” by ethnicity, race, religion, or nationality: German and Jew, Hutu and Tutsi. Bipolar societies that lack mixed categories, such as Rwanda and Burundi, are the most likely to have genocide. The main preventive measure at this early stage is to develop universalistic institutions that transcend ethnic or racial divisions, that actively promote tolerance and understanding, and that promote classifications that transcend the divisions. The Catholic church could have played this role in Rwanda, had it not been riven by the same ethnic cleavages as Rwandan society. Promotion of a common language in countries like Tanzania has also promoted transcendent national identity. This search for common ground is vital to early prevention of genocide.
2. **SYMBOLIZATION:** We give names or other symbols to the classifications. We name people “Jews” or “Gypsies,” or distinguish them by colors or dress; and apply the symbols to members of groups. Classification and symbolization are universally human and do not necessarily result in genocide unless they lead to dehumanization. When combined with hatred, symbols may be forced upon unwilling members of pariah groups: the yellow star for Jews under Nazi rule, the blue scarf for people from the Eastern Zone in Khmer Rouge Cambodia. To combat symbolization, hate symbols can be legally forbidden (swastikas) as can hate speech. Group marking like gang clothing or tribal scarring can be outlawed. The problem is that legal limitations will fail if unsupported by popular cultural enforcement. Though Hutu and Tutsi were forbidden words in Burundi until the 1980’s, code words replaced them. If widely supported, however, denial of symbolization can be powerful, as it was in Bulgaria, where the government refused to supply enough yellow badges and eighty percent of Jews did not wear them, depriving the yellow star of its significance as a symbol for Jews.
3. **DISCRIMINATION:** A dominant group uses law, custom, and political power to deny the rights of other groups. The powerless group may not be accorded full civil rights or even citizenship. Examples include the Nuremberg Laws of 1935 in Nazi Germany, which stripped Jews of their German citizenship, and prohibited their employment by the government and by universities. Denial of citizenship to the Rohingya Muslim minority in Burma is another example. Prevention against discrimination means full political empowerment and citizenship rights for all groups in a society. Discrimination on the basis of nationality, ethnicity, race or religion should be outlawed. Individuals should have the right to sue the state, corporations, and other individuals if their rights are violated.
4. **DEHUMANIZATION:** One group denies the humanity of the other group. Members of it are equated with animals, vermin, insects or diseases. Dehumanization overcomes the normal human revulsion against murder. Hate propaganda in print, on hate radios, or on social media is used to vilify the victim group. In combating dehumanization, incitement to genocide should not be confused with protected speech. Genocidal societies lack constitutional protection for countervailing speech, and they should be treated differently than democracies. Local and international leaders should condemn the use of hate speech and make it culturally unacceptable. Leaders who incite genocide should be banned from international travel and have their foreign finances frozen. Hate radio stations should be jammed or shut down, and hate propaganda and its sources should be banned from social media and the internet. Hate crimes and atrocities should be promptly punished.
5. **ORGANIZATION:** Genocide is always organized, usually by the state, often using militias to provide deniability of state responsibility (the Janjaweed in Darfur.) Sometimes organization is informal (Hindu mobs led by local RSS militants) or decentralized (terrorist groups.) Special army units or militias are often trained and armed. Plans are made for genocidal killings. To combat this stage, membership in these militias should be outlawed. Their leaders should be denied visas for foreign travel. The U.N. should impose arms embargoes on governments and citizens of countries involved in genocidal massacres, and create commissions to investigate violations, as was done in post- genocide Rwanda.

Genocide Watch

6. **POLARIZATION:** Extremists drive the groups apart. Hate groups broadcast polarizing propaganda. Laws may forbid intermarriage or social interaction. Extremist terrorism targets moderates, intimidating and silencing the center. Moderates from the perpetrators' own group are most able to stop genocide, so are the first to be arrested and killed. Prevention may mean security protection for moderate leaders or assistance to human rights groups. Assets of extremists should be seized, and visas for international travel denied to them. Coups d'état by extremists should be opposed by international sanctions.

7. **PREPARATION:** National or perpetrator group leaders plan the "Final Solution" to the Jewish, Armenian, Tutsi or other targeted group "question." They often use euphemisms to cloak their intentions, such as referring to their goals as "ethnic cleansing," "purification," or "counter-terrorism." They build armies, buy weapons and train their troops and militias. They indoctrinate the populace with fear of the victim group. Leaders often claim that "if we don't kill them, they will kill us." Prevention of preparation may include arms embargos and commissions to enforce them. It should include prosecution of incitement and conspiracy to commit genocide, both crimes under Article 3 of the Genocide Convention.

8. **PERSECUTION:** Victims are identified and separated out because of their ethnic or religious identity. Death lists are drawn up. Members of victim groups may be forced to wear identifying symbols. Their property is often expropriated. Sometimes they are segregated into ghettos, confined in concentration camps, or deported to a famine-struck region and starved. Genocidal massacres begin. These are acts of genocide because they intentionally destroy part of a group. But lawyers, diplomats, and others opposed to any forceful response will still refuse to call these crimes "genocide." They instead use euphemisms like "ethnic cleansing" that have no legal consequences. The U.N. will pass resolutions. It may send "commissions of inquiry" or even "peacekeeping forces" with weak mandates. Perpetrators see if there is any effective response. If there is not, the killers know they can commit genocide with impunity. At this stage, a Genocide Emergency must be declared. If the political will of the great powers, regional alliances, the U.N. Security Council or the U.N. General Assembly can be mobilized, armed international intervention should be prepared. Diplomatic and material support for armed resistance should be provided to the victim group to prepare for its self-defense. Humanitarian assistance should be organized by the U.N. and private relief groups for the inevitable tide of refugees to come.

9. **EXTERMINATION** begins, and quickly becomes the mass killing legally called "genocide." It is "extermination" to the killers because they do not believe their victims to be fully human. When it is sponsored by the state, national armed forces often work with militias to do the killing. Sometimes the genocide results in revenge killings by groups against each other, creating the downward whirlpool-like cycle of bilateral genocide (as in Burundi). At this stage, only rapid and overwhelming armed intervention can stop genocide. Real safe areas or refugee escape corridors should be established with heavily armed international protection. (An unsafe "safe" area is worse than none at all.) Regional forces should intervene and be authorized by the U.N. Security Council. For large interventions, a multilateral force authorized by the U.N. should intervene. If the U.N. Security Council is paralyzed, authorization may be given by the U.N. General Assembly under the Uniting for Peace Resolution (UNGA Res. 377 1950). Regional alliances may act before U.N. authorization under Chapter VIII of the U.N. Charter. It is time to recognize that the international responsibility to protect transcends the narrow interests of individual nation states. If strong nations will not provide troops to intervene directly, they should provide the airlift, equipment, and financial means necessary for regional states to intervene.

10. **DENIAL** is the final stage that lasts throughout and always follows genocide. It is among the surest indicators of further genocidal massacres. The perpetrators of genocide dig up the mass graves, burn the bodies, try to cover up the evidence and intimidate the witnesses. They deny that they committed any crimes, and often blame what happened on the victims. They block investigations of the crimes, and they continue to govern until driven from power by force, when they flee into exile. There they remain with impunity, like Pol Pot or Idi Amin, unless they are captured and a tribunal is established to try them. The best response to denial is punishment by an international tribunal or national courts. There the evidence can be heard, and the perpetrators punished. Tribunals like the Yugoslav, Rwanda or Sierra Leone Tribunals, the tribunal to try the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, or the International Criminal Court may not deter the worst genocidal killers. But with the political will to arrest and prosecute them, some may be brought to justice. Local justice like the Rwandan traditional (*gacaca*) trials, truth commissions, or religious and secondary school education are also ways to counter denial and lay foundations for reconciliation.

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Jubilee Campaign

NIGERIA: THIS GENOCIDE IS LOADING **REPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

by Jubilee Campaign

I. Introduction

The International Criminal Court (ICC) has an important mandate to prevent genocide. The ICC has subject matter jurisdiction over genocide and over crimes against humanity. The Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC is responsible for determining whether a situation meets the legal criteria established by the Rome Statute to warrant investigation.

The Geneva Convention and the Rome Statute does not have a UN body specifically mandated to report genocide so the ICC relies on NGOs, civil society, and state parties to highlight at risk populations.

It is in this vein that Jubilee Campaign would like to call the ICC's attention to the mass killings and displacements being carried out by Fulani militants towards the Christian population in the North-East and Middle Belt of Nigeria. These killings are not new but have intensified since 2016 and are the reason Jubilee Campaign presented a report to the ICC in 2017 and presented a side event at the United Nations Human Rights Council together with a press conference in Geneva in 2016 and again in 2017.

Since submission of our last report to the ICC and efforts to draw attention at the UN Human Rights Council to the killing of innocents in the North-East and Middle Belt of Nigeria, violence meeting definitional criteria for genocide has only escalated. Jubilee Campaign would like to present the evidence collected by NGOs on the ground and ask that the ICC takes steps to end the atrocities taking place there.

Noting the great work that the ICC has done and are undertaking regarding Nigeria. We hope this compilation of statistics which are conservative in number--we fear civilian deaths may be much higher--will aid the court in taking up the case.

Nigeria ratified the Rome Statute on 27 September 2001 and acceded to the Geneva Convention in 2009. The ICC has jurisdiction over Rome Statute crimes committed on the territory of Nigeria or by its nationals from 1 July 2002 onwards.

II. Genocide Definition

Article 6 of the Rome Statute and the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

- Killing Members of a Group
- Causing Serious Bodily or Mental Harm to Members of The Group.
- Deliberately Inflicting on The Group Conditions of Life Calculated to Bring About Its Physical Destruction in Whole or In Part.
- Imposing Measures to Prevent Births Within the Group.
- Forcibly Transferring Children of The Group to Another Group.
- These Are the Definitional Criteria for Protecting Victims of Genocide.

We have compiled the evidence, which we have received, that corresponds with the specific criteria which defines genocide and calls on the ICC and the international community to deliberate on the compiled evidence and take subsequent measures.

III. Background

As early as April 2016, the spokesperson for the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights issued a statement of concern regarding the Fulani militant attacks - herdsmen from the Fula people group who have become increasingly violent. The UN spokesperson expressed concern at the government's lethargy in acting, highlighting the attack in the Southern state of Enugu, Nigeria where 500 armed men killed 40 people and set many houses and a church on fire. The Nigerian government at the time promised they would take action.

Since then however, the violent attacks by the Fulani militants have increased. In 2018 the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project reported how Fulani militants constituted the deadliest threat to civilians in Nigeria, killing over 2,000 civilians in 2018, surpassing Boko Haram Terrorist Group in casualties. In 2019, Fulani militants have again killed over 1,700 people and attacked numerous villages. Their target is Christian-majority villages where they kill civilians, burn their homes, leaving the community fear-stricken and forcing many to abandon their homes. Reports coming from Nigeria explain how the Nigerian police, if they show up, only turn up after the attacks have taken place.

IV. Actus Reus

A. Killing Members of the Group

The killing of Christians in the Northeast and Middle Belt of Nigeria has been lengthy and ongoing. Concern was raised by Jubilee Campaign and ADF International already in 2016, along with the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights'

Jubilee Campaign

spokesperson. The Fulani herdsmen attacks were however, still described as “clashes” and a “farmer-herder” conflict similar to the words used to describe the atrocities that were later revealed in Darfur, Sudan. In April the Religious Liberty Partnership, of which Jubilee Campaign (and ICON) is a part, released the following statement following its consultation in Abuja:

“While we recognize there is a long history of disputes between nomadic herders and farming communities across the Sahel, we believe the current attacks in Nigeria, which do not occur in neighboring countries experiencing similar environmental challenges, can no longer be attributed to desertification or to a struggle for resources. They now occur with such frequency, organization and asymmetry that references to ‘farmer-herder clashes’ no longer suffice.”

The ICC has closely been watching the situation in Nigeria. The situation however, has altered considerably and the reality is quite different from the 2016 report. In that report the ICC cited violence between herdsmen and farmers as clashes and only cited Boko Haram as the violent actor. Caution is warranted in prescribing guilt to any group but in view of the evidence aggregated the situation can no longer be called clashes when a group of over 200 raid a Christian village and kill civilians in the early morning hours while they are sleeping. The ICC in their ongoing surveillance of Nigeria should update their information for the record.

What correlates in the different Fulani militant attacks is that they target civilians, moreover their attacks are focused on largely Christian-populated villages, and attackers have targeted churches. The information also shows the regularity of the attacks.

On the 16 June 2019 at 6:00 p.m. Fulani militia came and shot in the same area where they had, in early May, reportedly killed 11 people. These villages are predominately Christian. In this case the assault continued two days, both Sunday and Monday.

Alheri Bawa Magaji a representative of the Adara tribe in the Kaduna State, in Northern Nigeria, testified how Fulani militants, 400 in number, attacked villages in her area, killing children and maiming women. The attacks happened in the early morning with militants carrying AK47s and chanting war songs, “the owners of the land has come and the settlers of the land should leave.” Alheri also expressed concern regarding the silencing of different narratives by the government, only recently in 2019, the journalist and activist Stephen Kefas was arrested for sharing an article that criticized the local government.

In World Watch Monitor’s collective report from 2014-2016 they already saw a pattern of Christians being specifically vulnerable in the Northern states.

They reported during this period:

- 4,194 Christian killed and 2,957 injured,
- 30 churches damaged or destroyed, and
- 195,576 Christian homes damaged.

Deaths by Fulani Militants

- 139 TOTAL KILLED in Benue State from January 24 to June 16, 2017
(Source: World Watch Monitor, Nigeria: Short version of Nigeria, Benue State report, November 2017).
- 290 TOTAL KILLED in Nigeria from January 1 to June 20, 2019
(Source: Data collected from, Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project, Fulani attacks from the period January 2019 - 20 June 2019).

B. Causing Serious Bodily or Mental Harm to Members of the Group

The data collected shows that the Fulani militants along with the Boko Haram are causing serious bodily and mental harm to members of the group, in this case Christians in Northern Nigeria where they are a minority.

Apart from the murders carried out by Fulani militants there are also several injuries. The cutting of limbs and the use of machetes to injure civilians has been observed, instilling fear in the community. The June 16, 2019, attack was a repeat offence on the same village, sending a signal that they are not welcome to stay, as Alheri Bawa Magaji testified.

The women and children are also largely affected from the violence both from Boko Haram and Fulani militants.

“Men are often the primary targets of attacks by Boko Haram and women are the ones who are most often abducted. Although Fulani herdsmen also abduct women, their tactics and purpose seems to be slightly different, as they often make less distinction between men, women and children in their targeting and killing. Reverend Para-Mallam explains that their primary aim is to ‘purify’ and occupy the land, whereas Boko Haram is more focused on increasing their numbers [and are therefore more often abducting and forcefully marrying women for reasons of procreation].” *(Source: World Watch Report, Nigeria: Compound structural vulnerabilities facing Christian women April 2019, p. 20).*

A clear case exposing how the Fulani militants and Boko Haram are causing mental harm are in the ways they are inhibiting the freedom of movement of Christian women.

“The unrest in the northeast and Middle Belt region is also **inhibiting the freedom of movement of Christian women**. The risk of abduction and sexual abuse is real and hinders women from feeling that they can move around freely and safely (Section 3.2 and 3.3). The impact on Christian family life can be great, as women are often the ones who fetch water or go to the market to

Jubilee Campaign

buy necessities. In female-headed households, this is extremely detrimental as the whole family is dependent on them to survive (Section 3.8).

Some Muslim-dominated areas in the far-north [e.g. Zamfara, Kano and Sokoto] as well as in the Middle Belt region are “high danger zones for Christians,” explains Samdi Puldi, a Nigerian woman lecturing at the University of Jos and president of the LEAH foundation.¹⁴⁴ She adds that just passing by these areas as a Christian woman when ‘not properly dressed’ according to Islamic interpretation [wearing trousers, for instance] (Section 3.6), can provoke being stoned to death, especially when being blamed for insulting the Islamic Prophet Mohammed.”

(Source: *World Watch Report, Nigeria: Compound structural vulnerabilities facing Christian women April 2019 p. 24*).

The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project concluded in their 2018 report that the deadliest of attacks were not committed by Boko Haram but rather by the Fulani militants (Source: <https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2018/06/07/fighting-between-nigerian-farmers-and-herders-is-getting-worse>).

V. Deliberately Inflicting on the Group Conditions of Life Calculated to Bring About its Physical Destruction in Whole or in Part

As highlighted above the Fulani militant attacks have involved the burning down of homes, this coupled with the Boko Haram attacks have forced many of the Christian indigenes of the north to leave their homes forcing them to sleep outside with little to no shelter.

For reference: **Gender Based Violence (GBV)**, illustrative of what is currently ongoing.

#	Date of GBA	Place	Status of victim	Description
1	4/11/15	Engila, Agatu LGA	Widow	Hausa-Fulani Muslim herdsmen kept this woman in the bush without food and beat her with a cane for days.
2	4/30/15	Aganyi, Gwer- West LGA	Widow	This woman was forcefully taken and kept in the bush by the Hausa-Fulani Muslim herdsmen for 3 days during which she was flogged with 21 strokes of the cane 3 times daily.
3	5/16/15	Genyi, Logo LGA	Widow	This woman was tied in the bush facing downwards and left. She would have spent days in that position if the community's local vigilante group had not heard her cries in the night and come to the rescue.
4	9/4/15	Mbalom, Gwest East LGA	Married	This woman was tied to a tree in the bush and abandoned there for 2 days without food. She was eventually rescued by local hunters.
5	10/19/15	Enogaje, Agatu LGA	Widow	This woman was forced to carry the herdsmen's cache of arms and follow them trekking in the bush for days.
6	11/8/15	Ehungba, Agatu LGA	Married	This woman was forced to carry the herdsmen's cache of arms and follow them trekking in the bush for days.
7	12/23/15	Ojntele, Agatu LGA	Widow	Hausa-Fulani Muslim herdsmen kept this woman in the bush without food and beat her with a cane for days.

VI. Mens Rea: Proof Of Specific Intent, Doles Specialis

The trial chamber in the Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu 2 Sept 1998, held that special intent can be inferred from a certain number of presumptions of fact.

“It can be deduced from genocidal intent in a particular act charged from the general context of the perpetration of other culpable acts systematically directed against that same group whether these acts were committed by the same offender or by others.” (Source: *Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu 2 Sept 1998 para. 523*)

The court has further explained that inference of intent can be drawn from “words and deeds and may be demonstrated by a pattern of purposeful action.” (Source: *Kayihema and Ruzindana Judgement May 21, 1999*).

Boko Haram has been very vocal in declaring their intent which they demonstrate with their actions. The intent of the Fulani militants are mixed, with Islamism used to infiltrate an historic conflict. The Fulani militants have become increasingly radicalized and emboldened as Boko Haram's influence in the country increases. Islamists are forcing Muslims to radicalize and start disdaining their Christian neighbors, and force the Christians to leave.

Since the legal usurpation of Islamic Shari'a law in the North, a lot of pressure has been placed on the Christians who still live in the North and Middle-Belt region as well as Muslims who wish to leave the faith or live a secular lifestyle. The World Watch Monitor Report on gender violence in Nigeria highlights its effects on Christian women and how it is dictating their mode of life. That this discrimination which has been ongoing is now coupled by killing of civilians is concerning.

The word “clashes” misrepresents what is going on in the North-East and middle-belt as the Fulani militants are attacking largely unarmed civilian groups and are targeting men and women alike. Oftentimes the attacks occur early in the morning

Jubilee Campaign

or during the evening during Christian celebrations, funerals, and religious practices. The brutality and tenure of the violent acts is telling of the intent.

Alheri Bawa Magaji, mentioned previously, testified to the severity of Fulani militia attacks in Kajuru villages in Kaduna State. She described how the militants carried AK47s and chanted war songs, “the owners of the land has come and the settlers of the land should leave.” This harsh rhetoric points to a disconcerting motive.

A further event illustrative of genocidal intent took place in October 2018. Fulanis abducted and killed the chief of the Adara kingdom in Kajuru, a Catholic. His wife survived to testify. Shortly after, at the end of the year, the Kaduna State Governor created a new emirate within Kajuru to represent the Fulanis there—although the vast majority are Adara people and Christians. The move was seen by the Adara as provocative and genocidal in its usurpation of the traditional community chief, replacing him with a religious emirate.

VII. Nigeria is Unwilling or Unable to Protect

In 2016 the Nigeria federal government expressed willingness to protect the Christian communities in the North East and Middle Belt states, but with no material effect on ending the death toll. As seen from the 2019 data police have engaged on occasion; however, there are many reports of how the police have been slow when attacks have targeted Christians as opposed to Muslims. There have been reports of judicial harassment and arbitrary detention of members of victim communities. In particular, the police arrest of the nine elders from Adara tribe in Kajuru on dubious charges were held arbitrarily for over 100 days.

Failure to take judicial action against perpetrators has created an environment of impunity. There have been no known arrests or judicial proceedings of Fulani militants or attempts to collect the relevant evidence. The police are too understaffed to be able to address the violence affectively. In Nigeria, the police receive instructions from the federal government, while the state governments have no control over the police or army. Though the state governor is the chief security officer of his state, he has to rely on the federal government for police and can only apply federal orders. Within this system the judiciary and security departments are heavily reliant on the federal government for funds, housing and other operational essentials. Thus, the failure to protect vulnerable communities is centralized at the very top of the Nigerian federal government.

VIII. Conclusion

Due to a rising Fulani militancy, there are minority ethnic villages in the North East and the Middlebelt of Nigeria that suffer deliberate, systematic, intensive and continuous attacks by armed aggressors. Due to its diverse ethnic makeup, inter-communal clashes have a long history in Nigeria, making it understandable why many look at the current violence and continue to call it farmer-herder clashes. However, analyzing the character of the violence of recent years reveals a clear distinction between “clashes” of the past and the attacks that are occurring today.

The current violence is increasingly well planned and indisputably one sided, with armed Fulani members launching deadly raids on unarmed farming communities who are predominantly Christian. Victims repeatedly describe attackers as armed with advanced weaponry including AK47s, machine guns, and grenades. There have also been reports of boats and a helicopter supporting attacks. The spike in violence and usage of advanced weaponry lead us to conclude that though many Fulani members live in peace, some members have become militarized forming a militia that is primarily responsible for the incessant attacks on farming communities in North Central Nigeria. These attacks are genocidal, seeking to eliminate entire communities on account of their religious identification as Christian.

The Nigerian government must hold accountable all groups who have claimed responsibility for attacks and prosecute the perpetrators. Since the Nigerian government is unable or unwilling to do so, the perpetrators must be held accountable to international law. We call on the ICC to find that genocide is being perpetrated and to protect the victims of the genocidal atrocities.

The ICC must hold accountable Nigerian government officials who refuse to provide protection for their communities. We ask that the ICC include in this an investigation of Kaduna State Governor El-Rufai and his claims to attempting to appease the perpetrators rather than prosecute them, and substitute leaders of the victim community with members of the persecuting community.

A Vital Voice for Those Suffering in Silence

Jubilee Campaign promotes the human rights and religious liberty of ethnic and religious minorities; advocates the release of prisoners of conscience imprisoned on account of their faith; advocates for and assists refugees fleeing religious based persecution; and protects and promotes the dignity and safety of children from bodily harm and sexual exploitation. Jubilee Campaign holds special consultative status with ECOSOC at the United Nations. JUBILEE

CAMPAGN IS A NON-PROFIT, TAX EXEMPT, CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION IN THE USA

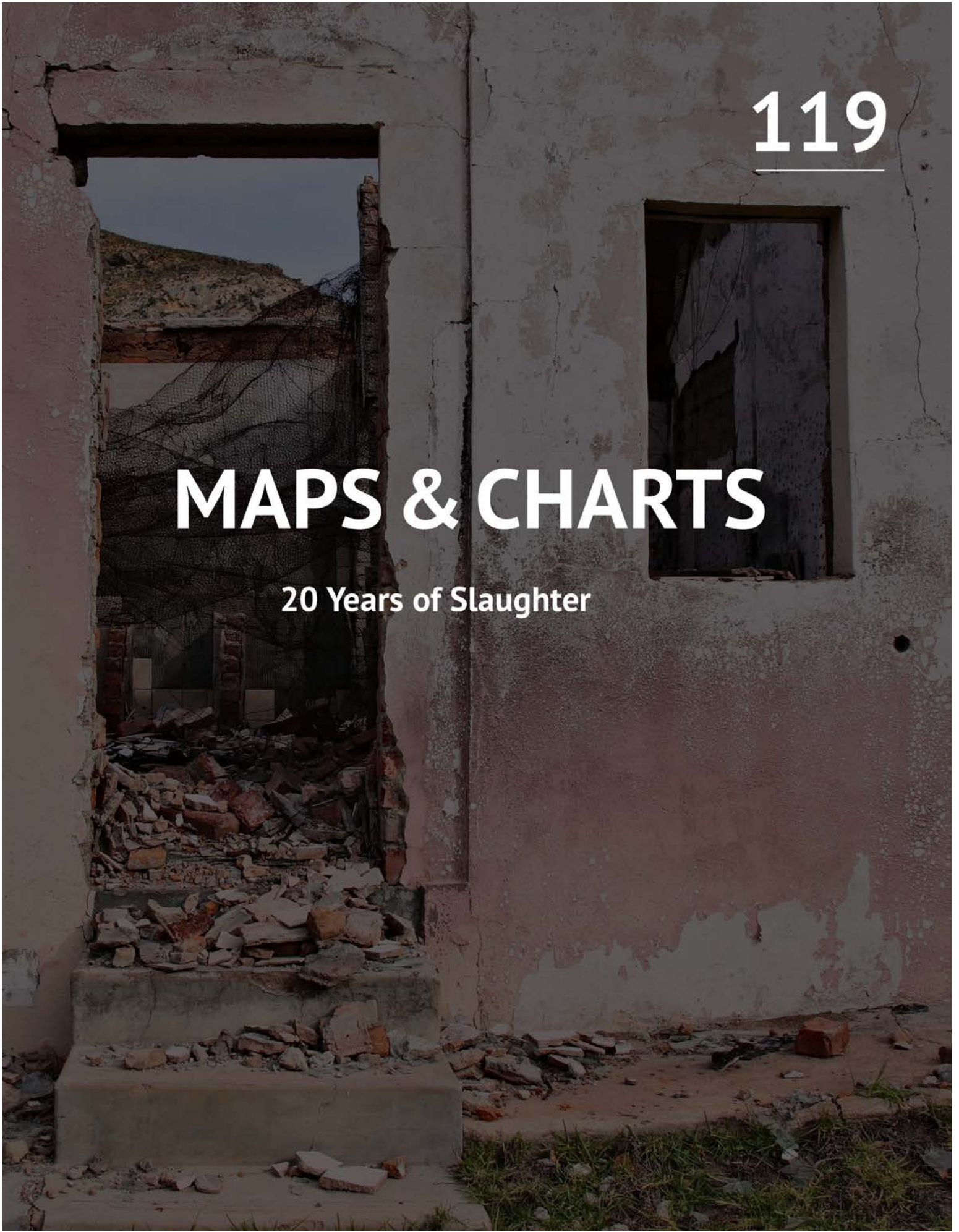
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MAPS & CHARTS

20 Years of Slaughter





INCIDENTS

have been collected
and organized from
reputable sources

RESEARCH

and observations indicate
that genocide exists

EVIDENCE

is critically clear that
the killings in Nigeria
increased considerably

20 Years of Slaughter

For over twenty years, Nigeria has been experiencing a silent slaughter of genocide. The International Committee On Nigeria (ICON), along with the International Organisation for Peacebuilding and Social Justice (PSJ), have collected and organized data from reputable sources.

These sources include Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLEDdata.com), Nigeria Security Tracker (CFR.org), Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START.umd.edu/gtd), and our own app users (see “Data Notes”).

We strived to report all the accurate details and wide-ranging incidents. Yet, this endeavor was met with the challenge to verify incidents and reflect correct categories.

We determined to classify the main “Actors”, but had to verify specific incidents. Research into the sources and field research by our network helped to make certain assumptions.

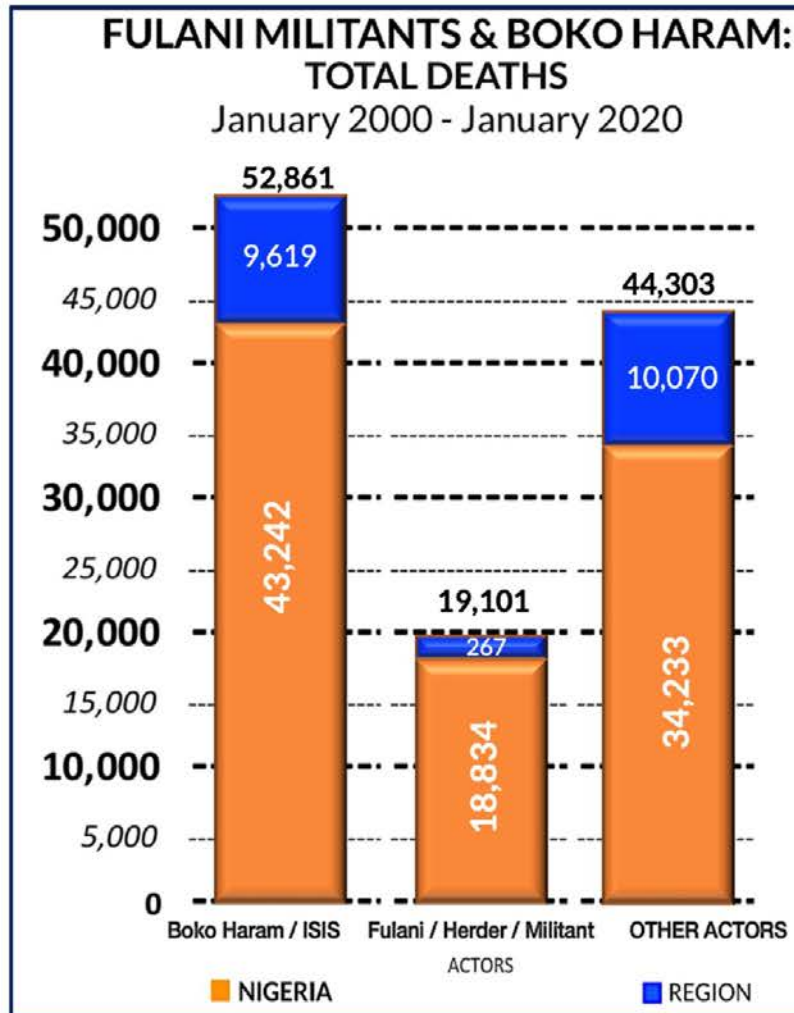
These networks are measured because we work with those who provided sufficient verification and have developed a familiarity with our narrative. Regardless, our research and observations lead us to show violence has increased and it indicates that a genocide exists.

It is obvious that incidents and deaths have increased, but the evidence is critically clear that the killings in Nigeria increased considerably.

We examined each incident in order to determine which ACTOR category was appropriate. We also checked dates, events, sources, etc., but several inconsistencies arose. First, incidents before 2010 involving Fulani militants might have been classified as “Ethnic ...” or “Religion ...”. Next, “Banditry” and “Unknown ...” became a vague category without accurately implicating the correct ACTOR.

20 Years of Slaughter

Charts & Maps: January 1, 2000 to February 2, 2020



	Boko Haram / ISIS	Fulani / Herder / Militant	ALL OTHER ACTORS	TOTALS
REGION: DEATHS	9,619	267	10,070	19,956
NIGERIA: DEATHS	43,242	18,834	34,233	96,309
TOTALS	52,861	19,101	44,303	116,265
REGION: INCIDENTS	2,611	160	3,032	5,803
NIGERIA: INCIDENTS	5,662	1,961	13,302	20,925
TOTALS	8,273	2,121	16,334	26,728

20 Years of Slaughter

"ACTOR" ALL: January 1, 2000 to February 2, 2020

Our main focus is to demonstrate twenty years of genocide in Nigeria. from the period January 1, 2000 to January 31, 2020. We recognized that there are several components and perpetrators, but we concentrated on two main ACTOR codes:

- Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / ISWAP / Al-Queda.
- Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists.

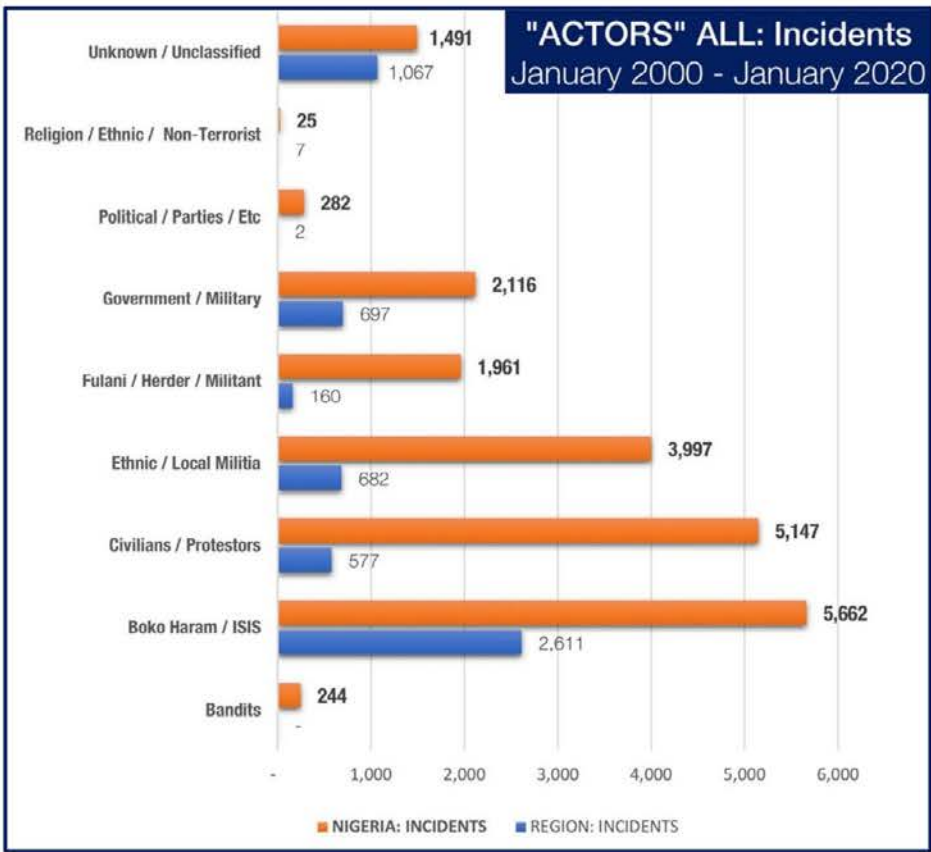
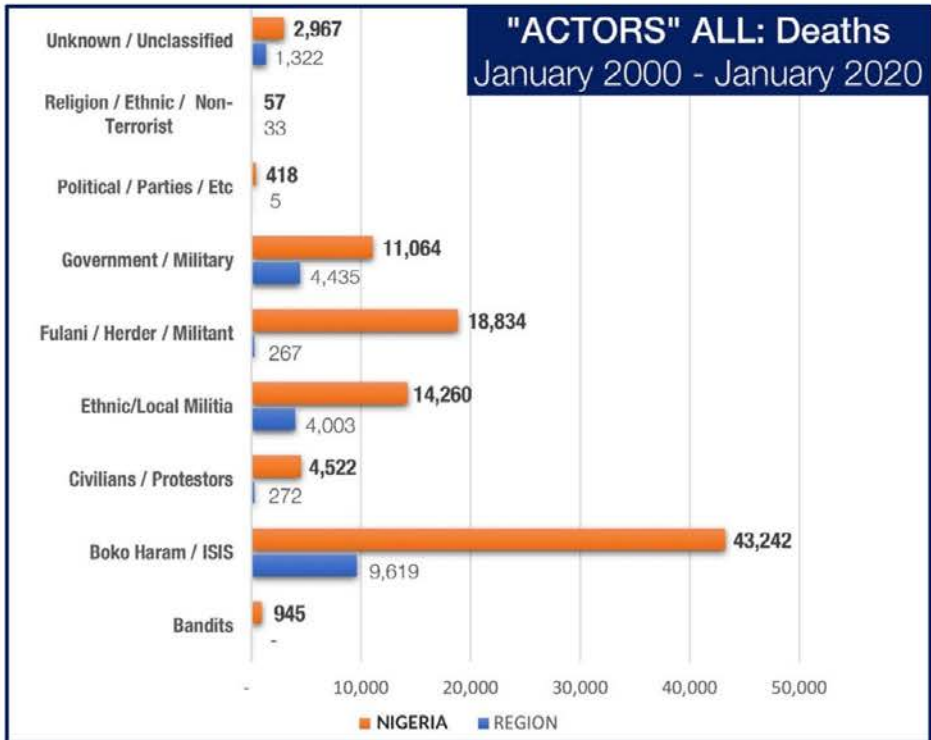
In conjunction with the data research for Nigeria, we collected and collated data that we selected and defined as "REGION", which is: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger, Togo.

ACTOR	DETAILS
Bandits	<i>Kidnappers, armed robbery, etc. ("Bandits" category began to be used in 2017)</i>
Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Queda	<i>BH, ISWAP, ISGS, JNIM, Katiba Macina, Jamatu Ahli is-Sunnah lid-Dawatai wal-Jihad, Ansaru, Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Al Qaeda, Boko Haram - Jamatu Ahli is-Sunnah lid-Dawatai wal-Jihad, Boko Haram Wilayah Gharb Ifriqiyyah, Boko Haram Wilayah Gharb Ifriqiyyah (Barnawi Faction)</i>
Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	<i>Riots, student and election protests, teachers, marches, also "communal clashes", etc.</i>
Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	<i>Various Ethnic Militia, Cultists, Shi'ite, Communal Clashes, Kidnaps, also Fulani classified "Ethnic, Pastoralist, etc"</i>
Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	<i>Fulani militants was a recent category, previously known farmer vs herder, or nomadic pastoralists</i>
Government / Police / Army	<i>Army (e.g. BH, kidnappers, bandits, etc), police, riots, election, etc.</i>
Political / Parties / Etc	<i>Election violence, local/state/federal protests, etc.</i>
Religion / Ethnic Groups (Xtian / Mslm / Farmer / Non-Terrorist/ Militia)	<i>Shi'ite, Muslim / Christian extremists, etc. NOTE: Fulani & BH attacks against Christians are listed accordingly</i>
Unknown / Unclassified	<i>Oil gangs (Delta), Kidnapping, Political, Azobmonia, Kogleweogo, Farmer, pastoralists, etc.</i>

REGION:	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger, Togo
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20 Years of Slaughter

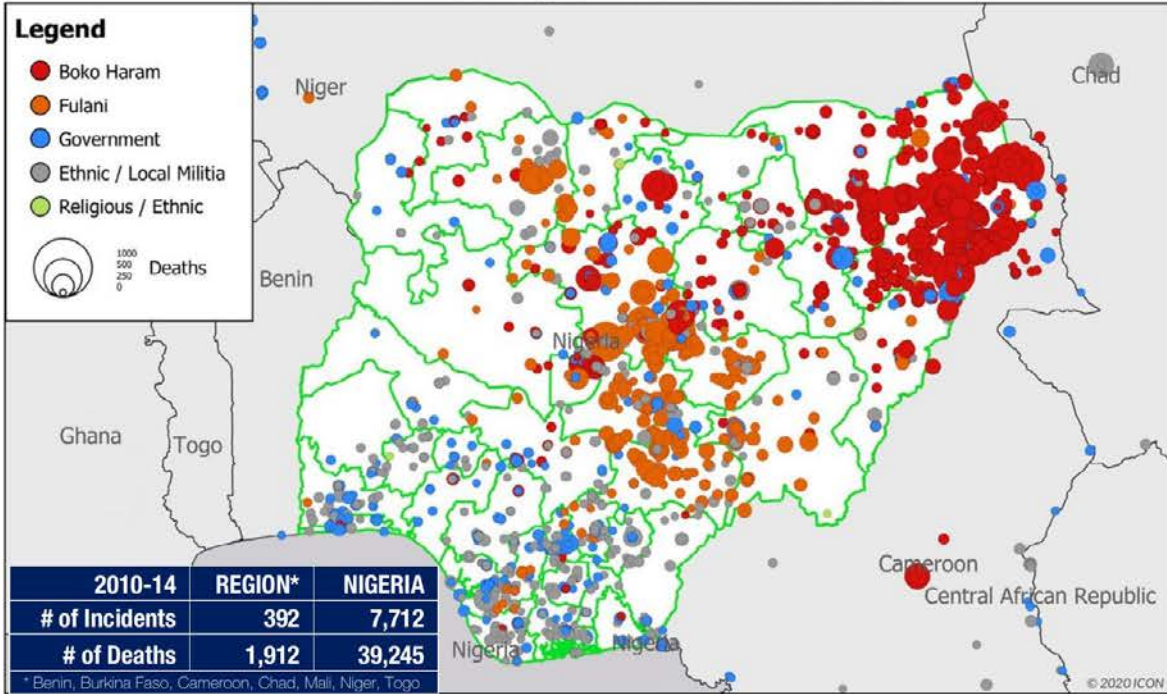
"ACTOR" ALL: January 2000 to January 2020



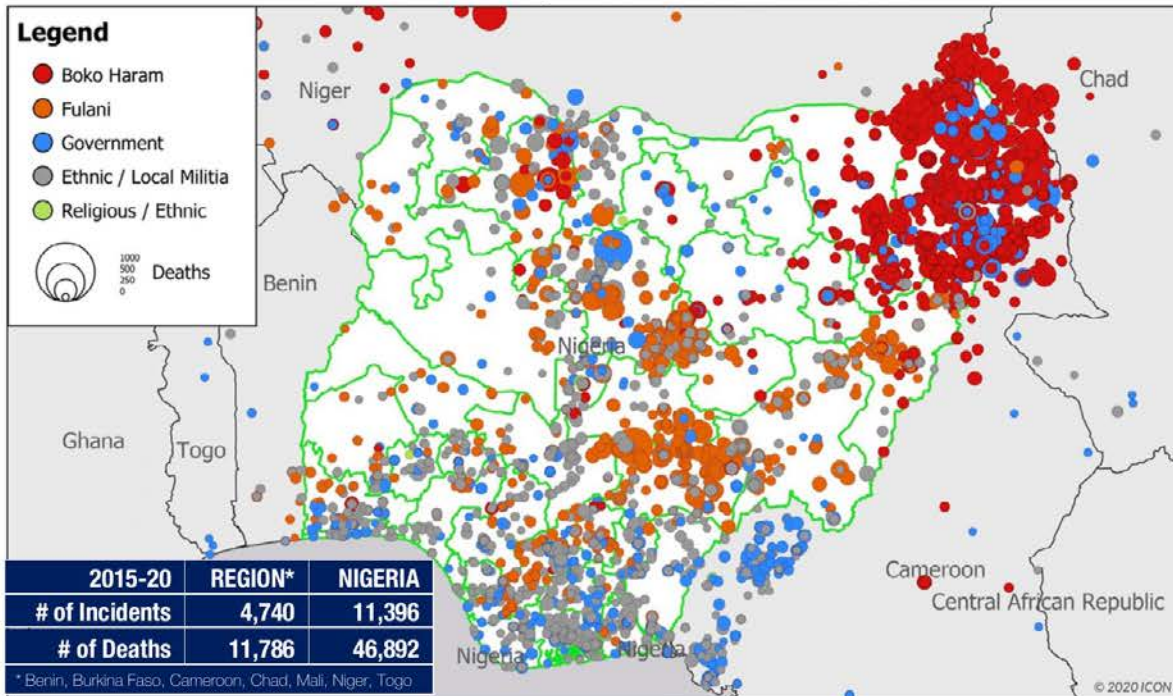
20 Years of Slaughter

INCIDENTS & DEATHS BY "ACTOR": ALL January 2000 to January 2020

Incidents & Deaths by "ALL" Actors: 2010-2014



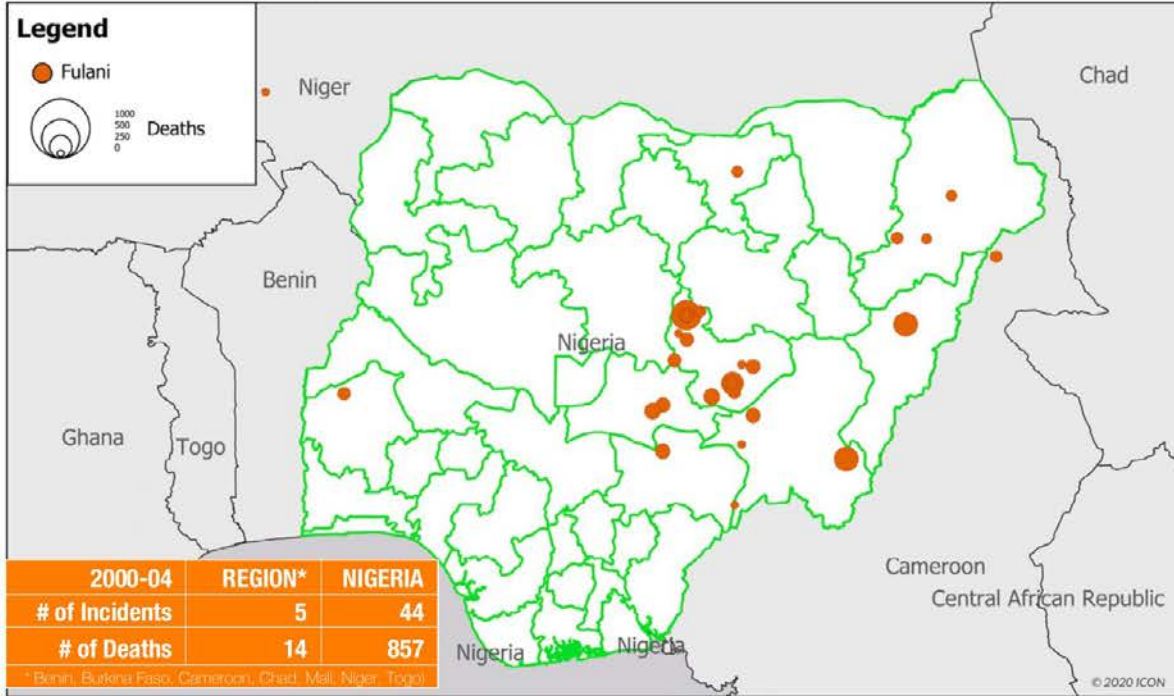
Incidents & Deaths by "ALL" Actors: 2015-2020



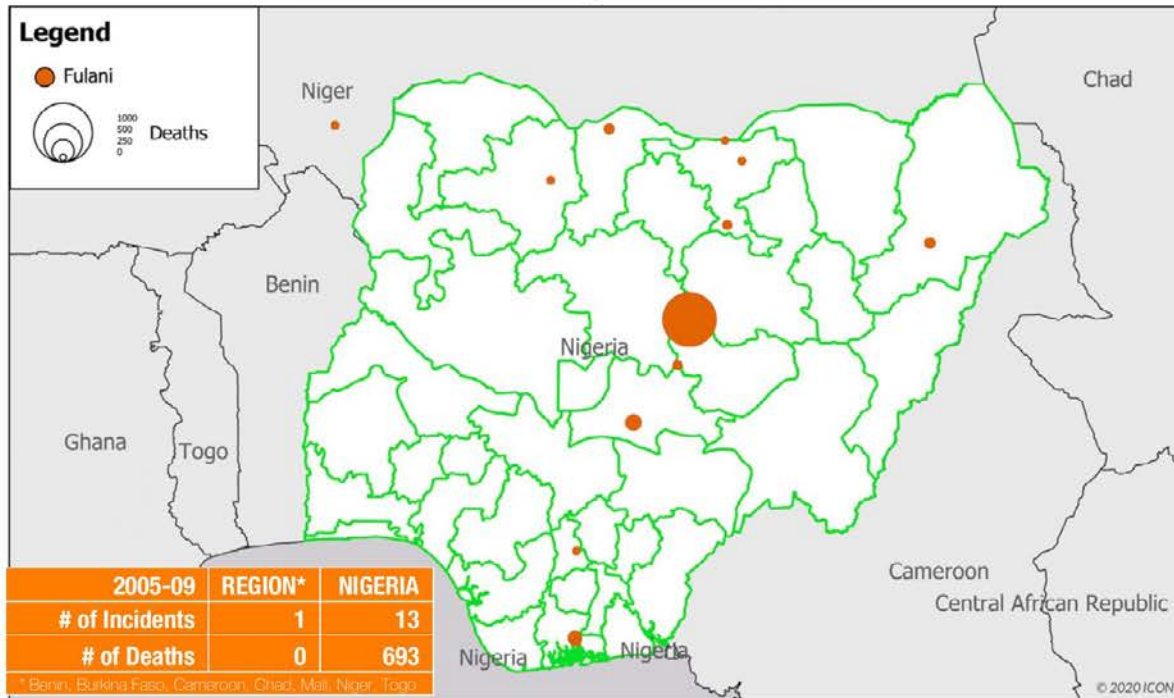
20 Years of Slaughter

INCIDENTS & DEATHS BY "ACTOR": FULANI MILITANT January 2000 to January 2020

Incidents & Deaths by Fulani: 2000-2004



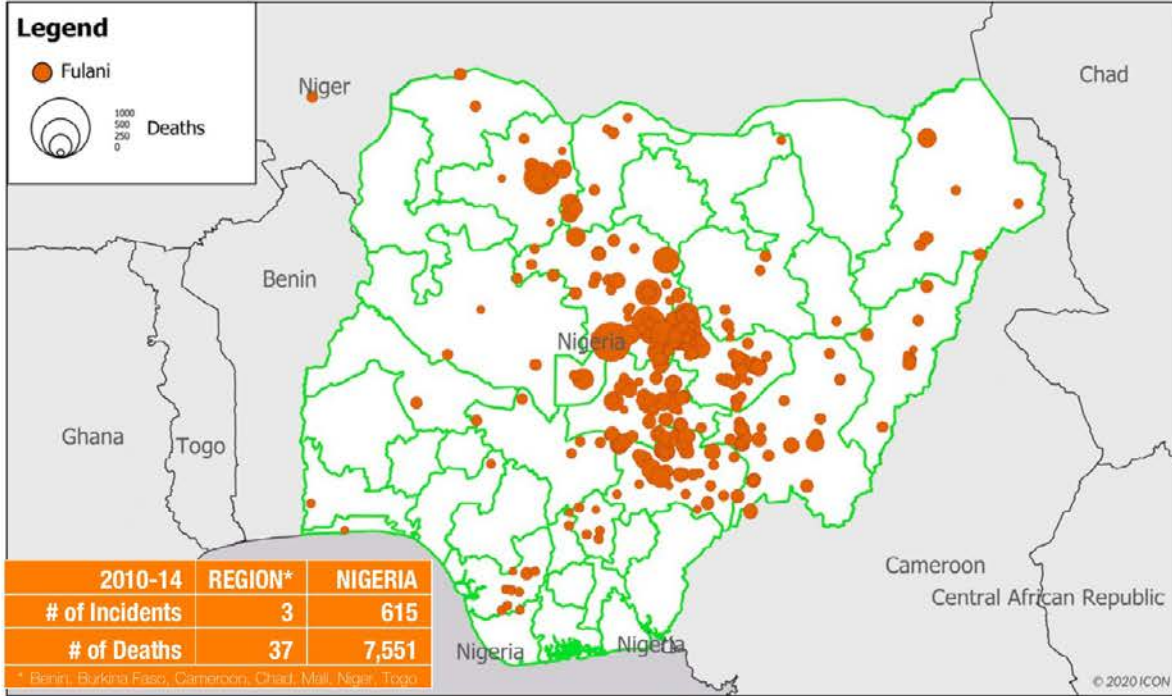
Incidents & Deaths by Fulani: 2005-2009



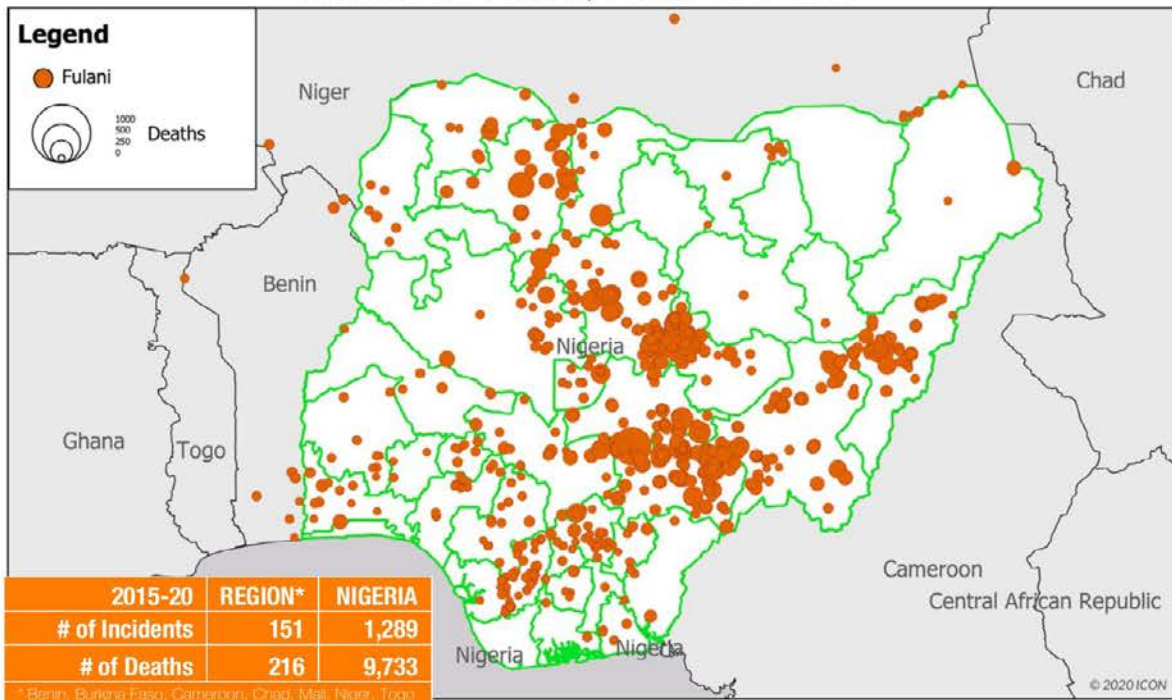
20 Years of Slaughter

INCIDENTS & DEATHS "ACTOR": FULANI MILITANT January 2010 to January 2020

Incidents & Deaths by Fulani: 2010-2014



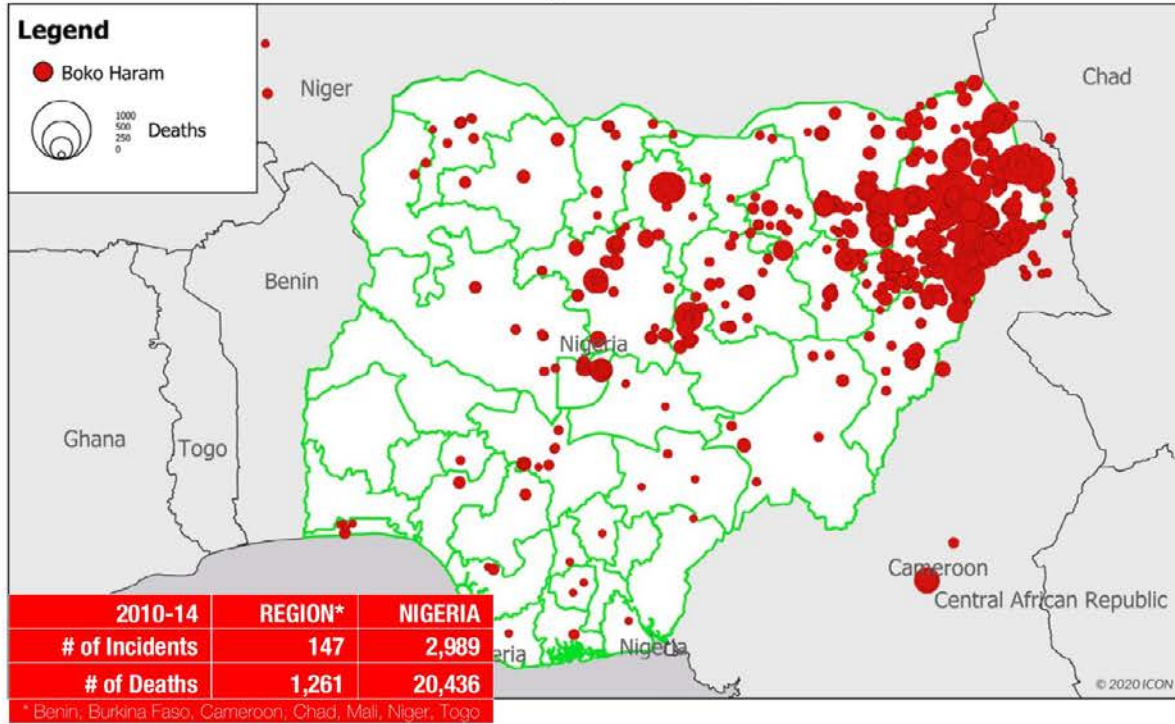
Incidents & Deaths by Fulani: 2015-2020



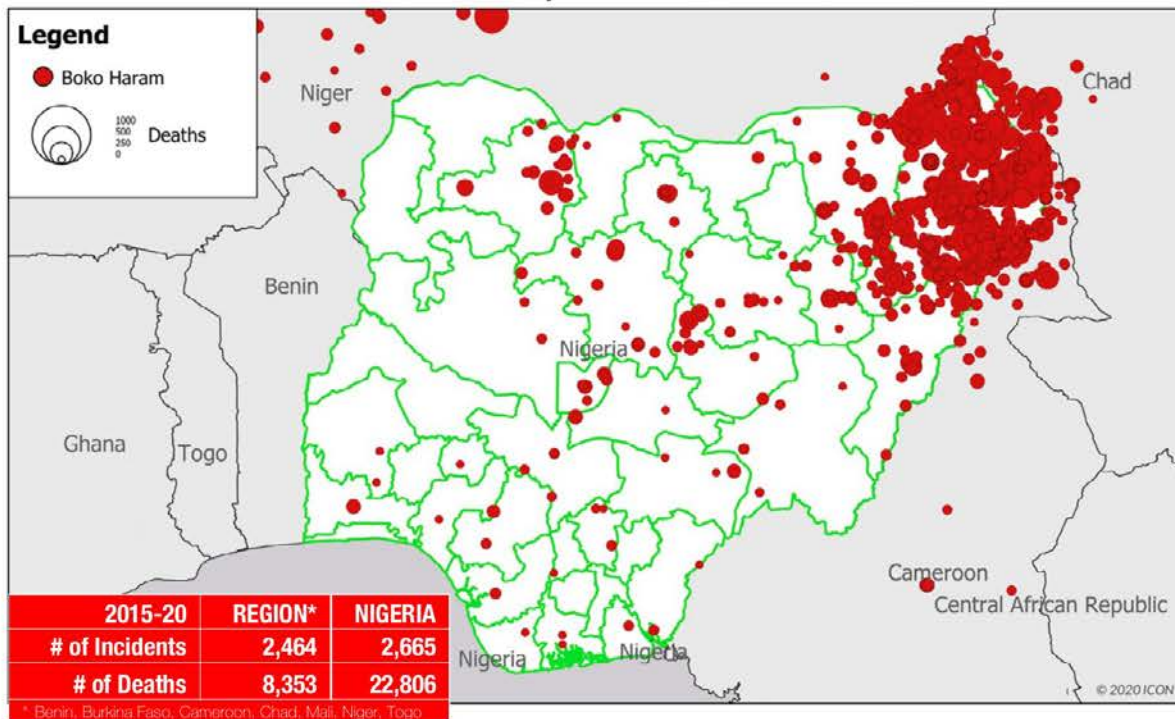
20 Years of Slaughter

INCIDENTS & DEATHS "ACTOR": BOKO HARAM TERRORIST January 2010 to January 2020

Incidents & Deaths by Boko Haram: 2010-2014



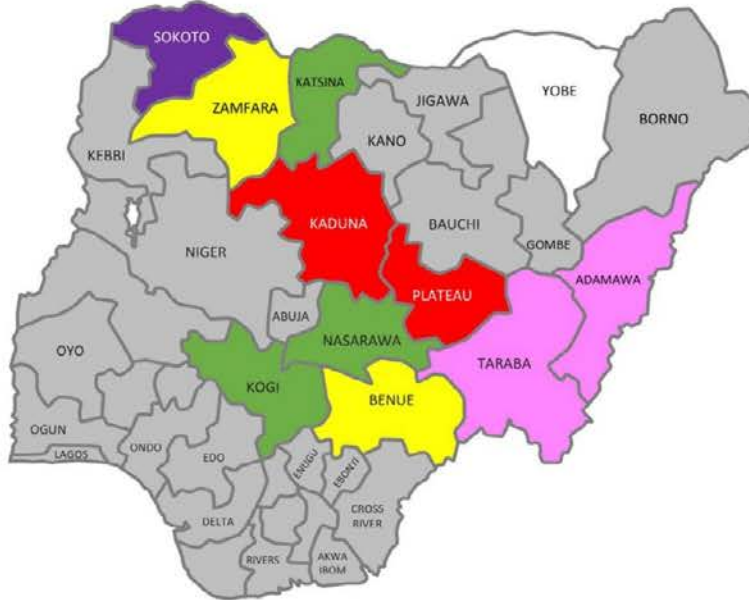
Incidents & Deaths by Boko Haram: 2015-2020



20 Years of Slaughter

DEATHS BY STATE: BOKO HARAM TERRORIST & FULANI MILITANTS

Deaths by Fulani Militants: Nigeria
June 2018 to June 2019



Fatalities by Fulani Militant Attacks:
June 1, 2018 to June 31, 2019
2,847 = TOTAL (Nigeria)

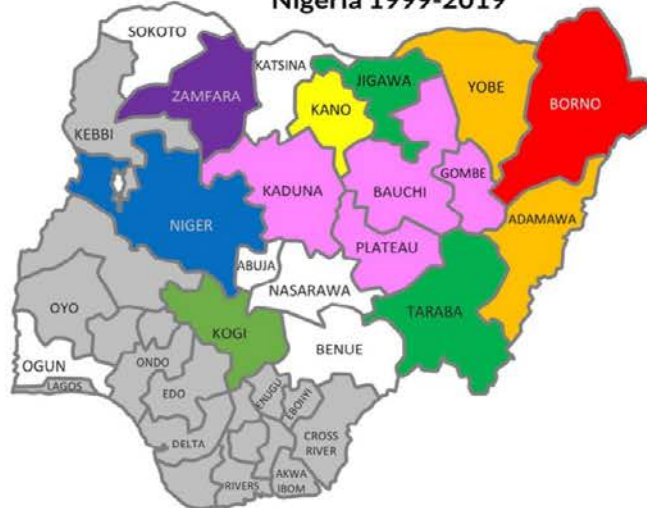
#	# Fatalities	State
1	880	Kaduna
2	800	Plateau
3	349	Zamfara
4	252	Benue
5	180	Taraba
6	166	Adamawa
7	72	Sokoto
8	32	Katsina
9	29	Nasarawa
10	25	Delta
11	23	Kogi
12	18	Yobe

Other States reported less than 1 death

Deaths by Fulani Militants: Nigeria
20 Years: 2000-20
Total = 18,834

KEY	# Deaths	Code
	800 & above	RED
	500-799	ORANGE
	200-499	YELLOW
	100-199	PINK
	70-99	PURPLE
	40-69	BLUE
	20-39	GREEN
	10-19	WHITE
	0-9	GREY

Deaths by Boko Haram
Nigeria 1999-2019



KEY:	# Fatalities	Code
	25,000 & above	RED
	3,000-24,999	ORANGE
	1,000-2,999	YELLOW
	500-999	PINK
	250-499	PURPLE
	100-249	BLUE
	50-99	GREEN
	25-49	WHITE
	0-24	GREY

July 2018-July 2019 Fatalities: Nigeria
By State

Total: 2,443

# Fatalities	State
2256	Borno
118	Yobe
59	Adamawa

Other States no fatalities were reported.

(Source: ACLLD)

2008-2019 Fatalities: Nigeria,
By State

TOTAL: 40,602

#	# Fatalities	State
1	28,051	Borno
2	3,949	Yobe
3	3,100	Adamawa
4	1,121	Kano
5	725	Kaduna
6	533	Plateau
7	519	Bauchi
8	504	Gombe
9	270	Zamfara
10	178	Niger
11	83	Taraba
12	64	Kogi
13	55	Jigawa
14	38	Ogun
15	37	Benue
16	35	Katsina
17	29	Nasarawa
18	27	Abuja
19	25	Sokoto
20	12	Delta
21	10	Ondo
22	9	Edo
23	9	Lagos
24	6	Ebonyi
25	5	Enugu
26	4	Cross River
27	4	Rivers
28	3	Akwa Ibom

Other States no fatalities were reported.

(Source: ACLLD, GTD, ICON, NST)

A high-angle, wide shot of a bustling street market in a densely populated urban area. The street is filled with people, many carrying items on their heads or backs. There are several vehicles, including a white van and a yellow taxi. The buildings are multi-story, with some showing signs of construction or renovation, indicated by scaffolding. The overall atmosphere is one of a busy, everyday scene in a crowded city.

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TESTIMONY OF VICTIMS

**Kidnapped Girls and the Pain:
Chibok & Dapchi**

Leah Sharibu Still in Captivity

**Irigwe Genocide: The Slaughter
of a People**

The Fulani Land Grab

Recent Martyrs

A high-angle, wide shot of a bustling street market in a city. The street is filled with people, many carrying goods on their heads or backs. There are several vehicles, including a yellow taxi and a white van. In the background, there are multi-story buildings, some of which are under construction with visible scaffolding. The overall atmosphere is one of a busy, active urban environment.

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girls were taken from
their school and forever
lost their innocence

ABDUCTED

by Boko Haram – specifically
ISIS West Africa – but Leah
Sharibu still remains in captivity

134,028

acres of farmland are in
the hands of Fulani

Kidnapped Girls and the Pain: Chibok & Dapchi

History

On April 14th, 276 girls were taken from their school and forever losing their innocence. 57 were able to escape and, later, 107 were found or released, but 112 still remain in Boko Haram captivity, as slaves.

Initial outrage and protests have slackened despite the attention and international appeal, but there has been very little done to release the other girls. Many have either been given away as terrorist wives, forced into serving Boko Haram or potentially sent as suicide bombers.

Six Years

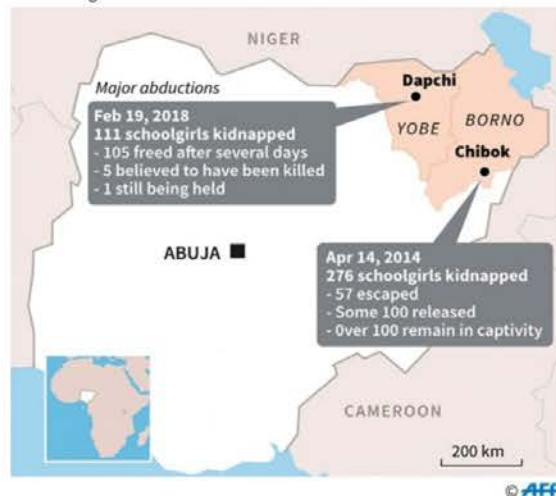
Initially, attention for the 276 kidnapped schoolgirls was vast and the world responded with a #BringBackOurGirls campaign. #BringBackOurGirls started with fervor and respect, but it lost focus. Six years later more than 100 of the girls are still missing and are all but forgotten.

Any time we mark an anniversary of a tragic event it serves to keep the memories alive, but it often means that the government is not doing enough. The Nigerian government has failed to give an update or secure their release. President Buhari was able to secure the release of 109 girls from Dapchi, but he left one girl behind, Leah Sharibu. President Buhari failed that girl just like he is failing the remaining girls from Chibok. It is a failure of any government to not protect her citizens.

His silence and inactivity have failed the families of these girls and the

Nigeria kidnapping

More than 1,000 children have been abducted by jihadists since 2013, according to UNICEF



entire nation of Nigeria. As a democratic republic, Nigeria is to have freedom of religion and protect each and every citizen, which includes 112 Chibok girls, Leah Sharibu, and many other school-aged girls who remain in captivity.

Response

Perhaps, thousands of young girls and women have been kidnapped since Boko Haram began unleashing it's terror. There is an urgency to know where these girls are and what is being done to release them. The parents need to know. The people of Nigeria need to know. The world needs to know.

Leah Sharibu Still in Captivity

"Pity me and get me out of this serious situation", Leah Sharibu pleads from Boko Haram captivity August 27th, 2018.

Since February 19, 2018, Leah Sharibu remains in captivity when she was abducted by Boko Haram – specifically ISIS West Africa – until today she remains a heartache for Leah's parents and a problem for President Buhari.

What Buhari is doing to release Leah Sharibu? Buhari was able to secure the release of 109 Dapchi kidnapped victims, except Leah Sharibu. Why is he unable to secure her release?

Is Buhari exerting his full effort to secure her release? He has promised he will see her released. Is he not able to negotiate with the terrorists? So, what do we know? The August 2018 recording surfaced with Leah pleading, "I am calling on the government and people of goodwill to intervene to get me out of my current situation," she said. "I am begging you to treat me with compassion. I am calling on the government, particularly the president, to pity me and get me out of this serious situation."

Others are in captivity along with Leah, but are steadily being killed by Boko Haram. Two International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) workers were executed when the Federal Government did not meet the terrorists' demands. Saifura Khosa and Hauwa Leman were kidnapped in March but were executed on September 18th and October 15th, respectively.

Shamefully, it took Buhari eight months to finally speak to Leah's parents and that was only by a phone call on October 2nd, 2018. Buhari claimed that he will do all he can to secure her release and that no effort would be spared to ensure her rescue.



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**"Pity me and
get me out of
this serious
situation."**

- Leah Sharibu

Then, on October 12th President Buhari seemed to be going into action when he sent a high-profile delegation to see Rebecca Sharibu in Dapchi. The activity in this area of Yobe State saw hundreds of armed troops (i.e. army, civil defense, mobile police, etc.), armed vehicles and helicopters which conveyed two security commanders and three ministers including the Minister of Information, Alhaji Lai Mohammed. In the end it was merely a condolence visit and nothing else.

Recently, there reports that Leah is, indeed, alive, but these reports add that she has given birth to a Boko Haram commander's son. As the two-year anniversary of her captivity approaches her family is encouraged that she is alive and simply wants her home.

There remains hope, but she remains in Boko Haram (ISIS West Africa) captivity. Leah's parents (and her brother, Donald) continue to seek for her immediate release and for President Buhari and the Nigerian government to free her from Boko Haram.

Donald Trump reminded the world when he met with President Buhari on April 30th, 2018 in the Oval Office, that there is still one girl remaining in captivity. Many in Nigeria and in the international community want to know where she is and what is being done to release her.



PIC: Alhaji Lai Mohammed w/ Rebecca Sharibu (Leah's mother)

IRIGWE GENOCIDE: The Slaughter of a People

Irigwe-land is under attack. The past few years have seen an increase in, and more coordinated, attacks by the Fulani militants that have slaughtered her people.

The Irigwe people group have resided in Nigeria for centuries. They are predominantly Christian adherents and were the origin of Christian missions in the middle-belt and north, since Roland Bingham arrived in the late 1800's.

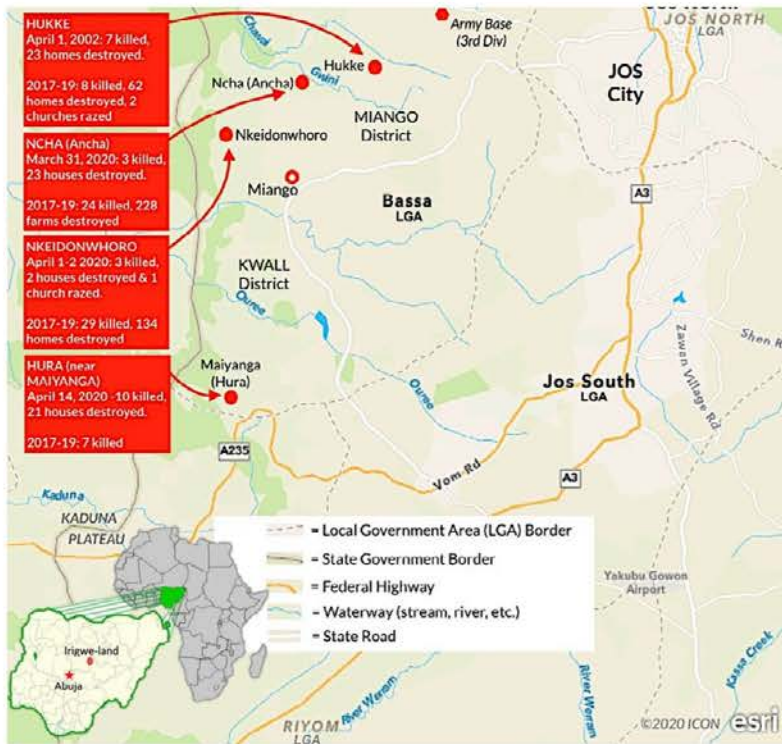
They are believed to be a small people group with population between 100,000. Primarily residing in Bassa Local Government of Plateau State, which is in



Burial of Irigwe victims



Security forces respond after death and destruction



the perilous middle-belt region of Nigeria.

Recently, coordinated attacks that lasted two weeks (Mar 30th to Apr 14th) led to nearly 30 deaths when Fulani militants attacked four villages. There were reports that local residents received a warning of an imminent attack and notified authorities, but it went unheeded. Then, within hours, women and children, and dozens of homes were razed. They exerted destruction to over 75 homes, 2 churches (along with a Pastor), and displaced hundreds.¹

Prior to that, there was a systematic attack on eighteen villages in Irigweland that

lasted five weeks (September 7 to October 17, 2017). An estimated 80 people lost their lives, over 200 farms were devastated and nearly 1,000 homes destroyed.² It was during that same period, when 29 people were lured into a vacant school by security forces only to be abandoned and slaughtered when Fulani militants arrived.³

Locals say the Army troops are not effective and the Police are ill-equipped to respond. It is rather disturbing to know that the distance from the Army Barracks (3rd Div) to these Irigwe villages is not more than 35-40 km. Albeit majority are on dirt roads, but locals insist that the longest it should take is an hour.

Now, State and Federal programs are trying to alleviate the spread of COVID-19. Meanwhile, Irigwe people in Plateau State continue to be slaughtered. Since 2017, over 330 people have been killed, over 4,000 homes razed and 2,600 farms destroyed.

Local, State and Federal government response has been shameful and the military continues to be negligent in their handling of the situation. This genocide must be stopped.

¹ <https://thewestsidegazette.com/the-government-is-silent-muslim-tribesmen-kill-christian-pastor-and-burn-down-school-in-nigerian-village/>

² Rural Youth Integral Support Initiative, from report titled "Irigweland Genocide Humanitarian Response Team"

³ <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2017/10/uniform-men-lured-us-killed-herdsmen-plateau-attack-survivor/>

The Fulani Land Grab

Daffo Village, Bokkos LGA (Plateau State, Nigeria)

The slaughter by Fulani militants is horrific, but what happens when they leave? The Fulani claim the land as their own, which often goes unreported and undocumented. Daffo is a small village in Plateau State that has seen a significant assault by the Fulani, compounded by the loss of farm land.

Destroyed homes, churches and farms have been abandoned only to be occupied by Fulani invaders and their cattle. The occupied land is approximately 45.2km² (17.37mi²), which is roughly 11,169 acres (or 4,519 hectares). Cattle graze across the vacated farmlands, which a conservative appraisal of at least 1,100 in this specific area (see “Daffo Village” map). It is estimated that one family farms a minimum of one acre, which means over 10,000 families who are without income and sustenance.

There are similar reports coming from other locations in Plateau State but also reports from at least two other states, Benue and Taraba. If we estimate that this is occurring in at least in (4) locations per each of the (3) states, there would be a total of (12) incidents of occupation. That would mean over 134,028 acres of farmland are in the hands of Fulani, along with thousands of their cattle, and preventing over 120,000 people from making their living from farming.

TIMELINE JANUARY-JULY 2018

January 24
6 farmers killed
(retaliation Fulani killing)

March 8-12
40 villagers killed, 7 villages attacked, over 50 homes destroyed, over 5,000 displaced
(attacks were over a five days).

March 9
President Buhari visits Plateau State to unveil Peace Plan.

April 24
Bokkos LGA Chairman tells IDPs to return home as peace between the villagers and Fulani (farmers were told they can safely farm).

May 1
1 death 2 injured.

May 23
35 deaths, more than 20 injured, more than 7,000 displaced.

June 24
Undisclosed amount of deaths.

July 15
Attack on farms and villages continue (cattle incursion as Fulani take land to graze).

The Land Grab Crisis

State and Local Governments are unable &/or unwilling to do anything, while the Federal Government denies any wrongdoing and fails to help these local farming communities.

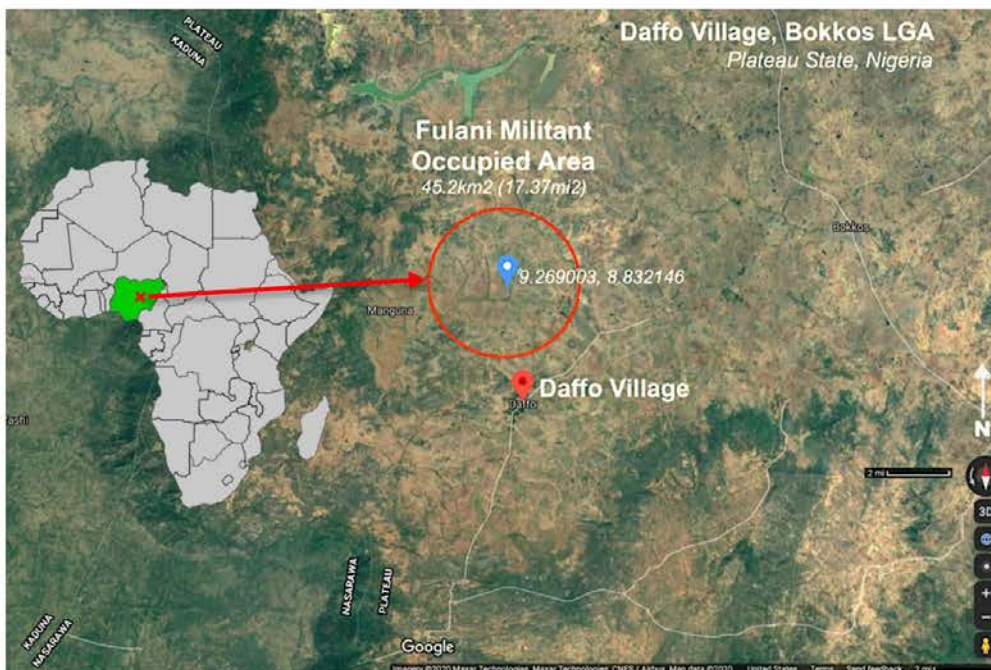
What is the government doing about this Land Grab Crisis? Who can help these local farmers recover their land? This is a systematic invasion and takeover by an invading force, the Fulani militants.

“134,028 acres of farmland are in the hands of Fulani... preventing over 120,000 people from making their living from farming.”



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Nigeria's Silent Slaughter: Genocide in Nigeria



Recent Martyrs



Bro. Nnadi Michael

Seminarian was abducted along with 3 friends who were later released, but he was killed by militant Islamic terrorists.

RIP: Feb. 1, 2020



Ropvil Dapai

A second year University of Maiduguri student, abducted and killed by Boko Haram jihadists as he returned from his home to school.

RIP: Jan. 22, 2020



Lawrence Duna Dacighir and Godfrey Ali Shikagham

They were volunteering to help IDPs both indigenes of Plateau State, from Mangu Local Government Area

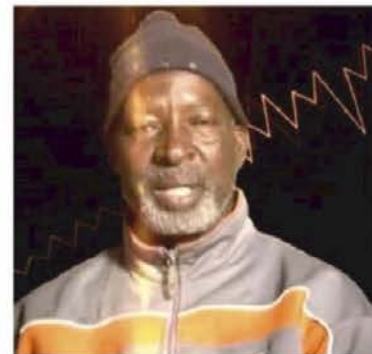
RIP: Sep 22, 2019



Mrs. Philip Adaga

Wife of Dr. Philp Adaga, was kidnapped along with her two children, and later killed by unknown kidnappers (most reports Fulani militants)

RIP: Feb. 1, 2020



Rev. Lawan Andimi

Chairman, Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN)

Abducted and executed from his church in Adamawa State, by Boko Haram jihadists when ransom was refused.

RIP: Jan. 20, 2020

**INCIDENT
REPORTS
TARABA STATE**





DESTRUCTION

of lives and property amounting
to billions of naira

~~141~~

people lost their lives
and five villages were
completely burned down

COLOSSAL

loss of lives and
properties including
farm produce



TORN BY ETHNIC STRIFE

An Expository Report on Herders-Farmers Crises in Taraba State

Produced by:
The Office of the Secretary to the Government of the State
June, 2019

For
International Committee On Nigeria (ICON)

Introduction:

The agrarian nature and lush vegetation of Taraba State is a major desirability for herdsmen and farmers across Nigeria and beyond. These natural endowments make the drive for land competitive for grazing and general food production resulting in bad security challenges occasioned by recurrent clashes between the herders and farmers.

This unpleasant situation is usually being escalated by the movement of Fulani herdsmen from other parts of Nigeria and even neighboring Countries such as the Cameroon, Chad, Mali and Niger Republics into the State in search for greener pastures during the dry seasons when hays and silages have been depleted in the arid regions.

Fundamentally, all the Local Government Areas in the State are disposed to farmer-pastoralist crises due to the continuous incursion into the State by grazers in search for grass and water for their flocks. This Report therefore, chronicles the flagrant enormity of the farmers-herders crises in the state and its dilapidating and sacrosanct effects on the affected communities.

The recent attack on Katibu and Donadda communities of Lau Local Government Area and Wurojam in Gassol Local Government Areas where about 78 and 4 persons were brutally killed respectively by Fulani herdsmen were attest to this fact.

Background of the Crisis:

The history of the crises in Taraba State can be traced to the greed disposition of nomadic herders whose myopic understanding of the political landscape in the State coupled with their penchant and egoistic ambition to expand their frontiers dates back to the year 2012.

Usurping the opportunity of the vacuum that was created as a result of the incapacitation of former Executive Governor of Taraba State and having their apologist in power, the herders began series of treacherous campaigns with a view to wipe out or reduce the numerical strength of indigenous people.

Backed by some destabilizing forces within and outside the State, the herdsmen began to destabilize the entire Southern Zone of the State which is predominantly Christian dominated by introducing religious crises across all the Local Government Areas under the guise of farmers/herdsmen crisis.

With colossal State funds at their disposal, they recruited mercenaries en-masse to wage war against the good people of the State in an attempt to achieve the vain ambition. More importantly, security operatives were as well compromised in the discharge of their lawful responsibilities by leaving the State borders porous which facilitated the movement of mercenaries that were recruited to carry out the ambition. Equally, the Security Operatives failed to apprehend mercenaries when such cases were reported to them. At one time, conflicting orders were issued removing checkpoints on the Highways aimed still to allow the mercenaries come into the State unchecked with their Raffles.

Nature of the Crisis:

The incidences of farmers/herdsmen clashes in Taraba State have significantly been on the rise since 2012. However, the clashes usually get worst in the beginning of the harvest season which coincides with the massive movement of migrant herdsmen from the far north and other Countries into the State in search for greener pastures for their livestock when hays for their flocks had been depleted.

Expository Report: Office of the Secretary, Taraba State Government

Significant are the migrant Fulanis herdsmen who are Udawa/Bokolo from neighboring countries that pass through the state and encroach onto subsistence and commercial farmlands. In almost all of the incursions, destroying farm produce and foodstuffs that are ready for harvest thereby resulting to violent clashes between the two groups.

A study of the crises has shown that they have been aggravated by the following major factors:

- Acute shortage of hays/silages during the dry season;
- Threat to poison grasses and streams by some farmers;
- Destruction of farm produce by herdsmen;
- Encroachment into farmlands by under-aged herdsmen with their cattle enroute;
- Indiscriminate cutting down of economic trees by herdsmen to feed their cattle;
- Burning and setting ablaze of chaffs in the farm by farmers to deprive herdsmen to graze in the land for fear of destruction of their un-harvested farm produce;
- Illegal and free possession of dangerous arms/ammunition by herdsmen;
- Drug abuse amongst the migrant herdsmen;
- Encroachment by framers on cattle routes/grazing reserves and;
- Activities of cattle rustlers etc.

The enormity of the series of farmer-herdsmen clashes in Taraba state could be best appreciated as presented in the table and bar charts below indicating the date of incidents, locations, attackers, victims and the number of deaths recorded.

SN	DATE (M/D/Y)	LOCATION	LGA	ATTACKERS	VICTIMS	DEATHS
1.	1/1/2015	Dan-Anacha Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	2
2.	5/1/2015	Brocha Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	3
3.	6/1/2015	Borkono Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
4.	13/1/2015	Brocha Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
5.	18/1/2015	Tunari Village	Wukari	Jukun	Fulani	1
6.	19/1/2015	Kente Town	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Jukun	4
7.	20/1/2015	Bazaga Village	Ibi	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
8.	1/2/2015	Shawusu Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
9.	15/2/2015	Ikuriyo Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	2
10.	21/2/2015	Bambur Town	Karim Lamido	Fulani Herdsmen	Wurkun	1
11	22/2/2015	Asibiti Ward	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
12	27/2/2015	Gungun Maiitace	Ibi	Jukun	Fulani	3
13	2/3/2015	Dodo Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Unknown	1
14	3/3/2015	Galiya Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Unknown	1
15	5/3/2015	Angwan Badi	Ardo-Kola	Fulani Herdsmen	Unknown	1
16	6/3/2015	Taka Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Unknown	1
17	6/3/2015	Bantaje District	Wukari	Tiv	Fulani	2
18	8/3/2015	Shaka Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Jukun	2
19	10/3/2015	Chiakara Village	Takum	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv/Fulani	2
20	21/3/2015	Dampar District	Ibi	Angas (Plateau St)	Fulani	2
21	20/3/2015	Gidan Kaura Village	Gashaka	Fulani Herdsmen	Unknown	2
22	21/3/2015	Along Mile 9	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Unknown	2
23	13/5/2015	Dampar Town	Ibi	Fulani Herdsmen	Garkawa	1
24	25/5/2015	Yoja Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	30
25	17/6/2015	Tsundi Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	15
26	27/7/2015	Timbiya Iware Ward	Ardo-Kola	Fulani Herdsmen	Mumuye	6
27	27/7/2015	Naguru Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	2

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28	26/7/2015	Kadanya Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
29	8/10/2015	Kadanya Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
30	2/12/2015	Baba Julie Village	Bali	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
31	20/12/2015	Adagoro Village	Bali	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	2
32	29/12/2015	Sansani Village	Bali	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
33	9/3/2016	Chinkai Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
34	9/3/2016	Sarkin Kudu	Ibi	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
35	9/3/2016	Ibi Town	Ibi	Fulani Herdsmen	Ndoko Village	2
36	13/3/2016	Nanguru Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	3
37	13/3/2016	Sabon Gida Village	Donga	Jukun	Fulani	10
38	24/3/2016	Sunde Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
39	28/3/2016	Bantaje Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	4
40	1/4/2015	Zaku Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
41	1/4/2016	Suntai Town	Bali	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
42	1/4/2016	Maisoma Village	Gashaka	Fulani Herdsmen	Ndoko Village	1
43	8/4/2016	Kungana Village	Bali	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	3
44	10/4/2016	Maisoma, Dori, Angai	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	9
45	10/4/2016	Makurana Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
46	12/4/2016	Wuriyo Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	4
47	19/4/2016	Borno Kurukuru	Bali	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	1
48	19/4/2016	Nyivu Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	5
49	20/4/2016	Tamu Village	Bali	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	4
50	20/4/2016	Kadarko Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	6
51	25/4/2016	Dan Anacha	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Jukun	1
52	2/5/2016	Kunkun Village	Donga	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	3
53	4/5/2016	Kakirgir Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	5
54	13/5/2016	Gorocho Village	Wukari	Jukun	Fulani	3
55	14/5/2016	Wurojam Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	3
56	29/5/2016	Benkeho Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Jukun	1
57	10/6/2016	E=imbila Village	Takum	Fulani Herdsmen	Jukun	1
58	12/6/2016	Kumutu Village	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	3
59	29/6/2016	Kugon Bola Village	Zing	Fulani Herdsmen	Mumye	3
60	17/12/2016	Dinya Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	4
61	17/12/2016	Tyogase Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	5
62	16/12/2016	Kwararafa Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	7
63	18/12/2016	Sabon Gida Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	7
64	17/12/2016	Dogonruwa Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	5
65	29/12/2016	Laze Tonga	Ardo kola	Fulani Herdsmen	Karimjo	3
66	30/1/2017	Garin Dogo Lushi Village	Lau	Mumuye	Fulani	6
67	27/2/2017	Garin Dogo Village	Lau	Mumuye	Fulani	1
68	4/2/2017	Gidan Sambo Village	Kurmi	Ichen	Fulani	1
69	3/3/2017	Kashimbila Village	Takum	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	2
70	30/4/2017	Kumbu Village	Ussa	Fulani Herdsmen	Kuteb	3
71	2/5/2017	Kwanke Village	Ussa	Fulani Herdsmen	Kuteb	5
72	11/5/2017	Manya Village	Takum	Fulani Herdsmen	Kuteb	3
73	13/5/2017	Garba Village	Bali	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	2
74	16/5/2017	Kusun Village	Bali	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	4
75	15/5/2017	Tukurwa Village	Bali	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	4
76	21/12/2017	Kumar Village	Ardo Kola	Fulani Herdsmen	Unknown	6
77	31/1/2018	Fiyayi/Akosu Villages	Wukari	Fulani Herdsmen	Tiv	2
78	5/1/2018	Donada, Nega, Katibu	Lau	Fulani Herdsmen	Yandan	78
79	1/1/2018	Wurijam Village	Gassol	Fulani Herdsmen	Unknown	4

Table: Indices of farmer-herdsmen clashes in Taraba State (2015 - January, 2018) Source: Department of State Services.

The crisis started in Taraba between 2012 to 2014. The stats represent incidences and clashes that were reported to the security agencies. However, in the real sense, many un-reported incidences resulting to wanton destruction of lives and properties amounting to billions of naira took place.

An analysis of the incidences as reported by the Department of State Services during the period under review revealed that Wukari Local Government was most affected with a total number of 23 clashes. This was because of the proximity of the Local government to the Benue valley which makes it a good ground for herdsmen to rear their flocks because of the abundance of forage and water. The bar chart below shows the incidences of farmers and herders clashes across all the Local Government Areas in the State between 2015 and 2018.

Analysis of the Crisis in Local Government Areas:

The crisis lingered unabated since 2012 and had recorded deaths running into thousands of innocent souls and wanton destruction of properties of citizens who had vested their hopes on the Government to protect them through its security apparatus.

Similarly, since January 2018 to May 2019, pockets of attacks on communities across the State took place. Details of the some selected incidences are hereby presented:

Lau Local Government Area:

On 17th January, 2017 a misunderstanding arouse between a farmer from Mumuye extraction and a Fulani herdsmen who invaded a Mumuye man's farm with his herds of cows and destroyed the farm produce. The misunderstanding resulted into crisis where more than 141 people lost their lives and properties worth millions of naira were destroyed. Five (5) villages were completely burnt down. The affected villages were:

Name of Village	No of Deaths
1. Lushi	78
2. Lande Jessi	31
3. Panyata	11
4. Bomanda	14
5. Sabon Layi Jimlari	7
6. Kona Areas	51
7. Total	192

The people from the affected areas took refuge in UMCN Lankaviri and Mile Six respectively. On the 26th December, 2017 at Jungo Village of Dobelli ward, Lau Local Government Area. It was a misunderstanding between a Mumuye man and Fulani herdsmen as a result of trespass or intrusion by the herdsmen (Fulani) into the farm of a Mumuye man which resulted into communal clash between Mumuye and Fulani communities in the village.

The aftermath of the conflict was a colossal loss of lives and properties including farm produce worth millions of naira as follows: Two (2) deaths, 306 round Huts, five (5) Zinc Houses razed, assorted grains (Rice, Maize, Guinea-corn, Beans and Yams) were burnt to ashes, Church instruments destroyed, Milling machines, 2 motor cycles, 2 grinding machines, a wheel barrow, sewing machine,

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generators were burnt. Above all, the entire Jungo A and B communities were displaced with some taking refuge in Kona Primary school in Jalingo LGA.

On 6th to 8th January, 2018 there was a continuation of hostilities between Fulani and Bachama communities. The Fulanis attacked some settlement around Bang village of Numan Local Government area of Adamawa state. Militias from Adamawa State repelled and pursued them into Lau Local Government Area. The treachery by the Fulani resulted to the wanton killing of Sixty-Eight (68) people including three (3) Pastors and unspecified number of people missing. About Four Hundred and Twenty-Two (422) homes were burnt down, Eleven (11) Churches vandalized and looted, Six (6) community shrines were desecrated, One Hundred and Five (105) Cows carted away by the Fulani invaders. Three Thousand and Fifteen (3,015) Sheep, Eight Thousand, One Hundred and Twenty (8,120) Goats, Nine Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty-Nine (9,489) Chickens were either carted away, burnt to ashes, or thereafter looted by the marauding Fulani herdsmen and their cohorts.

As a result, thousands of people were internally displaced and sought shelter in various Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Camps in Jauro Gbadi Primary School, Lassandi primary school, Howai primary school, ECWA Gospel House near Specialists Hospital, all in Jalingo. Other camps were at Mararaban-Kunini, Mararaban-Appawa, Garin Bako, Mayo-lope and Jen respectively.

Similarly, on the 27th and 28th February, 2018 there was a communal clash between Shomo and Jole communities which resulted to the loss of lives and properties worth millions of naira. The affected communities were Garin Audi, Shomo Kabawa, Shomo Sarki, Shomo Kila, Debelli. The properties lost in the various Villages were as follows:

Community	Property Lost	Deaths
1. Garin Audi	7 Zinc Houses/139 Huts	2
2. Garin Kabawa	46 Zinc Houses/199 Huts	-
3. Shomo Sarki	4 Homes,	5 missing
4. Shorno Killa	5 round huts	-
5. Debelli	15 Zinc Houses/183 Huts,,	2

Fulani militia and herdsmen attacked Donadda, Katibu, Lavoro and other Villages of Lau Local Government Area on 7th January, 2018 was so gruesome that about 78 persons were killed in a series of co-ordinated attacks by the migrant herdsmen who met their waterloo in the neighboring Adamawa State. The invaders transferred their aggression on the peace-loving people of Taraba State who had nothing to do with the crisis in Adamawa State. As a result of the aforementioned crisis, four hundred and twenty two (422) houses were looted, vandalized or completely burnt down. Eleven (11) churches were burnt, one hundred and five (105) cows, three thousand and fifteen (3015) sheep and eight thousand one hundred and twenty (8,120) goats belonging to the helpless inhabitants of these villages were rustled by the herdsmen. Similarly, eight thousand two hundred and fifty one (8,251) bags of assorted grains, household items, permanent voters card and other personal items were equally destroyed. Below are pictures of some of the deaths and burnt houses during then clashes.

Expository Report: Office of the Secretary, Taraba State Government



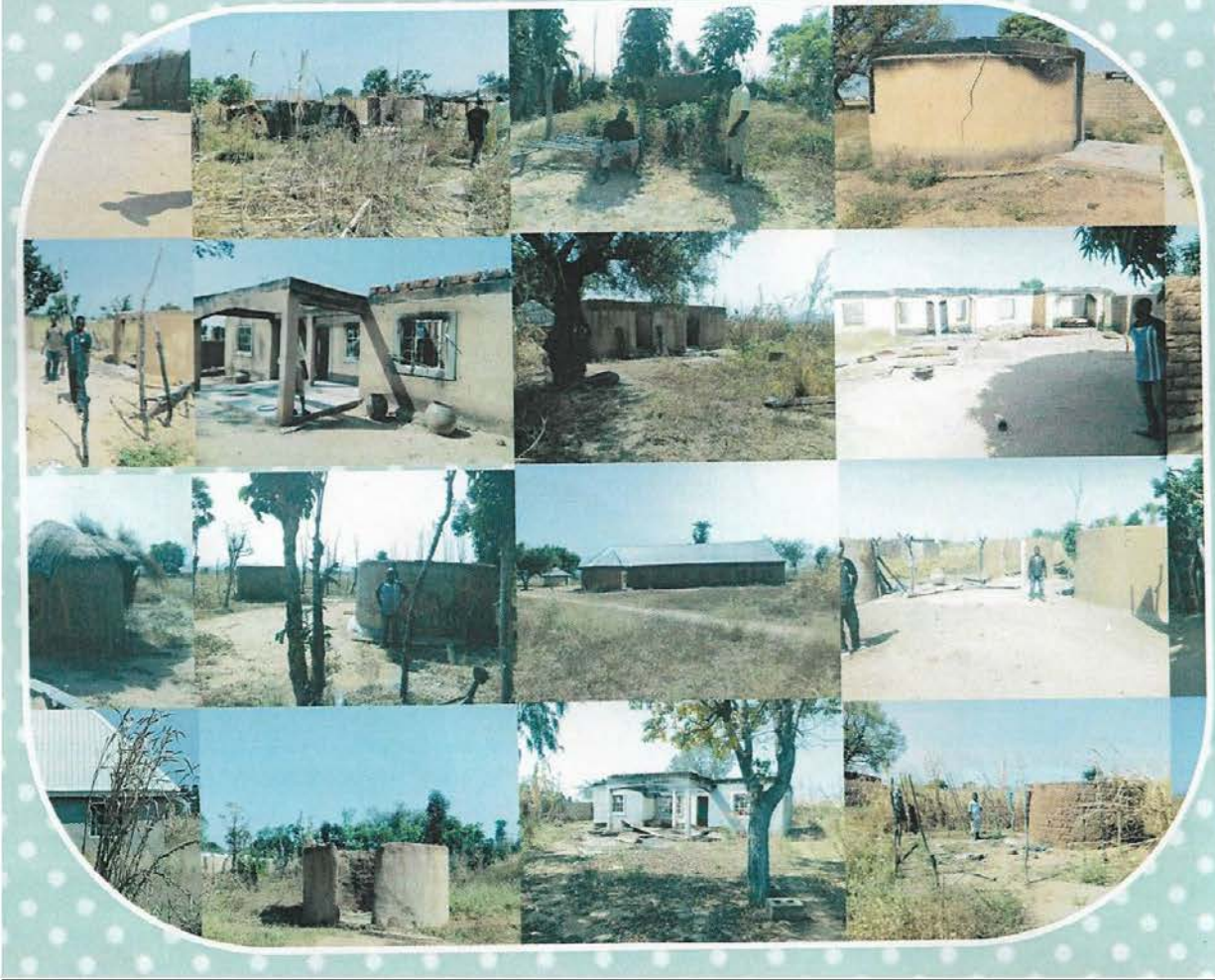
PIC: Nigerian Army Officers looking at some burnt buildings at Kunini in Lau Local Government Area.



PIC: La'avoro Village in Lau LGA burnt by Herdsmen.

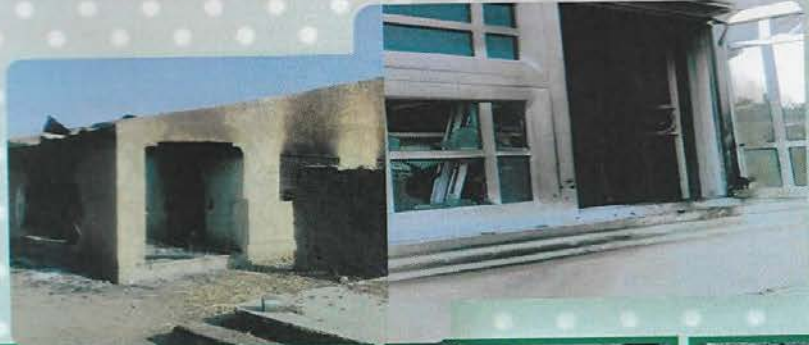


SAKPANI

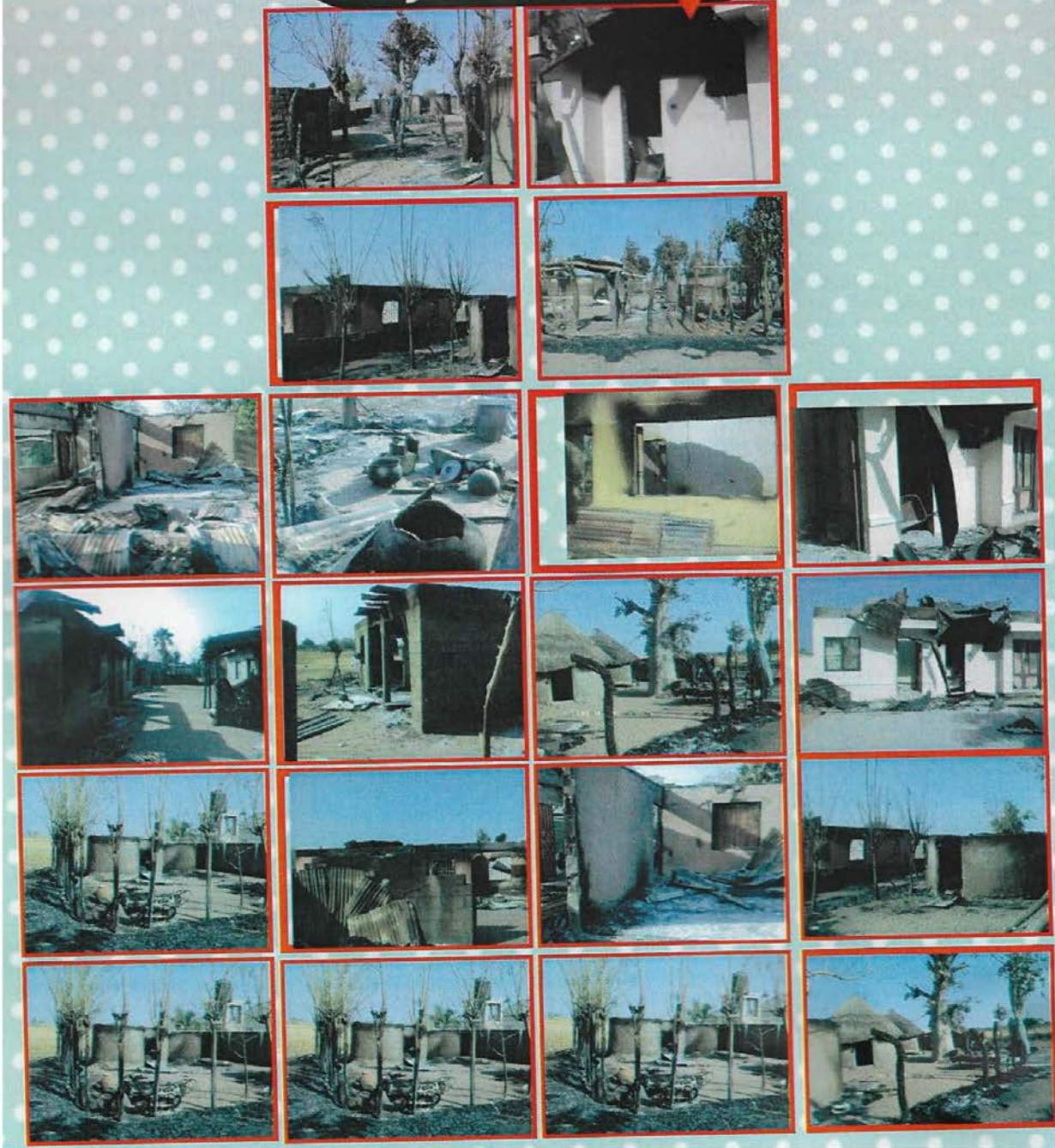


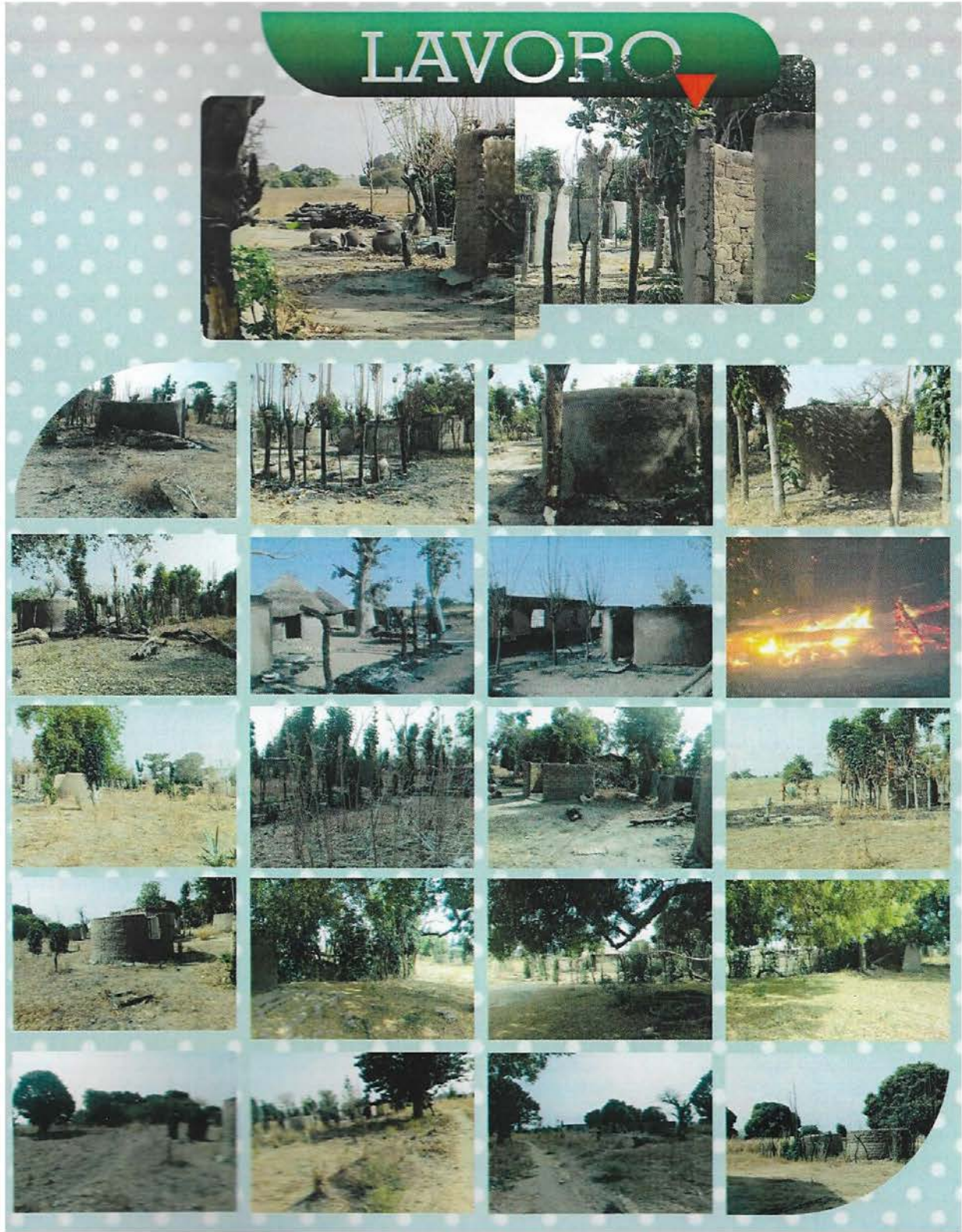
VILLAGES IN LAU

KATIBU

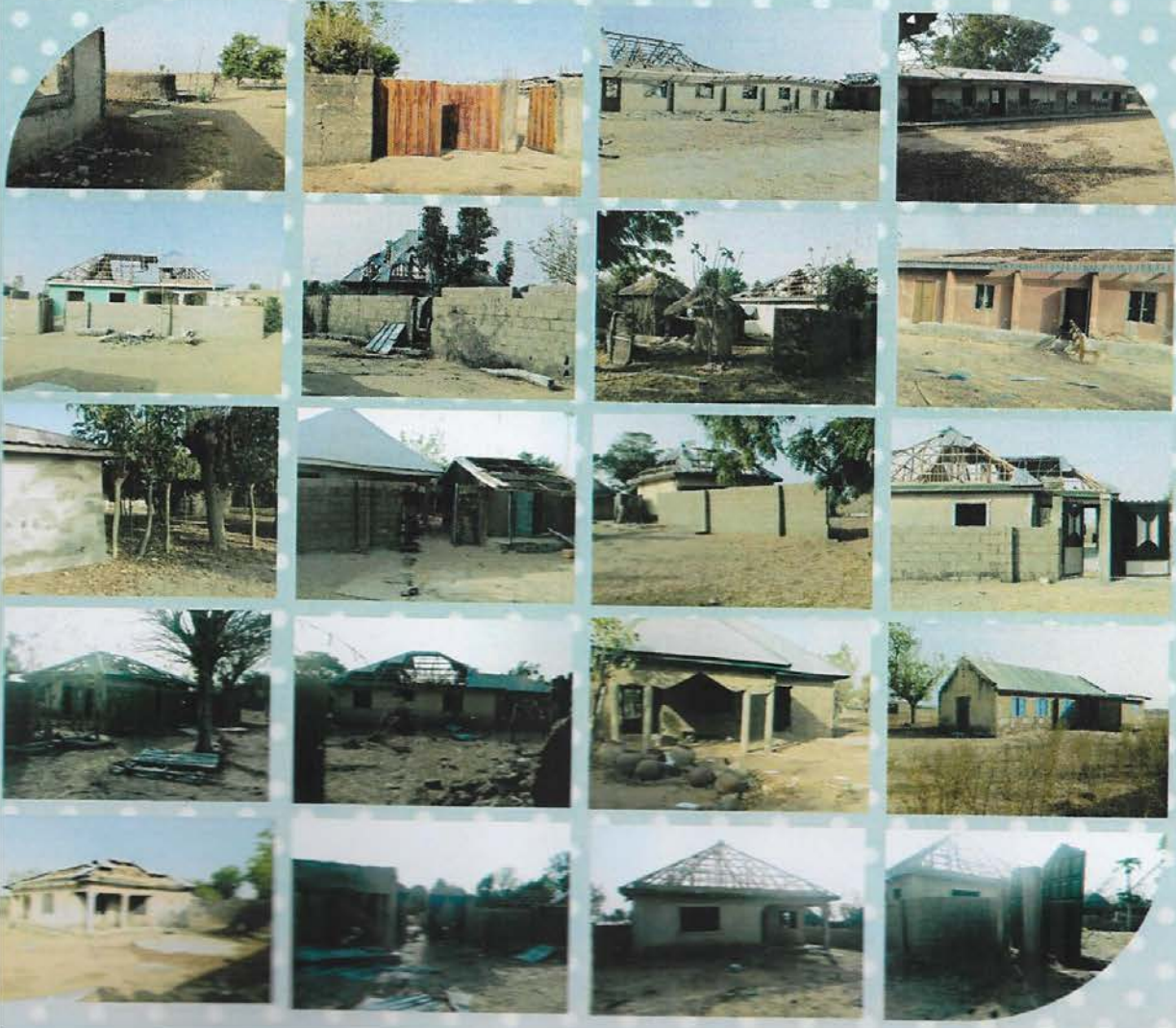


JEGAM





YITTI



Gassol Local Government Area:

The sad incident that occurred in Ngutswen Village, Ikyagba area in Wurojam Ward of Gassol Local Government Area of Taraba State on Thursday 1st February, 2018 despite Government's effort to ensure peace and tranquility across the State deeply traumatized the people of the area undermining law and order in the State and caused crisis.

On that fateful day, Fulani herdsmen with their subjects without provocation attacked the village with arms and ammunitions around 10:00 pm shooting sporadically and murdered Four (4) villagers. The four (4) persons killed were Shiriga Vaawobor, Ngunan Shiriga, Ornguga Barnanbas and Blessing Kumawuese Akuraya. The peace loving villagers calmed their people and urged them not to reprise the attack. This invasion has caused grave suffering and untold hardship as a result of the displacement of the people with over Two Hundred (200) children's education jeopardized as they have to seek shelter in schools and churches. Below are pictures of some of the victims.

Takum Local Government Area:

In an effort to avoid crisis in 2017 in Takum Local Government, a Joint Security Meeting resolved that by the second week of March, 2017 all the migrant herdsmen will move out of Takum to enable the farmers cultivate their farms.

However, the time elapsed and the Fulani people refused to move out as resolved at the meeting. This prompted another security meeting where the Ardos were urged to re-emphasize the message to their people. According to the Chairman of the Local Government Council, a report was received on 30th May, 2017 that a person was killed by Fulani herdsmen around Tati Kumbu area. Policemen were immediately dispatched to the area and recovered three corpses.

This incident marked the beginning of the herdsmen clashes by the irked indigenes of Takum Local Government Area in 2017 which later spilled over to Ussa Local Government. Moved by the need for peaceful co-existing, His Excellency made relentless efforts and dispatched a peace delegation to the area, but the herdsmen were unrelenting in their campaign of attacking villages and incursion into farmlands. Some of the pictures of people maimed are shown below:

Ussa Local Government Area:

Like other Local Government Areas, the crisis in Ussa resulted in destruction of properties during the period under review. However, compared to 2017 and 2018, Fulani herdsmen were not as destructive and deadly in the preceding years. (See Report by LGA Chairman attached)

Report from the Local Government indicated that the Fulani who had lived in the area between 2012 to 2016 are not as destructive and involved as the Fulani herdsmen intruding their communities from 2016 to 2018. The Report further stated that the Fulani's are responsible for the destruction of their farmlands, deadly attacks, and out to annihilate communities and take over indigenes farmlands.

Between 2016 to 2018, the major security challenges were the menace of inviting killer Fulani herdsmen by sharing of Kola nuts. However, the "Operation Cat Race" launched by the Nigerian army brought a drastic reduction of cases of armed robbery and stealing in Ussa Local Government

Expository Report: Office of the Secretary, Taraba State Government

Area. This goes to show that those crimes of armed robberies and stealing were mainly being committed by the Fulani herdsmen.

However, few days after the Military pulled out, crises again erupted between the Fulani herdsmen and the people over the destruction of farmlands and farm produce by the herdsmen. During the period under review, Twenty-Eight deaths and unquantified number of property worth several millions of Naira were also lost to the crisis.

On 30th April, 2017, Fulani herdsmen launched an attack in a village in Takum Local Government Area and it spilled over to Kwesati village in Ussa Local Government Area killing one person named Gomna and two others sustained life threatening injuries.

On 2nd May 2017 Fulani herdsmen ambushed and killed Five (5) Kuteb young men at Kunkean while returning home. They were:

1. Apaji Rimamshong;
2. Nuhu Joshua Apaji;
3. Andememra Danladi;
4. Rimamskep Nyazang and;
5. Andeshara Rimamskep Musa

Another attack by Fulani herdsmen on the 15th May 2017 led to the death of Nine (9) persons namely:

1. Samuila Ngye
2. Baba Danlami
3. Dan Doh
4. Ande Lowgon
5. Wukari Andeyaba
6. Tanko Benjamin
7. Usman Andenum
8. Tswbin Hosea and;
9. Rimamtanug Dan Shamaki

Alike, on 16th May 2017, Fulani herdsmen attacked and killed Ten (10) youths at Kwentam namely;

1. Rimande Musa,
2. Mai Angwa Dauda Akanji
3. Sechap Kukwen
4. Rimamsikwe Alaha
5. Andekumti Joshua
6. Usman Musa
7. Rimamtanung Usma
8. Ado Tanko
9. Boyi Emmanuel
10. Henry Emmanuel

Drawing from the above narrative, it is categorically clear that the Local Government Area suffered great losses in terms of lives and properties. However, no forms of compensation or Relief Materials were given to either relatives of the dead or victims of Fulani killing/destructions by the Federal Government. Moreover, no Fulani herdsman was arrested and prosecuted; instead the Nigerian army arrested innocent locals and victimized them. This heightened their suspicion of bias by the Nigerian security.

Donga Local Government Area:

The security challenge in Donga Local Government Area of Taraba State got to its climax in 2017 and 2018 as a result of killing of innocent farmers by the herdsmen that migrate from one village to the other terrorizing people and burning down their houses at night without any cause. A total number of Twenty-Two (22) persons were killed and properties worth millions of naira destroyed while over Three Thousand Eight Hundred (3800) persons displaced and took refuge in Donga Town aside those who fled to neighboring Local Government Areas.

So terrifying was the fact that the soldiers that were sent to the alimeted areas left leaving the areas vulnerable to further or continue attacks.

Ardo-Kola and Jalingo Local Government Areas:

The crisis of farmers-herdsmen clashes of May, 2019 that engulfed Kona communities in Ardo-kola Local Government and parts of Kona Ward in Jalingo Local Government Area started in Yawai Abbare where a Fulaniman intruded with his Cows into a Konaman's farmland. The two men fought and injured themselves and were handed over to the appropriate authority. Thereafter, the Fulani under the impression that their brother had been killed, mobilized to burn down Yawai Village. The Kona people resisted the attempt to burn the village and this led to the escalation of the crisis. This resulted in the death of Fifty-One (51) persons of Kona and Minda extraction as detailed below:

Villages attacked	No. of people killed
1. 1. SAMBE	8 people killed
2. 2. MURBAI	27 People Killed
3. 3. KISHAB	-
4. 4. JEKUNUHAU	9 People Killed
5. 5. KAUDAD	4 People Killed
6. 6. YAWAI	3 People Killed
7. 7. INDAYARO	-
8. 8. SOMPORO	-
9. 9. MURTAI	-
10. 10. YAUKANI	-
11. 11. MURKUNI	-
12. TOTAL	51

Most of the people killed were buried where they were killed especially in Jekunuhau and Kaudad, while others decayed where they died, because their relations could not access the corpse because of fear of being attacked.



Pic: Picture showing church service in honour of dead victims and displaced persons in Nukkai Primary School, Jalingo LGA.

Pic: Picture showing Kuru Kona and Kur Bakula (Traditional Rulers) with 51 Widows of victims of Fulani herdsmen attack.

Sardauna Local Government Area:

On 2nd March, 2018 at Nyiwa Village in Kakara Ward of Sardauna Local Government Area, a group of Fulani Herdsmen encroached into a land cleared by the Mambillas for the 2018 farming season. The invasion resulted in a clash between the Fulanis and the Mambillas and spread to Yelwa, Yerimaru, Nyiwa, Lemengeso.

The conflict assumed a different dimension and spilled to neighbouring Communities and Villages in the Ward with the two sides arming themselves with Dane guns and other dangerous weapons attacking each other. Since then, there have been cases of isolated skirmishes between the two groups.

In the ensuing violence, Twelve (12) Mambillas were killed at Yelwa while One (1) Mambilla and Two Fulanis again were killed at Leme.



different dimension and spilled to neighbouring Communities and Villages in the Ward with the two sides arming themselves with Dane guns and other dangerous weapons attacking each other. Since then, there have been cases of isolated skirmishes between the two groups.



Kuru Kona and Kur Bakula Priests and 51 widows killed On 31/05/2019

Ngada Special Development Area:

In Ngada Special Development Area in particular, apart from invading farmland and destroying crops, the Fulani Herdsmen have been involved in gangsterism, arson, and theft. They had consistently waylaid and raped innocent women on their farmlands.

Any attempt by the women or their husbands to resist the action was met with gruesome murder and the destruction of their properties.

As a result of the above actions perpetrated by the vicious herdsmen, several deadly diseases have been transmitted to the victims including; HIV and AIDS, Hepatitis, Syphilis and Gonorrhoea among others. Because the infected persons are poor farmers who have no access to modern medical facilities; the State Government has to bear the responsibility of their health.

The attempt to check the nefarious activities of the herdsmen in the area was met with stiff resistance and resulted to inter-ethnic crisis between the herdsmen and the indigenous people with the herdsmen mobilizing and launched series of attacks on the communities.

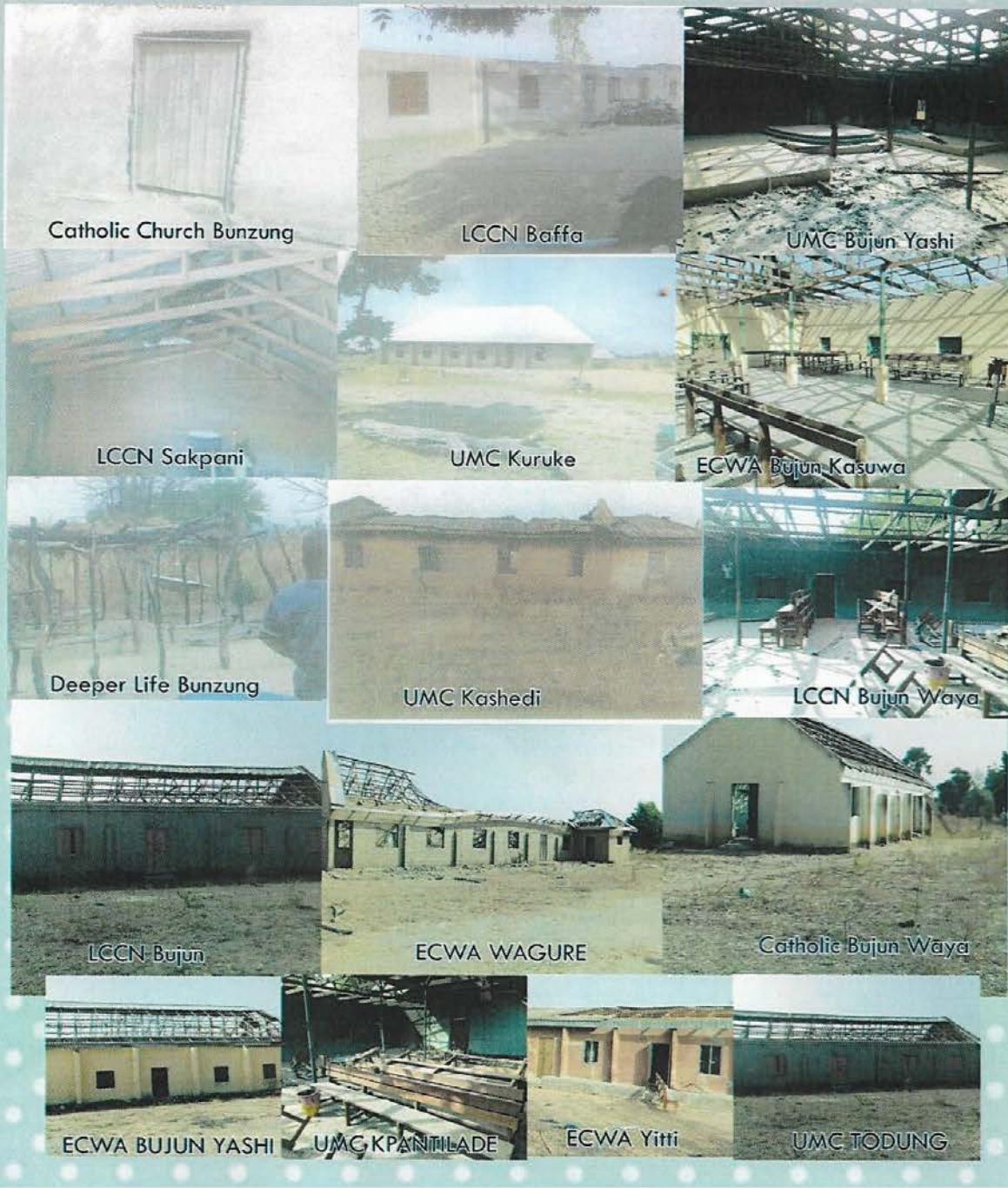
In some of the communities attacked by the herdsmen, a whole family was exterminated, children have also been rendered either fatherless or motherless and some orphaned putting those affected in a protracted state of lamentation thereby making life extremely difficult for those affected to bear.

The following pictures attest to the inhuman massacre of the people of Ngada Special Development Area by the marauding Fulani herdsmen.

Impact of Crises on Churches and Worship Centres:

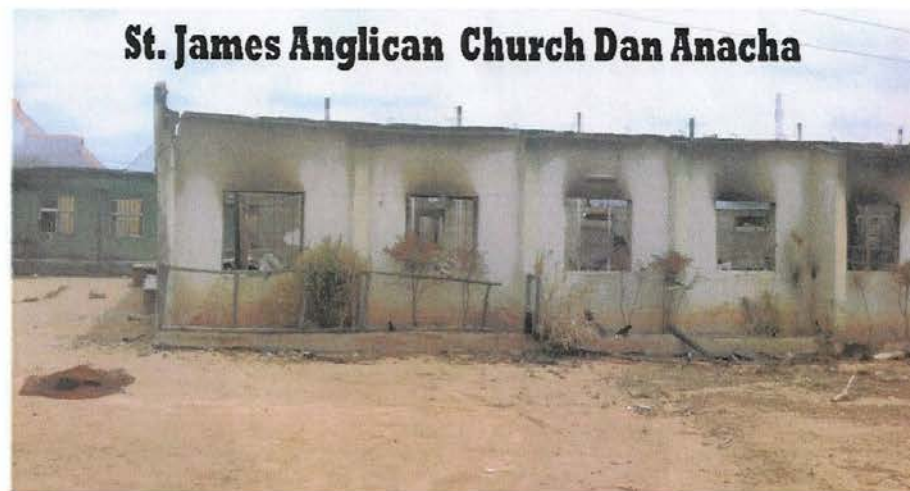
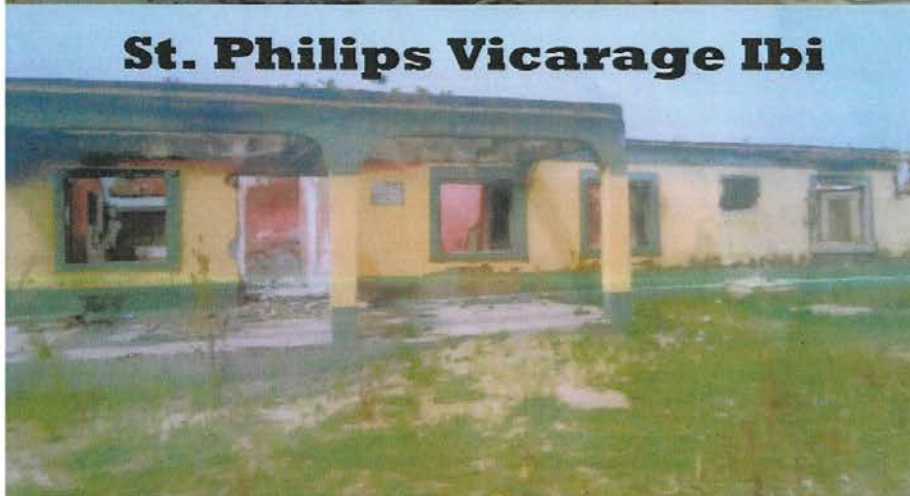
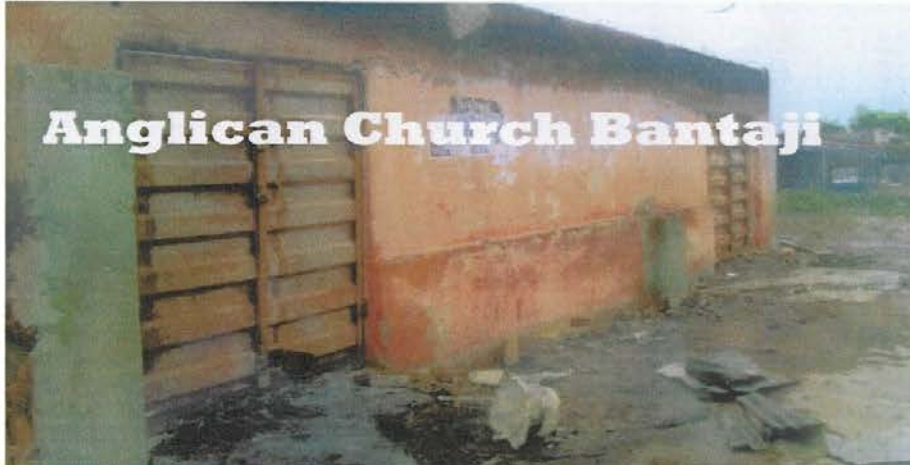
During the ensuing crises, a number of churches and worship centres were completely razed or partially destroyed with thousands of worshippers injured and rendered hopeless in the search of God the Almighty. We present below pictures of some churches and worship centres that were burnt during the clashes engineered by the herdsmen:

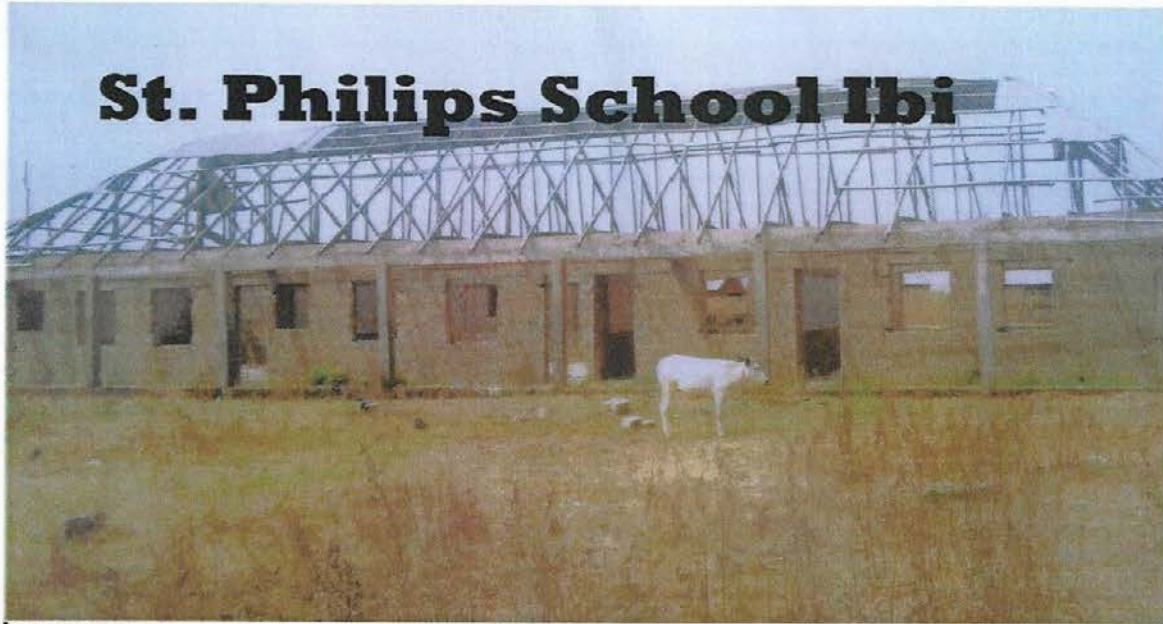
CHURCHES DESTROYED



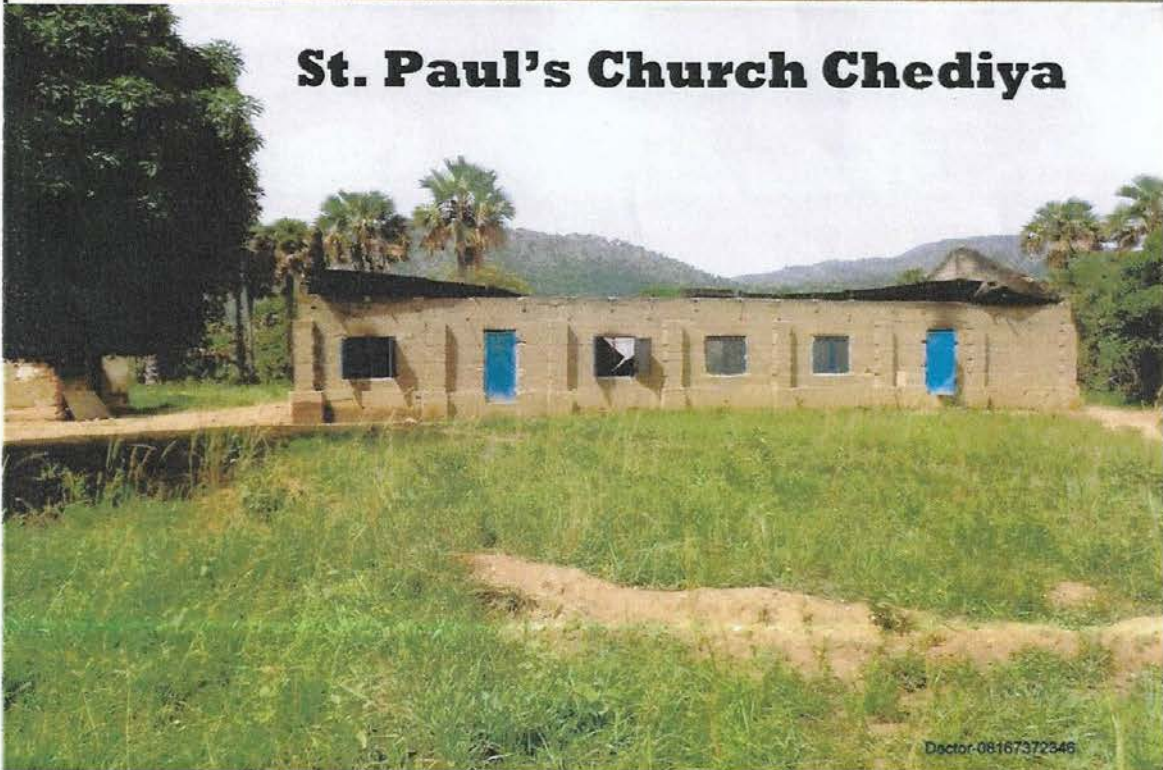
**CHURCH OF NIGERIA (ANGLICAN COMMUNION)
DIOCESE OF JALINGO**

THE PICTORIAL IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON SOME OF OUR CHURCHES



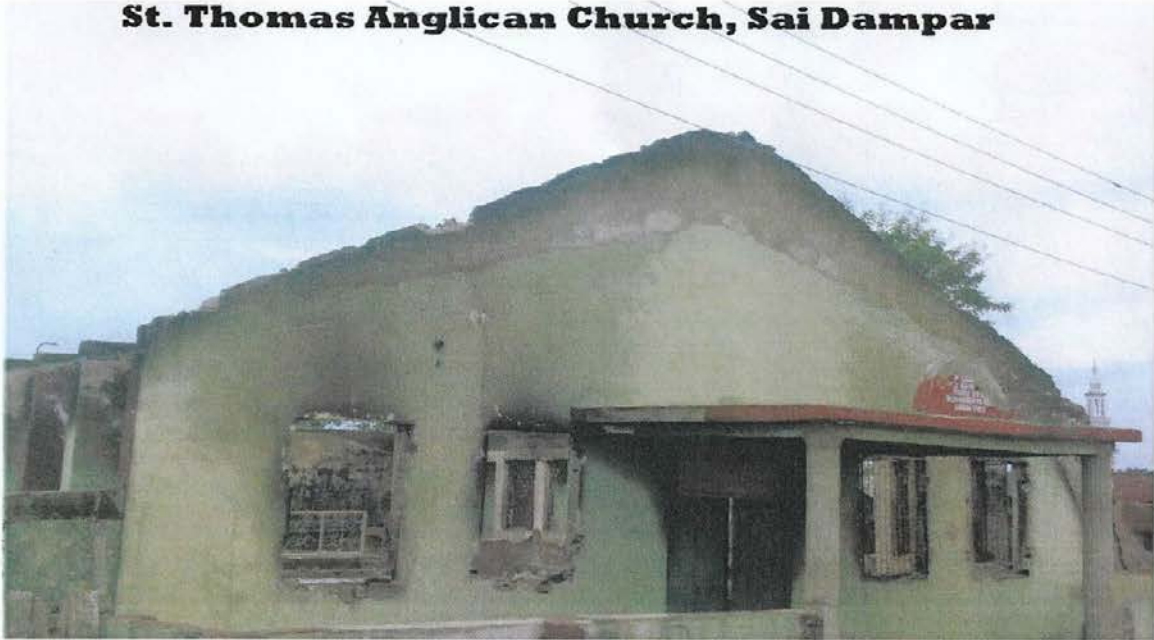


St. Philips School Ibi



St. Paul's Church Chediya

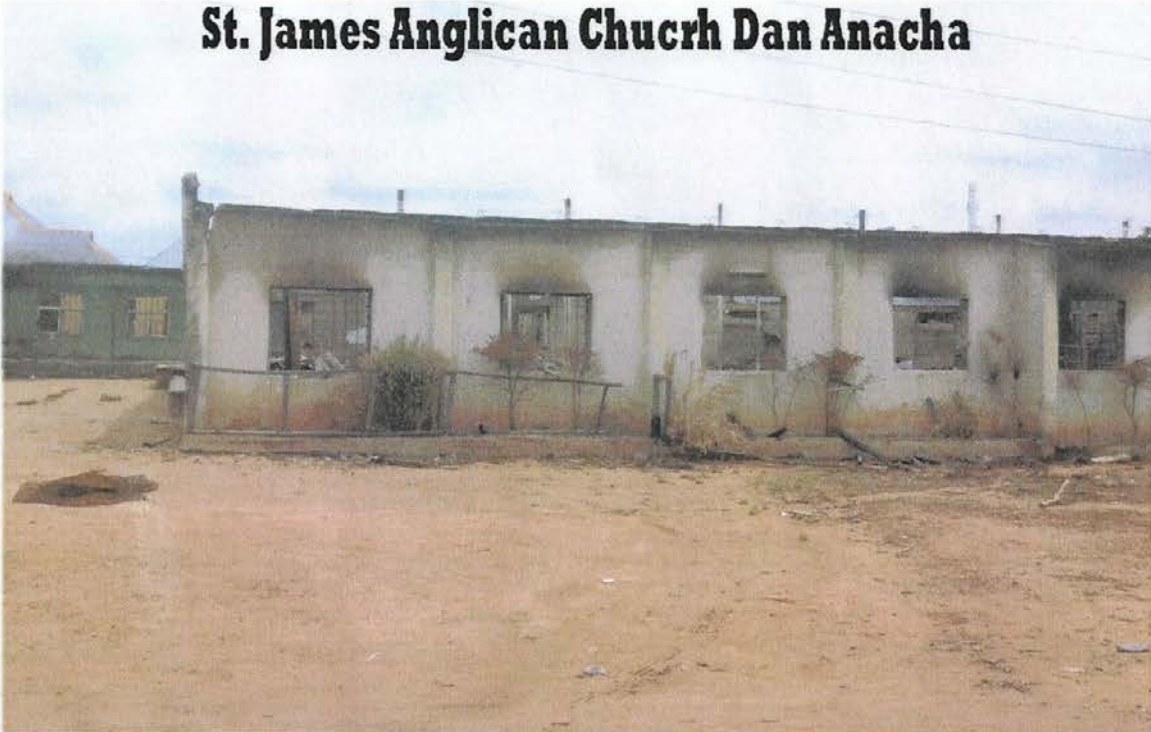
St. Thomas Anglican Church, Sai Dampar



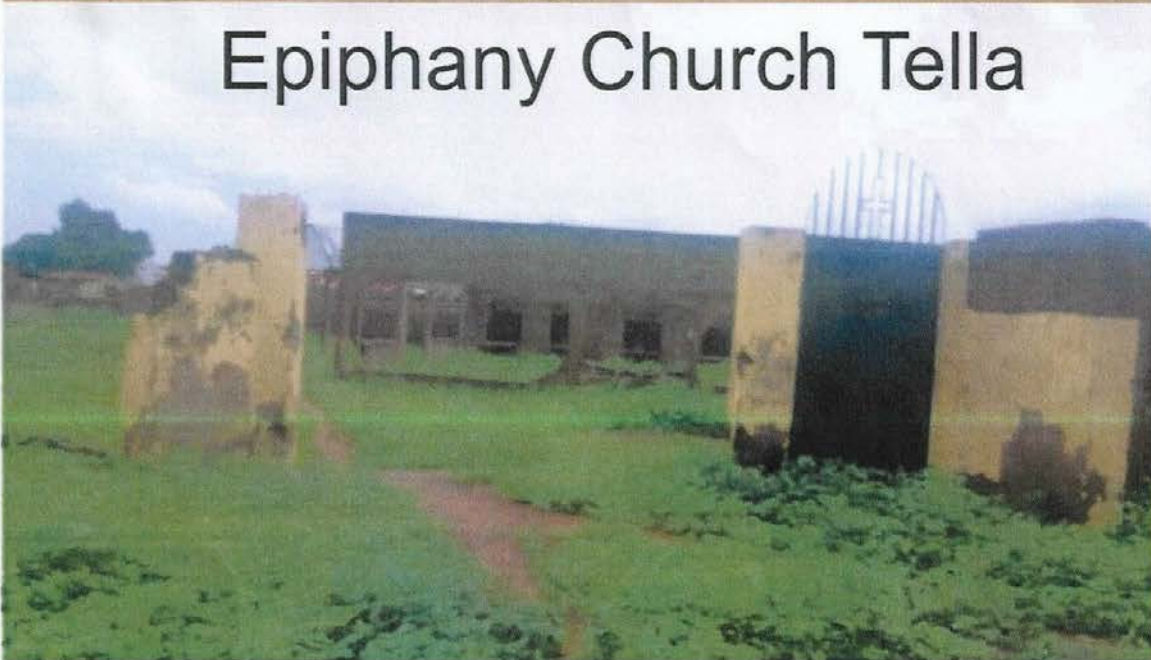
St. Andrew's Church Chinkai



St. James Anglican Church Dan Anacha



Epiphany Church Tella



IMPACT OF THE CRISIS:

The impact of the crisis on the people is the resultant loss of lives and properties amounting to Millions of naira. Those affected by the crisis had to contend with re-building their houses, rehabilitation and recovery of lost properties.

This has led to school dropouts, hunger and starvation, disruption of economic activities and increase of refugees causing the state to spend colossal amount of naira monthly to cater for the refugees in the various camps.

SN	LGA	# OF DEATHS
1.	ARDO KOLA	16
2.	BALI	182
3.	DONGA	97
4.	GASHAKA	3
5.	GASSOL	60
6.	IBI	42
7.	JALINGO	3
8.	KARIM LAMIDO	40
9.	KURMI	2
10.	LAU	225
11.	SARDAUNA	86
12.	TAKUM	58
13.	USSA	10
14.	WUKARI	383
15.	YORRO	0
16.	ZING	3
17.	YANGTU SDA	2
18.	NGADA SDA	44
19.	Ardokola/Jalingo (2019)	51
Total		1,307

Accordingly, funds meant for developmental purposes were being channeled to security for intervention, feeding of Internally Displaced Persons, etc. thus retarding developments. The summary of deaths across the State as a result of clashes caused by herdsmen is shown below:

GOVERNMENT EFFORT TO ADDRESS THE CONFLICTS/CRISES:

Since the first administration of His Excellency Arc. Darius Dickson Ishaku, the Executive Governor of Taraba State in May, 2015, most of these killings had taken place continuously unabated. Thus responsible for his campaign slogan of the need for people to imbibe peace in the interest of development because no meaningful development can be achieved in the absence of peace.

Despite government efforts at halting the crisis, the herdsmen activities became more nefarious, which threatened food security by destroying farm produce.

In response to the plight of the people of the State and to further stop the nefarious activities of the migrant herdsmen as they traverse the State on their journey to greener pasture, the State House of Assembly passed the Prohibition of Open Grazing and Establishment of Ranches Law 2017, which same was assented to by His Excellency, the Executive Governor on the 24th June, 2017.

This was aimed at enhancing the peace and harmony between the indigenous herdsmen/farmers in the State and boost agricultural production that the State was known for. Before the enactment of the law, the State House of Assembly held public hearings on the bill in all the three (3) Senatorial Zones of the State with a view to giving all stakeholders the opportunity to make their inputs.

It was on the strength of the various submissions made by interested stakeholders including the pastoralists at the public hearings that the law did not take immediate effect rather, there was a grace of (6) months given to allow for sensitizations before commencement of the Law.

The law which sought to introduce modern practices of cattle rearing in a manner that is advantageous to both pastoralists and farmers was thereafter translated into Hausa, Fulfulde and Jukun languages for easy understanding by the populace in the State.

Expository Report: Office of the Secretary, Taraba State Government

In addition, His Excellency Constituted Two Committees (Farmers and Herdsmen) on peace missions to educate and sensitize people across the State where meetings were held with stakeholders on the need to embrace peace and tranquility and the following resolutions were made after the statewide Sensitization Tour:

- a) Those agreements during security meetings were binding and enforceable. Therefore, all Fulani herdsmen must relocate during rainy season to pave way for the farmers to cultivate their farmlands;
- b) That it was wrong for the security agents to release suspected culprits during crises without prosecution at the detriment of the lives of informants;
- c) That the synergy between the people and security agents should be strengthened in the interest of information gathering and sharing;
- d) That Government should strengthen its own information gathering system to have more security information at its disposal and;
- e) Religious leaders should play greater role to educate the people on the need for peace and to include in their sermons to the people.

CONCLUSION:

If a person is saddled with the responsibility of settling disputes at any given time, he must be seen to do justice with an unbiased mind, devoid of Religious, Sectional, Political, Patriotic and above all, very Truthful throughout the whole exercise.

In the case of the security involvement in Taraba crises, they have been seen to be very indifferent in all aspects and respects but why so?

The feelings of good and peace-loving people of Taraba State generally, are that the Federal Government of Nigeria was reluctant and indifferent to wade into the Fulani Herdsmen issues because of their extraction.

This very lackadaisical attitude of the Federal Government gives the Herdsmen the impression that they are being protected by the corridors of power in Nigeria and also freely move about with dangerous weapons unchecked. As such, they had the effrontery to unleash terror on the peace-loving people of Taraba State in particular and Nigerians at large because they believe that they hold sways in the security and political configuration of Nigeria.

In addition, the inability of the Federal Government to take cogent steps to punish the perpetrators of this mayhem across the country to serve as deterrent to others further embolden the herdsmen and weakened the bond in nationhood.

Therefore, it is the view of the State Government that as a matter of urgent National security, the Federal Government should take appropriate and far-reaching measures to halt the indiscriminate activities of migrant herdsmen in Taraba State and the Nation at large.



**Hon. Anthony A. Jellason,
Secretary to the State Government, Taraba State.**

167

**INCIDENT
REPORTS
BENUE STATE**





526

**females killed by armed
Fulani Herdsmen Invasion**

(2013-2018)

149

**schools destroyed
displacing children
and families**

(2011-2017)

49%

**of labour force killed by
armed Fulani herdsmen
invasion**

(2011-2018)

Unfolding Humanitarian Crisis in Benue State (Governor Samuel Ortom)

UNFOLDING HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN BENUE STATE

By SAMUEL ORTOM, GOVERNOR OF BENUE STATE



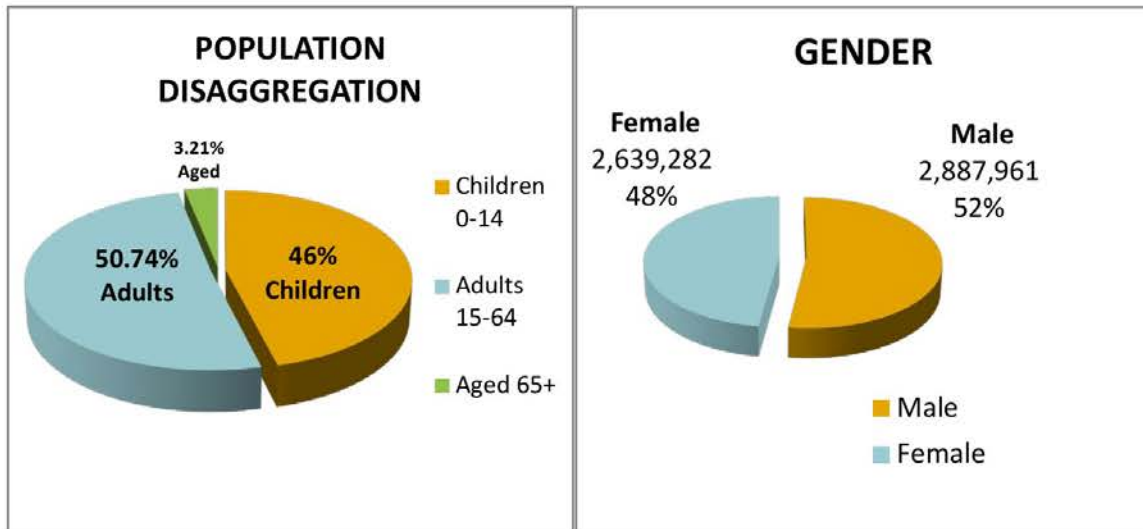
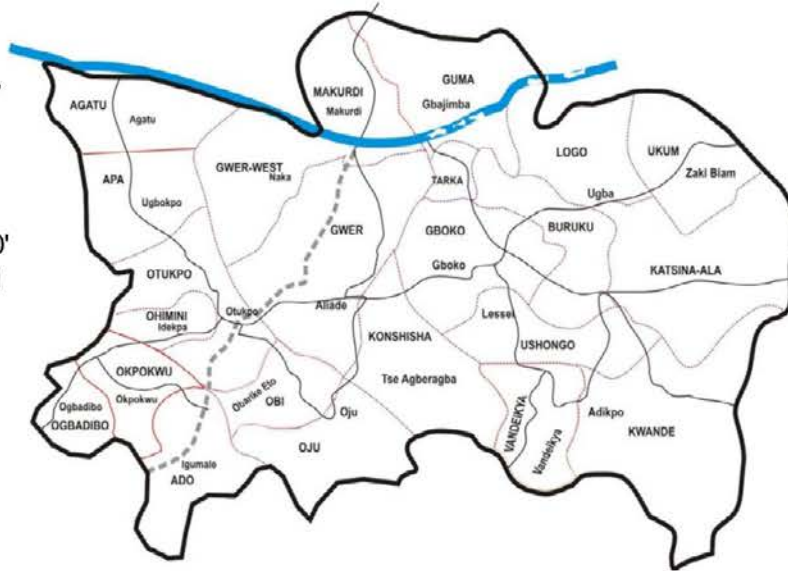
Presented to Joint meeting of the
UN Country Team, Donors & Development Partners

Benue State Emergency Management Agency
14 February 2018



PROFILE OF BENUE STATE

- 'Food Basket of the Nation',
- Lies within the Benue Trough in the Middle Belt Region of Nigeria.
- Geographical Coordinates:
 - Longitude 7°47' 10" 0'
 - Latitudes 6°25' 8"8'N

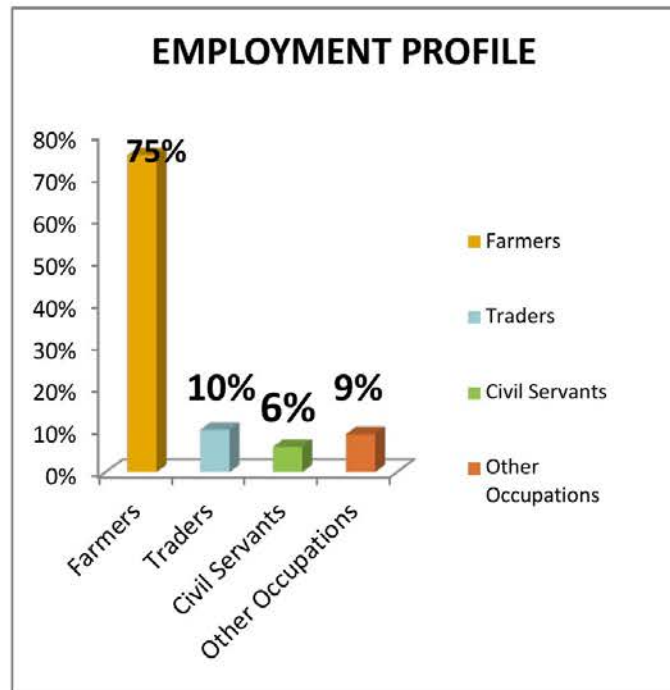


PROFILE OF BENUE STATE

- 23 Local Government Areas
- 276 Council Wards
- 5,784,951 Population (2017 Population Projections @ 3% growth rate 2006 Census)
 - 4,253,641 as base year
- 34,059 sq. km of landmass
 - 120 – 200 persons per sq km as population density

FOOD AND CASH CROPS COMMONLY PRODUCED BY FARMERS IN BENUE STATE

- Yams,
- Cassava
- Soy Beans
- Sweet Potato
- Rice
- Millet
- Sesame
- Beans
- Maize
- Guinea Corn
- Mango
- Oranges
- Banana
- Cashew
- Pineapple
- Bambara Nuts
- Shea Nuts
- Groundnuts
- Pepper
- Tomato
- Onions
- Okro
- Spinach



BACKGROUND OF ATTACKS AND PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS AT PREVENTING FURTHER ATTACKS

- Sustained attacks began in 2011
 - Spread across 16 out of 23 LGAs.
- Total of 46 attacks by Fulani Armed Herdsmen before the Ranching Law
- Attacks led to killings and displacement of people, destruction of property worth billions of Naira and occupation of lands.
- People of Benue State demanded for a solution to regulate attacks by Fulani Armed Herdsmen'

PREVIOUS EFFORTS AT PEACEFUL RESOLUTION

- Several peace meetings held between the Governors of Benue State, Nasarawa and Taraba States - with Fulani herdsmen and indigenous communities in attendance.
 - 21st January 2016, meeting held in Government House Lafia Nasarawa State
 - 11th January 2017, meeting held in Benue Peoples House Makurdi
 - 18th January 2017, meeting held in Agatu
 - 3rd of February, 2017 meeting between Benue and Taraba held at Moon Kwande and Chanchangi in Taraba State
- These efforts failed to produce peace, resulting in the Ranching Law as only solution.



Governor Ortom Signing the Bill into Law, 22nd May, 2017

ENACTMENT OF OPEN GRAZING PROHIBITION AND RANCHES ESTABLISHMENT LAW 2017

- Bill passed by Benue State House of Assembly.
- Due process followed.
- Four public hearings.
- Stakeholders, including herdsmen, farmers, police and other security agencies.
- The Bill signed into law May 22nd 2017
- Grace period of six months for establishment of ranches.
- Enforcement started November 1, 2017.
- Law to regulate the rearing of livestock
 - And provide win-win solution for herdsmen and farmers

THREATS MADE BY MIYETTI ALLAH KAUTAL HORE

- Threatened to mobilize Fulani across West Africa to invade Benue and resist the law.
- Insisted that Fulani herdsmen are the original inhabitants of the Benue valley.


LETTERS/APPEALS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

After these threats we reported to Federal Government.

- Letter to Acting President: June 7th 2017.
- Letter to President Buhari: October 27th 2017.
- Letter to IGP: June 7th 2017, 27th Oct. 2017 & Jan. 2nd 2018
- Letter to DG Department of State Security: June 7th 2017.
- National Security Adviser: June 7th 2017 17th Oct. 2017, & 27th Oct. 2017.
- National Assembly: June 7th 2017.

LETTERS/APPEALS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Appendix B 160



GOVERNMENT OF BENUE STATE
NIGERIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
P M B 102065, MAKURDI

Phone: 044-532584
Fax: 044-532564

AI/68/I/149
16th October, 2017

His Excellency
Muhamadu Buhari
President
Federal Republic of Nigeria
State House
Abuja

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
17 OCT 2017
RECEIVED

Mr. Mehidat. Si,

ALLEGED PLANNED ATTACK BY FULANI HERDSMEN ON BENUE STATE AND THE NEED TO SUPPORT THE ANTI-OPEN GRAZING LAW

I have the honour and privilege to extend to Your Excellency, my compliments and those of the Government and good people of Benue State.

2. Your Excellency, this is the second time I have felt the need to draw the attention of the Presidency to the imminent threat by the Leadership of Miyetti Allah Kautal Hore, the umbrella Association of the herdsmen to attack and cause havoc in Benue State. I had earlier drawn attention of His Excellency, the Vice-President to the matter vide letter Ref: No AI/68/T.1/68 dated 7th June, 2017 and now feel constrained to yet again broach the subject in view of recent developments.

3. Your Excellency may wish to be informed that the attention of the people of Benue State represented by the Mdzough u Tiv, Idoma National Forum and Omi Ny' Igade, the Principal umbrella Socio-Cultural Organisations of the Tiv, Idoma and Igede Nations have been drawn to reports of an alleged armed Fulani militia build-up and convergence at the Nigeria-Cameroon border and at the Agatu border with Nasarawa State to the North-West of Benue State. It is reliably gathered that the Leadership of the herdsmen have held clandestine meetings in Nigeria and abroad to inflict mayhem and genocide on the people of Benue State in a plot that is said to be multi-directional and aimed at simultaneously invading and attacking defenseless Benue people from every angle thus, offering them no escape.

LETTERS/APEALS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Appendix f

AI/68/T.I/65
7th June, 2017

The Inspector-General of Police
Office of the Inspector-General of Police
Louis Edet House
Area 11 Garki
Abuja

77714

Church of Christ (Million Gates)
P.O. OF HERDSMEN AND FARMERS
FOR: INDEPENDENT FARMERS
17 JUN 2017
RECEIVED

INCESSANT VIOLENT ATTACKS ON BENUE FARMERS IN BENUE STATE BY ARMED HERDSMEN

I have the honour to extend to you my compliments and those of Government and good people of Benue State.

2. I am constrained to draw your attention to the imminent threat to the leadership of Miyetti Allah Kautal Hore, the umbrella Association of the herdsmen to attack and cause havoc in Benue State. As you are aware, the population of Benue State currently stands at 8,192,000 with an annual growth rate of 2.8% as indicated by the Benue State Planning Commission. Majority of the populace are farmers. Being an agrarian society, the economy and livelihood of the people revolves around their farm produce.
3. Over time, Benue State has experienced the influx of armed herdsman, who have violently and systematically attacked many communities in the State. As a result, the State has suffered enormous human and material resources to these incessant crisis.
4. Between 2013-2016 alone, Fulani herdsman killed more than 1,878 men, women and children in cold blood from twelve Local Government Areas of Benue State. Another 750 were seriously wounded while 200 are missing. Over 99,427 households were affected in Benue State and property worth billions of Naira destroyed through a brutal scorch-earth strategy (Statistics based on a study by Tiv Professionals Group culled from Leadership Newspaper of 21st March, 2017 at P.18).

5. A 2014 Report conducted by the Benue State Bureau of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs found out that the destruction which invading Fulani herdsman caused across 10 Local Governments of Benue State exceeded N95billion in that year alone.

AI/68/T.I/64
7th June, 2017

His Excellency
Prof. Yemi Osinbajo
Ag. President
Federal Republic of Nigeria
State House
Abuja

Appendix a

Received by Koolou

8/6/17

105hrs

INCESSANT VIOLENT ATTACKS ON BENUE FARMERS IN BENUE STATE BY ARMED HERDSMEN

I have the honour to extend to Your Excellency, my compliments and those of the Government and good people of Benue State.

2. Your Excellency, I am constrained to draw your attention to the imminent threat by the leadership of Miyetti Allah Kautal Hore, the umbrella Association of the herdsman to attack and cause havoc in Benue State. As you are aware, the population of Benue State currently stands at 8,192,000 with an annual growth rate of 2.8% as indicated by the Benue State Planning Commission. Majority of the populace are farmers. Being an agrarian society, the economy and livelihood of the people revolves around their farm produce.
3. Over time, Benue State has experienced the influx of armed herdsman, who have violently and systematically attacked many communities in the State. As a result, the State has suffered enormous human and material resources to these incessant crisis.
4. Between 2013-2016 alone, Fulani herdsman killed more than 1,878 men, women and children in cold blood from twelve Local Government Areas of Benue State. Another 750 were seriously wounded while 200 are missing. Over 99,427 households were affected in Benue State and property worth billions of Naira destroyed through a brutal scorch-earth strategy (Statistics based on a study by Tiv Professionals Group culled from Leadership Newspaper of 21st March, 2017 at P.18).
5. A 2014 Report conducted by the Benue State Bureau of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs found out that the destruction which invading Fulani herdsman caused across 10 Local Governments of Benue State exceeded N95billion in that year alone.

LETTERS/APEALS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Appendix i 119

FOR-3/IX/106
27th October, 2017

The Inspector-General of Police
Office of the Inspector-General of Police
Louis Edet House
Area 11 Garki
Abuja

RE: INCESSANT VIOLENT ATTACKS ON FARMERS IN BENUE STATE BY ARMED HERDSMEN

I have the honour to again extend to you my compliments and those of the Government and good people of Benue State.

2. By letter No. AI/68/T.I/65 of 7th June, 2017 (copy attached), I had earlier drawn your attention to the threat by the leadership of Miyetti Allah Kautal Hore, a splinter Association of herdsmen to attack and cause havoc in Benue State. The said threat issued by Alhaji Abdullahi Bello and Engr. Saleh Alhassan, the President and Secretary respectively of Miyetti Allah Kautal Hore, was reported on page 41 of the Nation Newspaper of 31st May, 2017. According to the report, the President of the Association, described the Anti-Open Grazing Law as "wicked, obnoxious and repressive". The Paper reported that "the Association vowed to mobilize herdsmen in the country to resist the Law as it was a deliberate attempt to enslave their members". The Press Release of the Miyetti Allah Kautal Hore is attached herewith for your perusal. Thereafter, the Association also took the Benue State Government to court challenging the law and the case is ongoing.

3. We also wish to draw your attention to the recent latest inflammatory statements by the leaders of Miyetti Allah Kautal Hore against the implementation of the Anti-Open Grazing Law in the State. As the deadline for the commencement of the implementation of the Anti-Open Grazing Law which is 1st November, 2017 approaches, there are new developments which have prompted the need to write to you to reiterate our earlier request for the arrest of the leadership of the Miyetti Allah Kautal Hore.



PERCEIVED REASONS FOR INVASION OF BENUE BY HERDSMEN

- Economic (Land, water, grass, and solid minerals)
- Religion (Islamic State of West Africa (ISWA) /Boko Haram) involvement
- Political.

CONFLICT POINTS

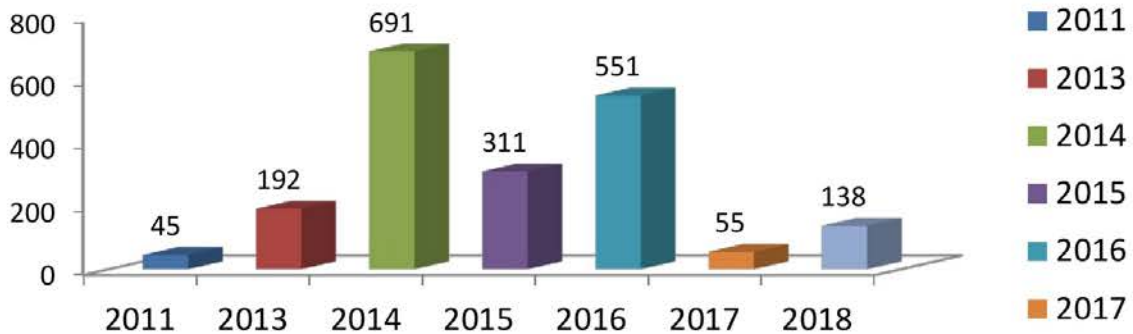
- FIXED POINT FARMING AS MAIN OCCUPATION
- CATTLE REARING THROUGH OPEN GRAZING

INVASION OF BENUE STATE BY ARMED HERDSMEN: TIMELINE

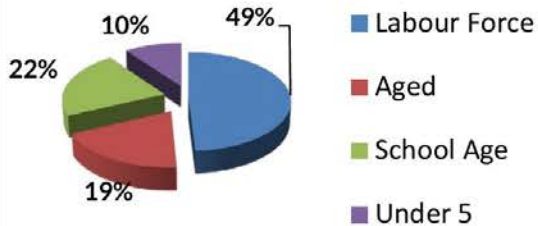
LGA	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Killed	LGA	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Killed
Apa			✓					4	Tarka				✓				15
Agatu		✓	✓	✓	✓			803	Buruku				✓	✓	✓		49
Ohimini						✓		15	Logo			✓	✓		✓	✓	217
Ogbadibo			✓					20	Katsina Ala			✓					12
Gwer W			✓					50	Kwande			✓	✓				20
Gwer E			✓			✓		25	Ado	✓							13
Guma		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	691	Ukum	✓							32
Makurdi			✓					11	TOTAL								
Gboko						✓		6	KILLED	45	192	691	311	551	55	138	1,943

IMPACT OF ARMED FULANI HERDSMEN INVASION: DEATH

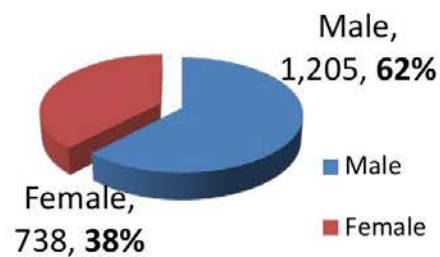
NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED FROM 2011 - 2018



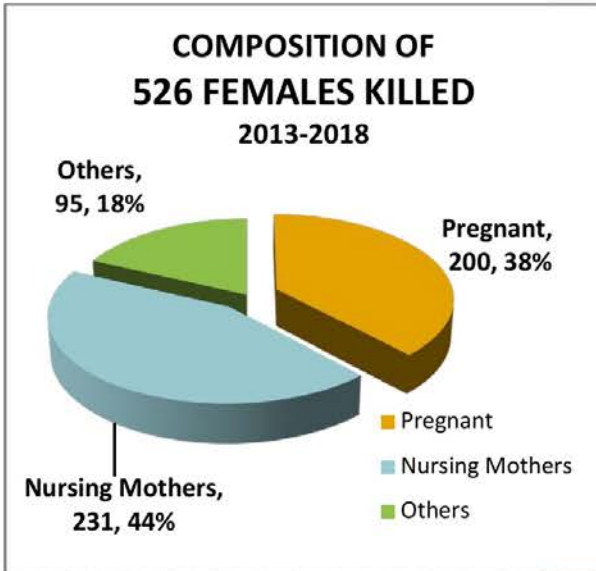
AGE OF PERSONS KILLED



GENDER OF PERSONS KILLED



IMPACT OF ARMED FULANI HERDSMEN INVASION: DEATH



IMPACT OF ARMED FULANI HERDSMEN INVASION: DISPLACED PEOPLES

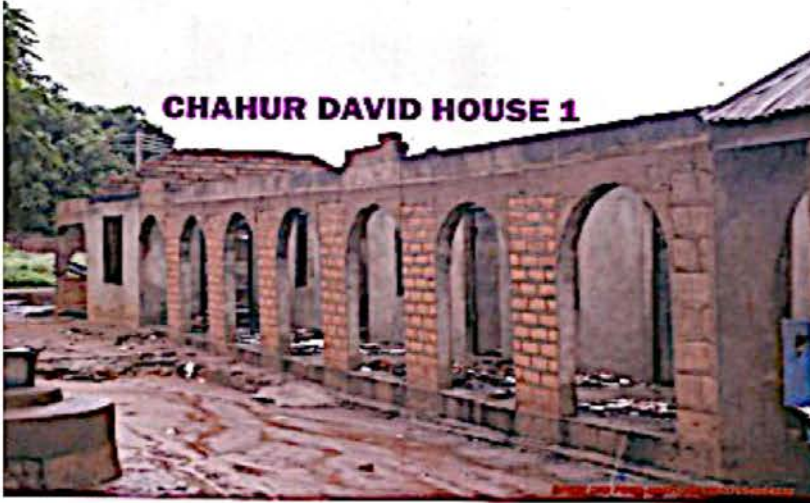


IMPACT OF ARMED HERDSMEN INVASION: MATERIAL AND COST



IMPACT OF ARMED HERDSMEN INVASION: MATERIAL AND COST

MASS DESTRUCTION OF FAMILY HOUSES, BUSINESSES AND VEHICLES



FAMILY HOUSES

POLICE STATION



HEALTH CENTERS

AFFECTED CHURCH



AFFECTED SCHOOLS

IMPACT OF ARMED HERDSMEN INVASION: MATERIAL AND COST

DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS	2013 ₦b	2014 ₦b	2015 ₦b	2016 ₦b	2017 ₦b	2018 ₦b	TOTAL ₦b
Food and Cash Crops	1b	28b	19b	10b	13.6b	?	71.600b
Property	190m	67b	7b	5b	11.2b	?	90.390b
Work hours lost	150m	5b	2.7b	1.4b	2.2b	?	11.450b
Lost school hours	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
TOTAL	1.340b	100b	28.7b	16.4b	27b	?	173,440b

IMPACT OF ARMED HERDSMEN INVASION: INTERNAL DISPLACED PEOPLES (IDPs)



Gov Ortom visits IDP camps



Families displaced

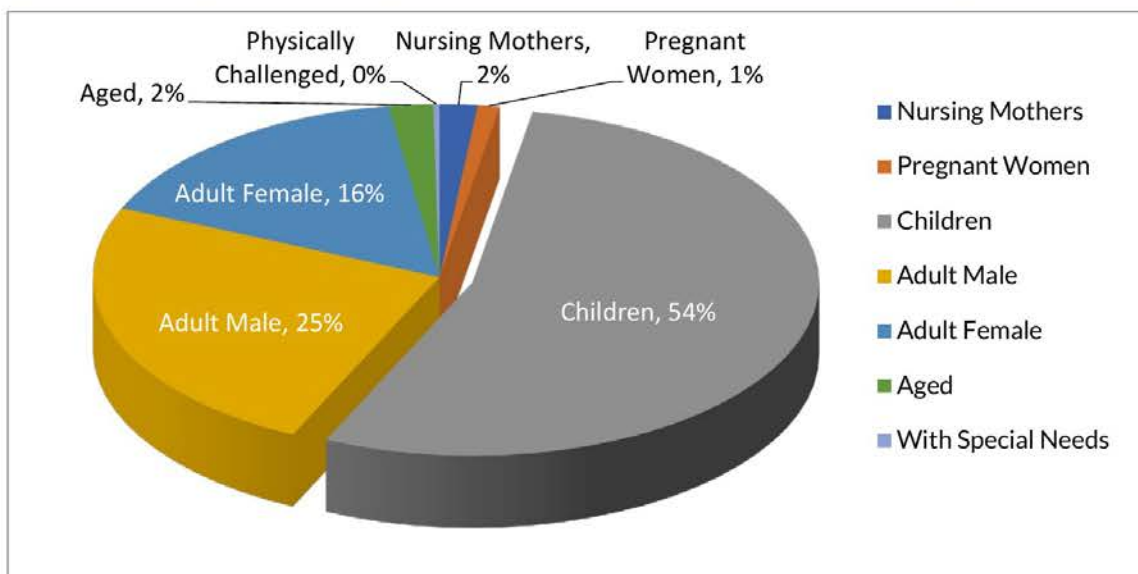


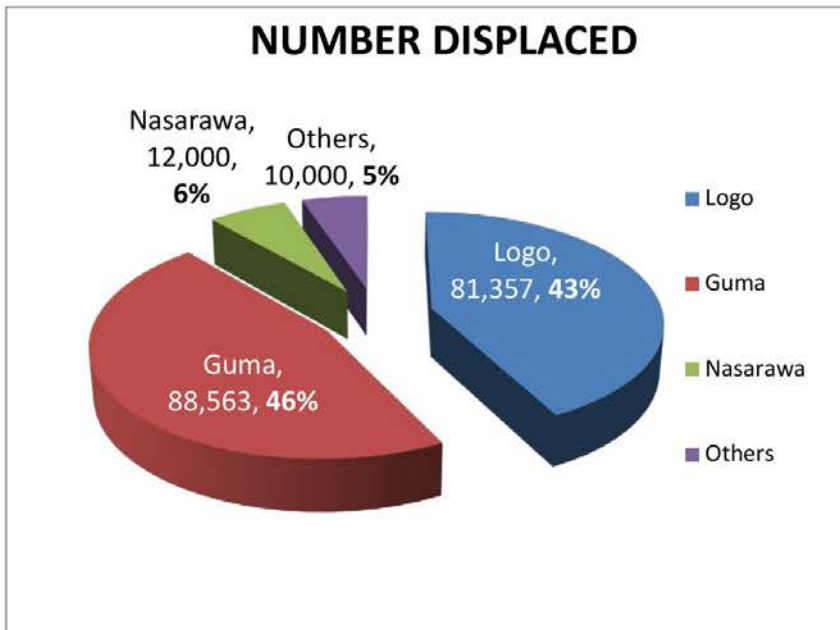
Children displaced
(149 schools destroyed 2011-17)

IMPACT OF ARMED HERDSMEN INVASION: INTERNAL DISPLACED PEOPLES (IDPs)

LGA: GUMA	Adult Male	Adult Female	CHILDREN		TOTAL
			Male	Female	
Ndzorov	7,446	7,934	3,744	4,799	23,923
Saghev	1,174	1,862	894	1,137	5,067
Mbadwem	8,481	9,029	4,334	5,516	27,360
Mbabai	5,445	5,115	2,614	3,326	16,500
Uvir	1,012	1,668	3,149	2,680	8,509
LGA: LOGO					TOTAL
Ukemberagya/Tswarev	4,219	3,192	7,965	6,779	22,155
Tombo	4,796	6,340	11,969	10,187	33,292
Turan	2,464	3,256	6,147	5,233	17,100
Mbagber	3,256	2,101	5,758	4,901	16,016
TOTAL (Benue)	38,293	40,497	46,574	44,558	169,922

NASARAWA STATE	ADULT MALE	ADULT FEMALE	CHILDREN		TOTAL
			MALE	FEMALE	
AWE/KEANA	1,987	2,333	3,533	4,147	12,000
OTHERS	1,656	1,944	2,944	3,456	10,000
TOTAL (Nasarawa)	3,643	4,277	6,477	7,603	22,000
TOTAL (Benue)	38,293	40,497	46,574	44,558	169,922
GRAND TOTAL					191, 922





IMPACT OF ARMED HERDSMEN INVASION: INTERNAL DISPLACED PEOPLES (IDPs)

Implication on children:

Education

- Displacement caused by this herdsmen attacks have automatically interfered with their education.

Health

- Trauma, depression, and psychosis.
- Malaria and other water and air borne diseases.
- Malnutrition and other vulnerabilities.
- HIV/AIDS and STIs.

Economic:

- Destruction of means of livelihood.
- Depleted productive labour force thereby affecting the general output and GDP.
- Food security is heavily threatened.
- Destruction of property.
- Increased poverty leading to exchange of sex for food in host communities.

Political:

- The attacks have disenfranchised members of the affected communities.
- Non participation in the ongoing continuous voters' registration due to displacement.

Social:

- Destruction of social support structures.
- Increase pregnancy, Human trafficking, drug abuse, death, prostitution

UPDATE: CAMEROONIAN REFUGEES IN BENUE STATE

- There are now over 10,000 Cameroonian refugees in Benue state displaced as a result of the ethno-political crises in Cameroon.
- The number increased and there is a need to relocate to a temporary place where immediate needs can be met until a permanent solution is found for their situation.
- The refugees also need food items, medical aid, educational support, livelihood support, adequate wash support, etc.

UPDATE: CAMEROONIAN REFUGEES IN BENUE STATE

Refugee camp	Total	Women	Pregnant women	Nursing Mothers	Men	Children			Aged	Disabled
						Total	Male	Female		
Imande Agbatse	3,649	1,163	172	91	926	1,560	847	713	63	36
Abande	7,218	2,504	214	102	2,097	2,617	1,298	1,319	206	75
TOTAL	10,861	3,667	386	193	3,023	4,177	2,145	2,032	273	111

STATE GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

- Setting up nine (9) IDP camps
- Feeding
- Protection services
- Health and education services
- Provision of WASH services which are grossly insufficient.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

- Federal Government sent relief materials for 169,922 people (60% children).
 - 150 bags of rice,
 - 200 bags of maize,
 - 1,000 blankets,
 - 1,000 mosquito nets as
 - Also, oil, salt, tomatoes etc.
- We still have serious humanitarian challenge.

CONCLUSIONS

- Ranching Law is a Win-Win solution to herdsmen and farmers and ranching is the global best practice.
- There is emerging humanitarian crisis in Benue state
 - Epidemics, destructions of schools/out of school children, hunger and disease
- The conditions in the IDP camps is overwhelming as the state was not prepared for such an emergency.
- Agriculture and food security are greatly threatened.
- The Government of Benue State is not able to meet the enormous challenges emanating from humanitarian crisis.
- Critical security challenges as security architecture is controlled by Federal Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on our conclusions, we make the following recommendations and invite UN agencies and other international organizations to support the Government in resolving the current challenges.

- Advocacy support for Open Grazing Prohibition and Ranches Establishment Law, 2017.
- Support for establishment of model ranches in Benue State.
- UN and the international community to support advocacy to forestall further loss of lives and property.
- Support IDP camps with an average of 169,922, 22,000 from Nasarawa and other places and over 10,000 Cameroonian refugees.
 - Psycho-social, Food and Cooking Utensils and non-Food Items (NFIs), medical, health and educational services.
 - Support agricultural investment in Benue ravaged by floods and herders' attacks. (support farmers with seeds, fertilizers, other inputs and immediate recovery strategies).
- The UN and the international community to work with Benue State to forestall further loss of lives and property through strategic programmes.
- Intervention of UN, bi-lateral and multi-lateral actors to pursue advocacy with the Federal Government and international bodies that will spur the required actions.
- Support livelihood and provide wash Services
- Support educational services for women, children and persons with disabilities especially those displaced.
- Design a structured post-camp resettlement plan for IDPs.
- Assist in rebuilding of burnt homes, health centers, schools and other public places.





Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

SUMMARY OF JUDGMENT OF THE ECOWAS COURT IN THE CASE OF REV. FR. SOLOMON MFA & 11 ORS. V. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA SUIT NO.: ECW/CCJ/APP/11/16.

While the nation was engrossed in the Presidential and National Assembly elections the ECOWAS Court on Tuesday 26th day of February, 2019 delivered Judgment in the Suit filed by the Movement Against Fulani Occupation (MAFO) and some individual Plaintiffs against the Federal Government of Nigeria seeking declarations, compensation and damages for various Human Rights violations of some communities in Benue State in the wake of sustained armed Fulani Herdsmen attacks on the said communities. The following are highlights of the judgment:

- The Court dismissed the preliminary objection of the Federal Government to its jurisdiction to hear and determine the suit and proceeded to hear the substantive suit.
- The Court held that the Federal Government of Nigeria violated the human rights of the affected Benue Communities by not protecting them from the attacks and providing succor to them after the attacks and failing to investigate the attacks and prosecute the perpetrators.
- The Court rejected the argument of the Federal Government that what was happening in Benue State was communal clashes between farmers and herders as argued by the FGN and upheld the argument of the Plaintiffs that it was Fulani Herdsmen that were attacking and killing in Benue communities. (This also put paid to the narrative of politicians that Benue people are killing themselves).
- The Court departed from its previous position in a plethora of cases and for the first time (agreeing with us) upheld the: fundamental principle proclaimed in Article 1 of the African Charter of Human and Peoples Rights that: not only do states parties recognize the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in the Charter, they also commit themselves to respect them and to take measures to give effect to them. In other words, if a state party respect of the rights contained in the African Charter, this constitutes a violation of the Charter, even if the state or its agents were not the perpetrators of the violation. Thus in this case Nigeria was held culpable.
- The Court thus made the following orders:
 1. That the Federal Government of Nigeria should immediately set up a Commission to enquire into the atrocities committed by Fulani Herdsmen against Benue communities, identify the culprits, prosecute them and take adequate measures to ameliorate the hardship of the victims.

2. The Federal Government should immediately deploy machinery in the affected areas and beef up security to forestall further attacks on Benue communities.

- The Court however, declined to award damages and compensation for the victims and affected communities because it held that: the Plaintiffs did not list the names (and details) of the persons killed and injured, the actual properties destroyed and its value etc. (As at the time of filing the suit in April, 2016 these details were not easily available).

- The Plaintiffs will make a formal statement on the development when we receive the Certified True Copy (CTC) of the judgment hopefully on Monday 4th day of March, 2019.

- The Court is a court of first and last resort (its judgments are not appealable to any other court) but it has provisions for review of its judgment. We intend to study the judgment when we receive the CTC and approach the Court with a view to making a case for monetary damages for the victims, the Court having held that their fundamental human rights have been infringed upon by the Federal Government of Nigeria damages should naturally follow.

Thanks you.



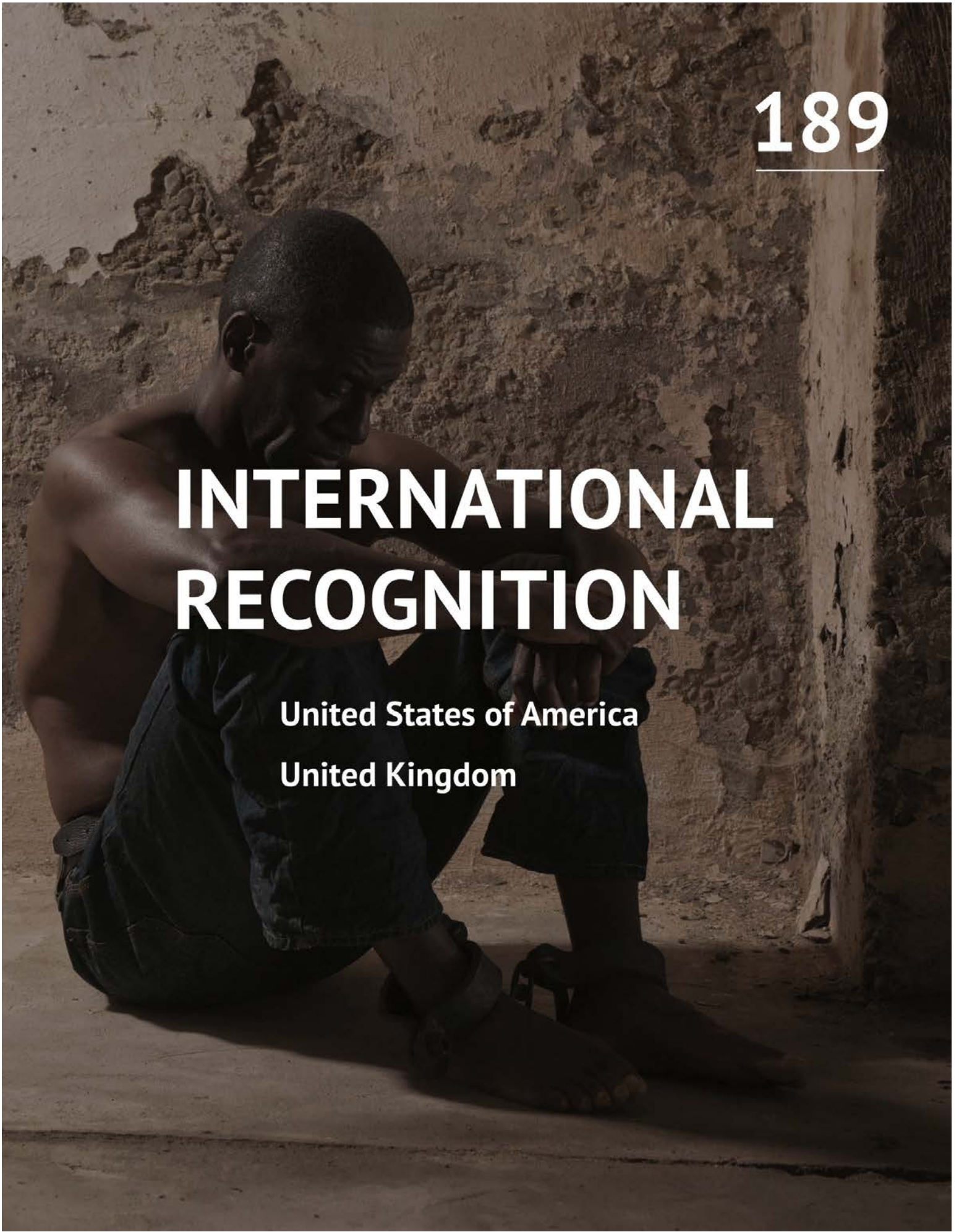
- Terence Vembe, Esq. (Lead Counsel).
1st day of March, 2019 at Abuja Nigeria.

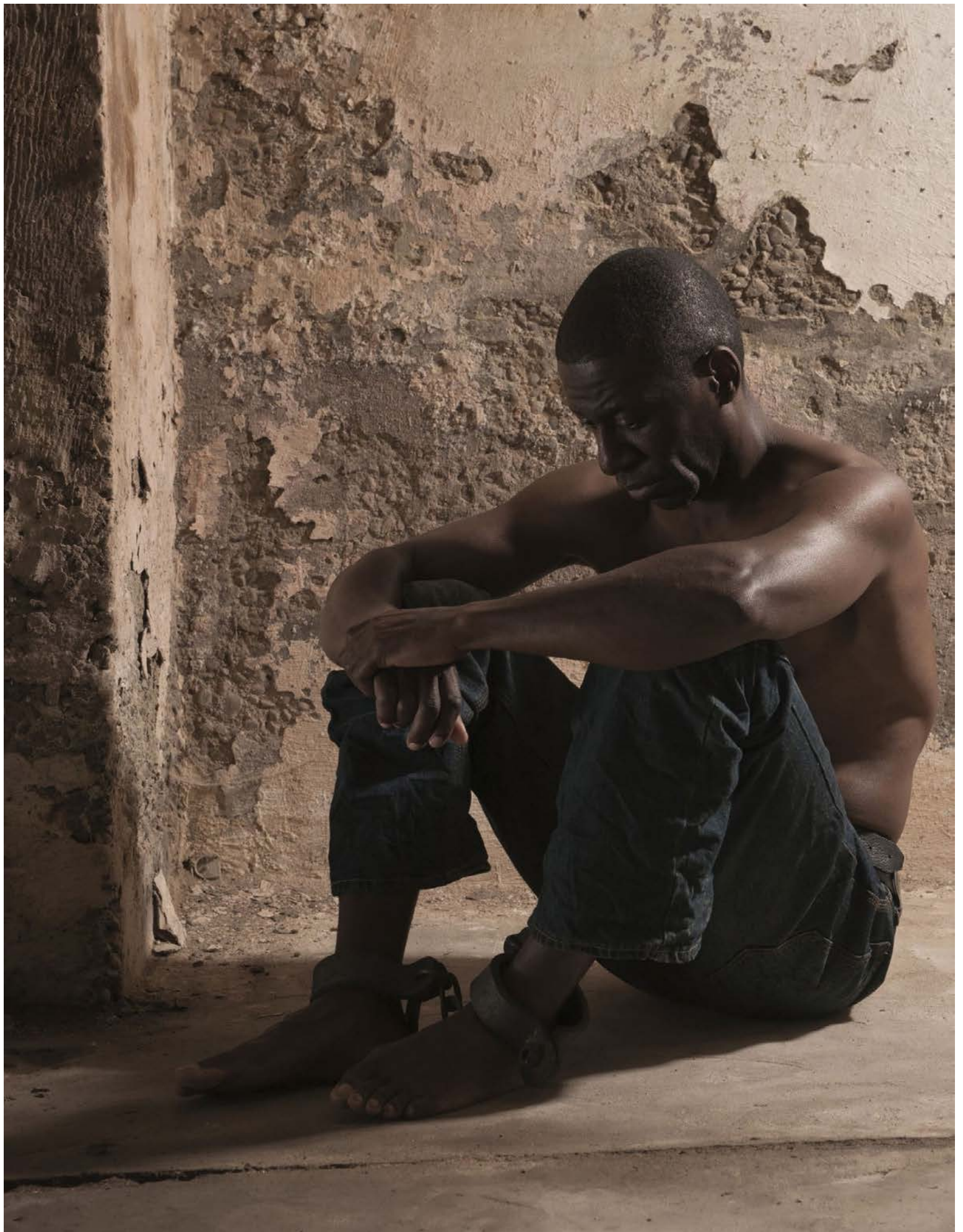
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INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

United States of America

United Kingdom





Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

October 23, 2019

His Excellency, President Muhammadu Buhari
President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
Office of the President
Nigerian Presidential Complex, Aso Rock
Abuja, Federal Capital Territory

Your Excellency,

We write to thank you for your efforts to secure the release of 104 schoolgirls captured by Boko Haram militants on February 19, 2018. However, one girl, Leah Sharibu, is still held prisoner by Boko Haram under brutal conditions because she has refused to renounce her Christian faith.

Boko Haram has stated repeatedly that they will execute Leah, she remains steadfast in her faith. Leah's story of courage and resilience in the face of mortal danger has inspired the international community and invoked global calls for her safe return home.

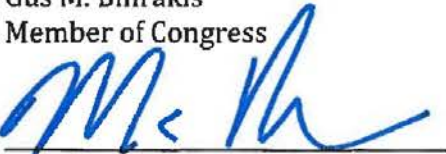
Leah has now spent two birthdays in captivity. It is time to bring her home.

The United States and Nigeria maintain a strategic relationship critical to both our interests and is built on mutual values which cannot be reconciled with Leah's ongoing imprisonment. We respectfully urge your administration to use the fullest extent of your power to secure Leah's safe release. We stand ready to be of assistance and early await to hear about your commitment towards the ongoing efforts.

Sincerely,



Gus M. Bilirakis
Member of Congress



Marco Rubio
United States Senator



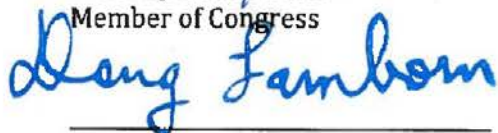
Ted Cruz
United States Senator



Benjamin L. Cardin
United States Senator



Christopher H. Smith
Member of Congress



Doug Lamborn
Member of Congress



Vicky Hartzler
Member of Congress



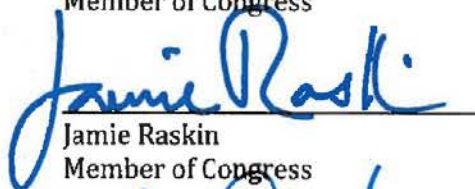
Louie Gohmert
Member of Congress



Cathy McMorris Rodgers
Member of Congress



Daniel W. Lipinski
Member of Congress



Jamie Raskin
Member of Congress



Sheila Jackson Lee
Member of Congress



Juan Vargas
Member of Congress



Chrissy Houlahan
Member of Congress

H. RES. 375

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 170

Recognizing the Fifth Anniversary of the Chibok Girls Kidnapping by the Boko Haram Terrorist Organization and calling on the Government of Nigeria to redouble efforts to bring an end to the conflict in northeast and central Nigeria and to provide assistance to the victims.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 2019

Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. WILDA, Ms. MOORE, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. BASS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLAYBURN, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MEeks, Mr. PATYB, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 2019

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. SHARHEEN) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the Fifth Anniversary of the Chibok Girls Kidnapping by the Boko Haram Terrorist Organization and calling on the Government of Nigeria to redouble efforts to bring an end to the conflict in northeast and central Nigeria and to provide assistance to the victims.

Whereas the Boko Haram is a Nigeria-based militant group with links to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and the Islamic State;

Whereas Boko Haram's campaign of mass and systemic brutality has led to the deaths of tens of thousands of individuals in northeast and central Nigeria and, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

has caused the displacement of 2,400,000 people in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger;

Whereas the Department of State designated Boko Haram as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 2013, and supports efforts to defeat Boko Haram with security and development tools;

Whereas Boko Haram rejects modern education and science, is engaged in an armed revolt against the Government of Nigeria, and has carried out vicious campaigns of violence against schools, public institutions, law enforcement, and civilians;

Whereas, since 2012, Boko Haram has conducted brutal mass kidnappings of women, girls, and boys, and has abducted thousands of women and girls from schools and markets, during raids on villages and houses, and on public transportation;

Whereas, on April 14, 2014, Boko Haram militants attacked a boarding school in Chibok in Borno State, where girls from surrounding areas had gathered to take final exams;

Whereas the Boko Haram terrorists arrived in Chibok late at night, fired their guns indiscriminately, burned down houses, raided the dormitories, and kidnapped 276 girls who were between 12 and 17 years of age;

Whereas 57 girls escaped by running into the forest or jumping off the kidnappers' trucks as they were driving away;

Whereas the 219 kidnapped girls were held captive, abused, enslaved, repeatedly raped, starved, and, in some cases, forcibly converted to Islam and married to their captors;

Whereas child, early, and forced marriages are serious human rights violations;

3

Whereas the international community, including the United Nations Secretary-General and the United Nations Security Council, condemned the abduction and called for the immediate release of the girls;

Whereas Boko Haram ruthlessly killed some of the kidnapped girls for trying to escape, while other girls died during childbirth while in captivity;

Whereas thousands of women, girls, and boys kidnapped by Boko Haram have endured similar horrific experiences;

Whereas the parents of the kidnapped girls and concerned citizens banded together and embarked upon a global awareness campaign to urge the rescue of the girls, using the Twitter hashtag #BringBackOurGirls, through which more than 3,300,000 people around the world expressed their outrage at the abductions and continue maintaining a vigil for the girls' return to their families;

Whereas the United States Government sent advisors to Nigeria and supplied surveillance and reconnaissance to help rescue the girls;

Whereas 21 of the kidnapped girls were released in October 2016, and an additional 82 girls were released in May 2017;

Whereas nearly 5 years since their abduction, more than 100 girls remain in captivity and are subjected to deplorable abuses as recounted by the girls who have been released;

Whereas many of the released girls are being kept in a government facility in Abuja away from their families;

Whereas despite claims by the Government of Nigeria that Boko Haram had been defeated, the terrorist organization continues to mount attacks against civilians, schools, and security forces;

4

Whereas Boko Haram has increasingly used children, including girls, in suicide attacks; with 158 children used in 2017, a significant increase from the 19 used for such purpose in 2016;

Whereas Boko Haram continues to abduct women and girls in the northern region of Nigeria, routinely forcing girls to choose between forced marriages to its fighters (for the purpose of sexual slavery) or becoming suicide bombers;

Whereas on February 19, 2018, Boko Haram militants stormed the town of Dapchi and abducted 110 girls from the Government Girls Science and Technical School and 2 other children;

Whereas 106 of the children from the Dapchi kidnapping have been released and 5 of the children are presumed to have died in captivity;

Whereas Leah Sharibu remains a hostage because she refuses to convert to Islam;

Whereas a surge in violence at the end of 2018 has resulted in the displacement of an additional 80,000 people, further burdening already overwhelmed communities and humanitarian services;

Whereas according to the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Nigerian Red Cross Society, an estimated 17,000 individuals from Nigeria are missing, including 7,100 children;

Whereas for several years the United States Government has provided assistance for women and girls targeted by Boko Haram and individuals displaced by Boko Haram violence, and has assisted in combating Boko Haram;

Whereas in section 1(c) of Public Law 114–266 (130 Stat. 1383), Congress stated that “lack of economic opportunity and access to education, justice, and other social services contributes to the ability of Boko Haram to radicalize and recruit individuals”;

Whereas educating girls transforms societies for the better by giving girls the knowledge and tools to make positive decisions about their futures, live healthier lives, provide nurturing environments for their families, and play active roles in their communities and economies;

Whereas the United States Government has appropriated \$11,000,000 in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 for programs to combat child marriage;

Whereas in section 2 of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–68; 131 Stat. 1202), Congress found that “[w]omen in conflict-affected regions have achieved significant success in . . . moderating violent extremism . . . and stabilizing societies by enhancing the effectiveness of security services, peacekeeping efforts, institutions, and decisionmaking processes”;

Whereas section 4 of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2152j) states, “It shall be the policy of the United States to promote the meaningful participation of women in all aspects of overseas conflict prevention, management, and resolution, and post-conflict relief and recovery efforts”: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—
- 2 (1) recognizes the tragic fifth anniversary of the
- 3 Chibok girls kidnapping and calls for the immediate

release of all Boko Haram captives, especially the remaining Chibok girls and Leah Sharibu;

(2) applauds the extraordinary bravery of survivors of Boko Haram, who continue to come forward to share their stories and experiences at great personal risk;

(3) urges the Government of Nigeria, in cooperation with regional partners and the international community, to redouble efforts to defeat Boko Haram;

(4) calls on the Government of Nigeria—

(A) to prioritize the recovery of women and girls who have been abducted and enslaved by Boko Haram;

(B) to work to determine the whereabouts of the thousands of missing people in Nigeria and provide a full accounting of the number of missing girls;

(C) to undertake concrete efforts to reduce the stigmatization and marginalization of those abducted by Boko Haram and provide counseling and support;

(D) to allow women and girls to be reunited with their families whenever appropriate;

7 (E) to appropriately channel
 8 \$1,000,000,000 from the Excess Crude Ac-
 9 count, as approved by the Nigerian State Gov-
 10 ernors in December 2017, to humanitarian as-
 11 sistance, development, education, and
 12 deradicalization programs; and
 13 (F) to accept international assistance in a
 14 timely manner when offered;
 15 (5) encourages continued efforts by the United
 16 States Government to defeat Boko Haram through
 17 development and security partnerships with Nigeria
 18 and other regional partners;
 19 (6) calls on the Department of State and the
 20 Department of Defense to rapidly implement the 5-
 21 year regional strategy required under Public Law
 22 114-266 to address the grievous threat posed by
 23 Boko Haram and other violent extremist organiza-
 24 tions;
 25 (7) requests the Department of State and the
 26 United States Agency for International Development
 27 to meet their obligation under section 7059(c)(2) of
 28 the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and
 29 Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (divi-
 30 sion J of Public Law 115-31) to create a strategy

7 to address the needs of women and girls adversely
 8 impacted by extremism and conflict;
 9 (8) requests that the Department of State track
 10 and report the number of missing persons kidnapped
 11 by Boko Haram and include such information in its
 12 annual Trafficking in Persons Report; and
 13 (9) commends the swift enactment of the
 14 Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public
 15 Law 115-68), and encourages the President to im-
 16 mediate release the Women, Peace, and Security
 17 Strategy required under section 5 of such Act (22
 18 U.S.C. 2152j-1).

All Information (Except Text) for H.Res.375 - Recognizing the Fifth Anniversary of the Chibok Girls Kidnapping by the Boko Haram Terrorist Organization and calling on the Government of Nigeria to redouble efforts to bring an end to the conflict in northeast and central Nigeria and to provide assistance to the victims.

118th Congress (2019-2020) | [Get Alerts](#)

[Sponsor this bill](#) **Sponsor:** [Rep. Wilson, Frederica S. \[D-FL-24\]](#) (Introduced 05/10/2019)

Committees: House - Foreign Affairs

Latest Action: House - 05/16/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations. ([All Actions](#))

Tracker: **Introduced** Agreed to in House

There is 1 version of this bill. [View text >](#)

Click the check-box to add or remove the section, click the text link to scroll to that section.

[Titles](#) [Actions Overview](#) [All Actions](#) [Cosponsors](#) [Committees](#) [Related Bills](#) [Subjects](#) [Latest Summary](#) [All Summaries](#)

Titles (1)

Official Titles

Official Titles - House of Representatives

Official Title as Introduced

Recognizing the Fifth Anniversary of the Chibok Girls Kidnapping by the Boko Haram Terrorist Organization and calling on the Government of Nigeria to redouble efforts to bring an end to the conflict in northeast and central Nigeria and to provide assistance to the victims.

Actions Overview (1)

Date	
05/10/2019	Introduced in House

All Actions (3)

Date	
05/16/2019	Referred to the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations.
05/10/2019	Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.
05/10/2019	Introduced in House

Cosponsors (41)

* = Original cosponsor

Cosponsor	Date Cosponsored
Rep. Cisneros, Gilbert Ray, Jr. [D-CA-39]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Wild, Susan [D-PA-7]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Moore, Gwen [D-WI-4]*	05/10/2019
Rep. McGovern, James P. [D-MA-2]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Maloney, Carolyn B. [D-NY-12]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Bass, Karen [D-CA-37]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Adams, Alma S. [D-NC-12]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Butterfield, G. K. [D-NC-1]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Clyburn, James E. [D-SC-6]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Fudge, Marcia L. [D-OH-11]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Hastings, Alcee L. [D-FL-20]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Johnson, Eddie Bernice [D-TX-30]*	05/10/2019

Rep. Kelly, Robin L. [D-IL-2]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Meeks, Gregory W. [D-NY-5]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Payne, Donald M., Jr. [D-NJ-10]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Sewell, Terri A. [D-AL-7]*	05/10/2019
Rep. Brownley, Julia [D-CA-26]	11/18/2019
Rep. Clarke, Yvette D. [D-NY-9]	11/18/2019
Rep. Garamendi, John [D-CA-3]	11/18/2019
Rep. Cicilline, David N. [D-RI-1]	11/18/2019
Rep. Lewis, John [D-GA-5]	11/18/2019
Rep. Lawrence, Brenda L. [D-MI-14]	11/18/2019
Rep. Frankel, Lois [D-FL-21]	11/18/2019
Rep. Crist, Charlie [D-FL-13]	11/18/2019
Rep. Dingell, Debbie [D-MI-12]	11/18/2019
Rep. Tlaib, Rashida [D-MI-13]	11/18/2019
Rep. Torres, Norma J. [D-CA-35]	11/18/2019
Rep. Ruppersberger, C. A. Dutch [D-MD-2]	11/18/2019
Rep. DeLauro, Rosa L. [D-CT-3]	11/18/2019
Rep. Dean, Madeleine [D-PA-4]	11/18/2019
Rep. Morelle, Joseph D. [D-NY-25]	11/18/2019
Rep. Cohen, Steve [D-TN-9]	11/18/2019
Rep. Soto, Darren [D-FL-9]	11/18/2019
Rep. Norton, Eleanor Holmes [D-DC-At Large]	11/18/2019
Rep. Cleaver, Emanuel [D-MO-5]	11/18/2019
Rep. Veasey, Marc A. [D-TX-33]	11/18/2019
Rep. Jackson Lee, Shella [D-TX-18]	11/18/2019
Rep. Lee, Barbara [D-CA-13]	11/18/2019
Rep. Lawson, Al, Jr. [D-FL-5]	11/18/2019
Rep. Bishop, Sanford D., Jr. [D-GA-2]	11/18/2019
Rep. Thompson, Bennie G. [D-MS-2]	11/18/2019

Committees (1)

Committees, subcommittees and links to reports associated with this bill are listed here, as well as the nature and date of [committee activity](#) and [Congressional report](#) number.

Committee / Subcommittee	Date	Activity	Reports
House Foreign Affairs	05/10/2019	Referred to	
House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations	05/16/2019	Referred to	

Related Bills (1)

A related bill may be a [companion measure](#), an [identical bill](#), a [procedurally-related measure](#), or one with [text similarities](#). Bill relationships are identified by the House, the Senate, or CRS, and refer only to same-congress measures.

Bill	Latest Title	Relationships to H.Res.375	Relationships Identified by	Latest Action
S.Res.170	A resolution recognizing the Fifth Anniversary of the Chibok Girls Kidnapping by the Boko Haram Terrorist Organization and calling on the Government of Nigeria to redouble efforts to bring an end to the conflict in northeast and central Nigeria and to provide assistance to the victims.	Identical bill	CRS	04/11/2019 Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (text: CR S2444-2445)

All Information (Except Text) for S.Res.170 - A resolution recognizing the Fifth Anniversary of the Chibok Girls Kidnapping by the Boko Haram Terrorist Organization and calling on the Government of Nigeria to redouble efforts to bring an end to the conflict in northeast and central Nigeria and to provide assistance to the victims.

116th Congress (2019-2020) | [Cancel Alerts](#)

[Back to this bill](#) [Sen. Baldwin, Tammy \[D-WI\]](#) (Introduced 04/11/2019)

Sponsor: Senate - Foreign Relations

Committees: Senate - Foreign Relations

Latest Action: Senate - 04/11/2019 Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (text: CR [S2444-2445](#)) ([All Actions](#))

Tracker: **Introduced** Agreed to in Senate

Titles (1)

Official Titles

Official Titles - Senate

Official Titles as Introduced

A resolution recognizing the Fifth Anniversary of the Chibok Girls Kidnapping by the Boko Haram Terrorist Organization and calling on the Government of Nigeria to redouble efforts to bring an end to the conflict in northeast and central Nigeria and to provide assistance to the victims.

Actions Overview (1)

Date	
04/11/2019	Introduced in Senate

All Actions (1)

Date	
04/11/2019	Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (text: CR S2444-2445)

Cosponsors (5)

* = Original cosponsor

Cosponsor	Date Cosponsored
Sen. Rubio, Marco [R-FL]*	04/11/2019
Sen. Durbin, Richard J. [D-IL]*	04/11/2019
Sen. Collins, Susan M. [R-ME]*	04/11/2019
Sen. Shaheen, Jeanne [D-NH]*	04/11/2019
Sen. Blumenthal, Richard [D-CT]	04/30/2019

Committees (1)

Committees, subcommittees and links to reports associated with this bill are listed here, as well as the nature and date of [committee activity](#) and [Congressional report](#) number.

Committee / Subcommittee	Date	Activity	Reports
Senate Foreign Relations	04/11/2019	Referred to	

Related Bills (1)

A related bill may be a [companion measure](#), an [identical bill](#), a [procedurally-related measure](#), or one with [text similarities](#). Bill relationships are identified by the House, the Senate, or CRS, and refer only to same-congress measures.

Bill	Latest Title	Relationships to S.Res.170	Relationships Identified by	Latest Action
H.Res.375	Recognizing the Fifth Anniversary of the Chibok Girls Kidnapping by the Boko Haram Terrorist Organization and calling on the Government of Nigeria to redouble efforts to bring an end to the conflict in northeast and central Nigeria and to provide assistance to the victims.	Identical bill	CRS	05/16/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations.



IV

2

were responsible for 4,136 Christians killed for faith-related reasons, 1,266 church or Christian building attacks, and the detention without trial, arrest, sentencing, and imprisonment of 2,625 Christians;

Whereas, in 2010, Asia Bibi, a Christian mother and field laborer, was charged with blasphemy and sentenced to death by hanging in Pakistan;

Whereas, after nine years of imprisonment, Pakistan's Supreme Court acquitted Asia Bibi based on insufficient evidence and she was finally allowed to leave the country in May 2019;

Whereas, since 2014, discrimination and violence toward Christians, Muslims, and other religious minorities in India have significantly increased using anticongression laws, anti-cow-slaughter laws, forced conversions, and injustice within law enforcement;

Whereas, in Nigeria on February 15, 2014, Boko Haram militants attacked a farming village in Borno State, killing 106 people while targeting male residents of the Christian community;

Whereas, in August 2014, ISIS swept into the Nineveh Plain in Iraq, forcing thousands of Christian families to flee their homes;

Whereas, in 2016, Secretary of State John Kerry stated that a genocide was being committed against Christians and Yazidis in Northern Iraq and Syria;

Whereas, in 2016, United States Pastor Andrew Brunson was wrongfully imprisoned by the Government of Turkey for two years until his release in 2018;

-HRES 640 IH

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**H. RES. 640**

Condemning the global persecution of Christians.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 18, 2019

Mr. PALMER (for himself, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. AMERHOLT, Mr. BUCK, Mr. LAMARCA, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. GHOITMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BUD, Mr. ROY, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GLANVILLE, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. MAISHALL, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SPANO, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. RATCLIFF, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BRUNS, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Ms. FOX of North Carolina) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Condemning the global persecution of Christians.

Whereas Christian persecution remains a global problem;

Whereas, according to the Pew Research Center, Christians remain the most persecuted religious group in the world;

Whereas persecution includes acts such as physical violence, forced exile, imprisonment, torture, rape, and death;

Whereas, according to Open Doors USA's 2019 World Watch List, the 50 most dangerous countries for Christians

Whereas, on April 9, 2017, Palm Sunday, two Egyptian Cop-
tic Christian churches were bombed, killing 45 and injur-
ing 126 churchgoers;

Whereas, in Nigeria on June 23, 2018, Fulani militants in
Plateau State killed 120 Christians as they returned
from a funeral;

Whereas, in December 2018, police officers in Chengdu,
China, arrested Protestant Pastor Wang Yi and more
than 100 Early Rain Covenant Church members;

Whereas Chinese authorities searched and sealed each of the
Early Rain Covenant Church's properties and forced
members to sign a pledge that they would not attend the
church or church school again;

Whereas China banned the online sale of the Bible;

Whereas Chinese authorities are forcing Christians to replace
pictures of Jesus with pictures of Chinese government of-
ficials;

Whereas an estimated 60 million Christians reside in China
and most worship in underground churches to avoid gov-
ernment control;

Whereas, on April 21, 2019, Easter Sunday, more than 180
people were killed while worshipping at Christian church-
es in three separate locations in Sri Lanka;

Whereas the Islamic State claimed responsibility for the
Easter attacks, stating it was carried out by seven ISIS
fighters and targeted Christians and "citizens of Cru-
sader coalition states"; and

Whereas, in May 2019, British Foreign Secretary Jeremy
Hunt issued an interim report finding that "the over-
whelming majority (estimated at 80 percent) of per-

•HRES 640 IH

secuted religious believers are Christians." Now, there-
fore, be it

1 *Resolved, That the House of Representatives—*

2 (1) condemns persecution of members of any
3 faith;

4 (2) calls for every government to recognize the
5 right of Christians to practice their faith without
6 fear of persecution, including physical violence,
7 death, or imprisonment; and

8 (3) calls on the Department of State to
9 prioritize freedom of conscience and religious free-
10 dom in United States foreign policy consideration.

○

•HRES 640 IH

All Information (Except Text) for H.Res.640 - Condemning the global persecution of Christians.

116th Congress (2019-2020) | [Get alerts](#)

[Back to this bill](#) **Sponsor:** [Rep. Palmer, Gary J. \[R-AL-6\]](#) (Introduced 10/18/2019)

Committees: House - Foreign Affairs

Latest Action: House - 10/25/2019 Referred to the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations. ([All Actions](#))

Tracker: **Introduced** Agreed to in House

Titles (1)

Official Titles

Official Titles - House of Representatives

Official Title as Introduced

Condemning the global persecution of Christians.

Actions Overview (1)

Date	Actions Overview
10/18/2019	Introduced in House

All Actions (3)

Date	All Actions
10/25/2019	Referred to the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations.
10/18/2019	Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.
10/18/2019	Introduced in House

Cosponsors (42)

* = Original cosponsor

Cosponsor	Date Cosponsored
Rep. Mooney, Alexander X. [R-WV-2]*	Rep. Weber, Randy K., Sr. [R-TX-14]*
Rep. Hice, Jody B. [R-GA-10]*	Rep. Gianforte, Greg [R-MT-Al Larga]*
Rep. Duncan, Jeff [R-SC-3]*	Rep. Brooks, Mo [R-AL-5]*
Rep. Aderholf, Robert B. [R-AL-4]*	Rep. Fortenberry, Jeff [R-NE-1]*
Rep. Buck, Ken [R-CO-4]*	Rep. Marshall, Roger W. [R-KS-1]*
Rep. Lamborn, Doug [R-CO-5]*	Rep. Rutherford, John H. [R-FL-4]*
Rep. Fulcher, Russ [R-ID-1]*	Rep. Spano, Ross [R-FL-15]*
Rep. Gaetz, Matt [R-FL-1]*	Rep. Kelly, Trent [R-MS-1]*
Rep. Wright, Ron [R-TX-6]*	Rep. Johnson, Mike [R-LA-4]*
Rep. Grothman, Glenn [R-WI-6]*	Rep. Ratcliffe, John [R-TX-4]*
Rep. Billirakis, Gus M. [R-FL-12]*	Rep. Walker, Mark [R-NC-6]*
Rep. Hartzler, Vicky [R-MO-4]*	Rep. Biggs, Andy [R-AZ-5]*
Rep. Hill, J. French [R-AR-2]*	Rep. Miller, Carol D. [R-WV-3]*
Rep. Abraham, Ralph Lee [R-LA-5]*	Rep. Wenstrup, Brad R. [R-OH-2]*
Rep. Byrne, Bradley [R-AL-1]*	Rep. Smith, Christopher H. [R-NJ-4]*
Rep. Fleischmann, Charles J. "Chuck" [R-TN-3]*	Rep. Mullin, Markwayne [R-OK-2]*
Rep. Meadows, Mark [R-NC-11]*	Rep. McMorris-Rodgers, Cathy [R-WA-5]*
Rep. Budd, Ted [R-NC-13]*	Rep. Moolenaar, John R. [R-MI-4]*
Rep. Roy, Chip [R-TX-21]*	Rep. Westerman, Bruce [R-AR-4]*
Rep. Cloud, Michael [R-TX-27]*	Rep. Foxx, Virginia [R-NC-5]*
Rep. Babin, Brian [R-TX-36]*	Rep. Allen, Rick W. [R-GA-12]

Committees (1)

Committees, subcommittees and links to reports associated with this bill are listed here, as well as the nature and date of [committee activity](#) and [Congressional report](#) number.

Committee / Subcommittee	Date	Activity	Reports
House Foreign Affairs	10/18/2019	Referred to	
House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations	10/25/2019	Referred to	

Related Bills (0)

As of 04/18/2020 no related bill information has been received for H.Res.640 - Condemning the global persecution of Christians.

Latest Summary (1)

Introduced in House (10/18/2019)

This resolution condemns the persecution of members of any faith and calls on foreign governments to recognize the right of Christians to practice their faith without fear of persecution.

Calendar No. 146
S. RES. 206

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Marking the 70th anniversary of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, expressing concern about significant violations of international humanitarian law on contemporary battlefields, and encouraging United States leadership in ensuring greater respect for international humanitarian law in current conflicts, particularly with its security partners.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 14, 2019

Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JULY 15, 2019

Reported by Mr. RUSCH, with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble and an amendment to the title

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[Strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic]

RESOLUTION

Marking the 70th anniversary of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, expressing concern about significant violations of international humanitarian law on contemporary battlefields, and encouraging United States leadership in ensuring greater respect for international humanitarian law in current conflicts, particularly with its security partners.

Whereas the United States has ratified the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, along with Protocol III of 2005 (the “Geneva Conventions”);

Whereas 2019 marks the 70th anniversary of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which form a pillar of the law of armed conflict and international humanitarian law and serves as a reminder of the importance and continued relevance of these conventions in a world with proliferating and protracted armed conflicts, unprecedented displacement, and immense suffering;

Whereas the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 reflect more than just law; they reflect the universal recognition that wars must be fought humanely;

Whereas, at their core, the Geneva Conventions set out a fundamental obligation that people, even in times of armed conflict, must be treated with humanity;

Whereas the Geneva Conventions require all parties to armed conflicts, whether states or non-state armed groups, to comply with rules and basic principles that seek to preserve the lives and dignity of human beings, such as that: civilians and civilian objects must not be targeted; hospitals and medical personnel must be respected and must not be attacked; no one shall be subjected to torture or other forms of ill treatment; and rape and other forms of sexual violence are prohibited;

Whereas today’s conflicts are marred by significant violations of the Geneva Conventions, the effects of which are apparent across armed conflicts, from restrictions on humanitarian access contributing to the world’s worst cholera outbreak in Yemen, to the use of chemical weapons in Syria, in addition to attacks against civilians, and medical personnel and health facilities; to the Islamic State’s use of civilians as human shields; to widespread killings, sexual violence, and forced displacement in countries such as Nigeria, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, and elsewhere;

•SRES 206 RS

Whereas people detained in armed conflict, including prisoners of war (POWs), often suffer torture, abuse, and inhumane living conditions, such as insufficient food, water, and health services;

Whereas, while many states have taken significant steps to ensure humane treatment of detainees, and adequate living conditions, many others still fail to comply with basic standards of treatment and care as required by the Geneva Conventions;

Whereas, as mandated by the Geneva Conventions, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) plays a vital role in visiting detainees in situations of armed conflict with a view to preventing torture and other forms of ill-treatment, preventing disappearances, improving overall detention conditions, maintaining family contacts, and promoting judicial guarantees;

Whereas it is essential, as a critical component of its policies and diplomatic relations, that the United States affirm its commitment to not only respect the rules of the law of armed conflict and the Geneva Conventions but also to promote respect by its security partners in this regard;

Whereas, as the nature of warfare changes, the Geneva Conventions remain relevant to ensure wars are fought with limits;

Whereas the Geneva Conventions were intended to be adaptive to respond to new developments and domains in warfare, such as cyber operations, and, as such, new challenges do not undermine the importance or relevance of the Geneva Conventions or the law of armed conflict, but rather call for reaffirming, applying, and ensuring compliance with the Geneva Conventions and the law of armed conflict;

Whereas the United States Government should strive to ensure that our counterterrorism measures do not hinder the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance;

Whereas the United States has a long tradition of implementing and upholding the Geneva Conventions, not just as a matter of legal obligation but also because demonstrating respect for human life and protecting the vulnerable reflects the best traditions of a professional military force;

Whereas senior leaders in the United States Armed Forces often publicly recognize that minimizing civilian harm is central to mission effectiveness and therefore serves the national security interests of the United States; and

Whereas, as long as armed conflict remains a reality, there must also be a limit to human suffering, as outlined 70 years ago in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which set out these limits: Now, therefore, be it

1 Resolved, ~~That it is the sense of the Senate that—~~

ITEMS #1-15 Stricken -

16 That it is the sense of the Senate that—

17 (1) upon the 70th anniversary of the four Geneva

18 Conventions of 1949, demonstrating continuing re-

19 spect for such conventions remains critical to uphold-

20 ing humanity in war, protecting people affected by

21 war, and preventing human suffering;

22 (2) the Executive branch and Congress must en-

23 sure that the United States Government, as the largest

24 donor of lifesaving humanitarian aid—

- 1 (A) works to overcome policies and actions
- 2 that unduly impede lifesaving humanitarian ac-
- 3 cess and thereby jeopardize vulnerable people's
- 4 access to resources critical to their survival; and
- 5 (B) upholds the longstanding United States
- 6 commitment to supporting principled humani-
- 7 tarian action; and
- 8 (3) the United States must continue to be a glob-
- 9 al leader in promoting and ensuring compliance with
- 10 the Geneva Conventions by upholding high standards
- 11 of conduct within the United States Armed Forces,
- 12 taking strong measures to ensure compliance with the
- 13 Geneva Conventions by United States security part-
- 14 ners, holding perpetrators of violations of the Geneva
- 15 Conventions accountable, and seeking compliance
- 16 with the Geneva Conventions by all parties to armed
- 17 conflict.

Amend the title so as to read: "A resolution marking the 70th anniversary of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which form a pillar of the law of armed conflict and international humanitarian law and serves as a reminder of the importance and continued relevance of these conventions in a world with proliferating and protracted armed conflicts, unprecedented displacement, and immense suffering."

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION
S. RES. 206
Calendar No. 146

RESOLUTION

Marking the 70th anniversary of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, expressing concern about significant violations of international humanitarian law on contemporary battlefields, and encouraging United States leadership in ensuring greater respect for international humanitarian law in current conflicts, particularly with its security partners.

JULY 15, 2019

Reported with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble and an amendment to the title

•SRES 206 RS

CONGRESS.GOV

All information (Except Text) for S.Res.206 - A resolution marking the 70th anniversary of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, expressing concern about significant violations of international humanitarian law on contemporary battlefields, and encouraging United States leadership in ensuring greater respect for international humanitarian law in current conflicts, particularly with its security partners.

116th Congress (2019-2020) | Get Alerts

Speaker: [Dale Bill](#)

Sen. Booker, Cory A. [D-NJ] (Introduced 05/14/2019)

Committees: Foreign Relations

Committee Meetings: [05/20/19 2:15PM](#)

Latest Action: Senator - 07/15/2019 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders, Calendar No. 146. [\(All\)](#)

[\(History\)](#)

Tracker: Introduced Agreed to in Senate

Titles (1)

Official Titles - Senate

Official Titles as Introduced
A resolution marking the 70th anniversary of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, expressing concern about significant violations of international humanitarian law on contemporary battlefields, and encouraging United States leadership in ensuring greater respect for international humanitarian law in current conflicts, particularly with its security partners.

Actions Overview (2)

Date	Actions Overview
07/15/2019	Committee on Foreign Relations. Reported by Senator Risch with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title and with an amended preamble. Without written report.
05/14/2019	Introduced in Senate

All Actions (4)

Date	All Actions
07/15/2019	Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders, Calendar No. 146.
07/15/2019	Committee on Foreign Relations. Reported by Senator Risch with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title and with an amended preamble. Without written report.
05/25/2019	Committee on Foreign Relations. Ordered to be reported with an amendment favorably.
05/14/2019	Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (text: CR S206A)

Cosponsors (1)

* = Original cosponsor

Cosponsor

Date Cosponsored

05/14/2019

Sen. Young, Todd [R-NE]

Committees (1)

Committees, subcommittees and links to reports associated with this bill are listed here, as well as the nature and date of [committee activity](#), and [congressional report number](#).

Committee / Subcommittee	Date	Activity	Reports
Senate Foreign Relations	05/14/2019	Referred to Markup by	
	05/25/2019		

Related Bills (0)

As of 04/18/2020 no related bill information has been received for S.Res.206 - A resolution marking the 70th anniversary of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, expressing concern about significant violations of international humanitarian law on contemporary battlefields, and encouraging United States leadership in ensuring greater respect for international humanitarian law in current conflicts, particularly with its security partners.

Latest Summary (1)

There is one summary for S Res.206. [View summaries >](#)

Shown Here:

Introduced in Senate (05/14/2019)

This resolution recognizes the 70th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the importance of international humanitarian law. The resolution encourages the United States to uphold international humanitarian law by refraining from use of sanctions that impede humanitarian action and ensuring compliance among security partners.

NIGERIA

United States Commission on
International Religious Freedom

TIER 1 | USCIRF-RECOMMENDED COUNTRIES OF PARTICULAR CONCERN (CPC)

KEY FINDINGS

Religious freedom conditions in Nigeria trended negatively in 2018. The Nigerian government at the national and state levels continued to tolerate violence and discrimination on the basis of religion or belief, and suppressed the freedom to manifest religion or belief. Religious sectarian violence increased during the year, with Muslims and Christians attacked based on their religious and ethnic identity. The Nigerian federal government failed to implement effective strategies to prevent or stop such violence or to hold perpetrators accountable. Boko Haram and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-West Africa (ISIS-WA) continued to perpetrate attacks against civilians and the military throughout the year, despite the government's claims of progress in defeating them. In addition, members of the military and the civilian joint task force, a local vigilante group supporting official forces, were accused of human rights violations against civilians displaced by conflict. The Nigerian military and government continued to violate the religious freedom and human rights of the Shi'a members of the Islamic Movement in Nigeria (IMN). IMN leader Sheikh Ibrahim Al

Zakzaky remained in detention, along with his wife and hundreds of other members; state governments continued to ban the group's activities; and in October 2018, soldiers and police reportedly killed more than 45 IMN members during religious processions and protests in Abuja. Finally, other religious freedom abuses continued at the state level, including coercive official or societal actions to enforce particular religious norms. USCIRF delegations visited Nigeria in May and November 2018 to examine religious freedom concerns.

Based on continued systematic, ongoing, and egregious violations of freedom of religion or belief, USCIRF again finds that Nigeria merits designation in 2019 as a "country of particular concern," or CPC, under the International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA), as it has found since 2009. The U.S. Department of State has never designated Nigeria as a CPC, but in 2017 and 2018 designated Boko Haram as an Entity of Particular Concern, or EPC, for its particularly severe religious freedom violations as defined by December 2016 amendments to IRFA.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

- Enter into a binding agreement, as authorized under section 405(c) of IRFA, with the Nigerian government, and provide associated financial and technical support to obligate the Nigerian government to take substantial steps to address violations of religious freedom, including but not limited to:
 - Advise and support the Nigerian government in the development of counter-radicalization and deradicalization programs;
 - Enhance training for officials, the military, and police officers on international human rights standards, including countering hate speech based on religious identity; responding to sectarian violence; reporting on violence against Muslim and Christian communities; and ensuring security officers accused of excessive use of force and other human rights abuses are investigated and held accountable;
- Allocate funding through the State Department, U.S. Agency for International Development, or U.S. Department of Defense for programs to train and equip officials and communities to protect places of worship and other holy sites; and
- Increase conflict resolution programming and research—in partnership with local and traditional leaders and other parts of civil society—to counter hate speech and incitement to violence based on religious identity;
- Press the Nigerian government to acknowledge the significant threats posed by Boko Haram and ISIS-WA, to prioritize greater support to both military and nonmilitary efforts to counter the insurgency, and to protect the rights of the Nigerian press to report on the continuing war;
- Hold a session of the U.S.-Nigeria Bi-National Commission to discuss further actions to end sectarian violence, address land and water concerns, hold perpetrators accountable, and reconcile communities; and
- Urge the Nigerian government to pursue justice for IMN members, allow U.S. Embassy officials to meet with detained IMN leader Sheikh Al Zakzaky, review all cases of detained IMN members and release those held wrongfully or without charge, and develop an independent judicial commission of inquiry (COI) to investigate the Nigerian security forces' killing of IMN members in October 2018.





O F A C

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Sanctions List Search: February 2020

all other sanctions lists administered by OFAC, including the Foreign Sanctions Evaders List, the List of Persons Identified as Blocked Solely Pursuant to E.O. 13599, the Non-SDN Iran Sanctions Act List, the Part 561 list, the Sectoral Sanctions Identifications List and the Non-SDN Palestinian Legislative Council List. Given the number of lists that now reside in the Sanctions List Search tool, it is strongly recommended that users pay close attention to the program codes associated with each returned record. These program codes indicate how a true hit on a returned value should be treated. The Sanctions List Search tool uses approximate string matching to identify possible matches between word or character strings as entered into Sanctions List Search, and any name or name component as it appears on the SDN List and/or the various other sanctions lists. Sanctions List Search has a slider-bar that may be used to set a threshold (i.e., a confidence rating) for the closeness of any potential match returned as a result of a user's search. Sanctions List Search will detect certain misspellings or other incorrectly entered text, and will return near, or proximate, matches, based on the confidence rating set by the user via the slider-bar. OFAC does not provide recommendations with regard to the appropriateness of any specific confidence rating. Sanctions List Search is one tool offered to assist users in utilizing the SDN List and/or the various other sanctions lists; use of Sanctions List Search is not a substitute for undertaking appropriate due diligence. The use of Sanctions List Search does not limit any criminal or civil liability for any act undertaken as a result of, or in reliance on, such use.

Name	Address	Type	Program(s)	List
JEGA, Ali Abbas Usman	6B Nouakchott Street, Wuse Zone 1	Individual	IFSR, SDGT	SDN
SHEKAU, Abubakar		Individual	SDGT	SDN
KAMBAR, Abubakar Adam		Individual	SDGT	SDN
AL-BARNAWI, Khalid		Individual	SDGT	SDN
BOKO HARAM		Entity	FTO, SDGT	SDN
ANSARU		Entity	FTO, SDGT	SDN
FAWAZ, Mustapha Reda Darwish	Flat 4, Blantyre Street, Behind Amigo Supermarket, Wuse II	Individual	SDGT	SDN
AMIGO SUPERMARKET LIMITED	1023, Adetokunbo Ademola Crescent, Wuse II	Entity	SDGT	SDN
WONDERLAND AMUSEMENT PARK AND RESORT LTD	B1 Kukbawa, Opposite National Stadium	Entity	SDGT	SDN
KAFAK ENTERPRISES LIMITED	88B, T/Balewa Road	Entity	SDGT	SDN
ISIS-WEST AFRICA		Entity	FTO, SDGT	SDN
AL-BARNAWI, Abu Musab		Individual	SDGT	SDN
JAMMAL TRUST BANK S.A.L.	JTB Tower, Elias Hraoui Avenue	Entity	SDGT	SDN

* U.S. states are abbreviated on the SDN and Non-SDN lists. To search for a specific U.S. state, please use the two letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation.

SDN List last updated on: 2/26/2020 10:03:45 AM

Non-SDN List last updated on: 2/18/2020 10:07:29 AM



Persecution of Christians Review: Foreign Secretary's Speech following the final report

Published 8 July 2019: [Foreign & Commonwealth Office](#) and [The Rt Hon Jeremy Hunt MP](#)
Speech Delivered on: 8 July 2019 (Transcript of the speech, exactly as it was delivered)



Good morning ladies, gentleman. Welcome to the Foreign Office.

When I was moving house last year, I came across a book called *God's Smuggler* which I first read when I was about 10. At the height of the Cold War, Brother Andrew van der Bijl would smuggle Bibles across the Iron Curtain to communist countries where Christianity was ruthlessly suppressed.

When the Berlin Wall fell 30 years ago, the European nations that Brother Andrew had visited undercover won their liberty and achieved one of the greatest advances of human freedom in modern history. Yet when I became Foreign Secretary, I learned that almost a quarter of a billion Christians were still enduring persecution around the world. The evidence shows sadly that the situation is becoming worse. The number of countries where Christians suffer because of their faith rose from 128 in 2015 to 144 a year later. In the Middle East, the very survival of Christianity as a living religion is in doubt.

A century ago, 20% of the region's people were Christians; today the figure is below 5%. Britain has always championed freedom of religion or belief for everyone. I would particularly like to thank Lord Ahmad, our Minister for Human Rights – who was appointed the Prime Minister's Special Envoy in 2018 – for his vital work in this field. And he has made an immense personal contribution, working across Government, visiting 13 countries to reach across religious divides, and securing funding for programmes in Iraq, Malaysia, Burma and Sudan. And as someone who himself comes from a persecuted minority, I have always valued his wise counsel and his passion for this cause.

In my first weeks as Foreign Secretary, I prioritised the plight of the Rohingya Muslims, who are targets of a brutal campaign of ethnic cleansing mounted by the army of Burma. But I am not convinced that our efforts on behalf of Christians have always matched the scale of the problem, or indeed have reflected the evidence that it is Christians who frequently endure the heaviest burden of persecution. Indeed around the world, Christians are believed to be targets of about 80% of all acts of religious discrimination or persecution.

Perhaps because of a misguided political correctness – or an instinctive reluctance to talk about religion – British governments have not always grappled with this problem. So, in December [I asked the Right Reverend Philip Mounstephen](#), the Anglican Bishop of Truro, to review the Foreign Office's support for persecuted Christians and recommend improvements. I am grateful to Bishop Mounstephen for submitting his [final report](#), which describes in harrowing detail the scale of the suffering and the moral obligation that rests on all of us. So I thank him and all his team for the work they put into this excellent review which I hope will lead to a sea change in our approach at the Foreign Office.

The Bishop writes: "If one minority is on the receiving end of 80% of religiously motivated discrimination, it is simply not just that they should receive so little attention." His report highlights the "decimation" of some of Christianity's "oldest and most enduring communities". When Islamist terrorists struck Sri Lanka on Easter Sunday, killing over 250 people, this was the third Easter in a row disfigured by a terrorist attack somewhere in the world.

And these attacks stand alongside the equally appalling attacks on worshippers in mosques in Christchurch in New Zealand, reminding us how people across the world, of all faiths are still in this, the 21st century, being murdered for their religion. So, I warmly welcome this report and its recommendations. We are working across Government to agree a formal collective response as soon as possible. Let me highlight some of those recommendations in particular.

Firstly, the report recommends that we seek a new UN Security Council Resolution urging all governments in the Middle East and North Africa to protect Christians and allow UN observers to monitor the necessary security measures.

Secondly, it says that for too long, governments have preferred the vague language of general condemnation rather than face the specific problem of anti-Christian discrimination and persecution. The report recommends that I instruct my officials to define this abuse, and I believe we should do that by calling it out clearly with the label Christophobia.

Thirdly, as we establish independent national sanctions regimes after Brexit, the report says we must be prepared to consider imposing such measures on perpetrators of serious, religiously-driven human rights abuses.

Fourthly, it proposes that we establish a John Bunyan stream of the Magna Carta Fund, named in honour of the author of Pilgrim's Progress, dedicated to helping persecuted Christians. This would, for example, be used to fund trauma care for survivors.

Fifthly, all Foreign Office staff – at home and abroad – should in the view of the report, undergo mandatory training on religious literacy, subject to resources.

And **finally**, I already expect British Embassies and High Commissions in relevant countries to deliver tailored responses to any violations of freedom of religion or belief.

There will be, for example, a new focus on this subject by our High Commission in Nigeria, including greater engagement with Christian leaders and visits to those communities affected by persecution. Bishop Mounstephen's review was independent and, in some respects, he is critical of our approach. We must accept such criticism in the constructive spirit in which it was intended. For example, the report highlights different views of the causes of conflict between largely Muslim herders and Christian farmers in the central belt of Nigeria. But whether or not the bloodshed is driven principally by competition over land and water, it would be a mistake to overlook religious hatred as an important factor. Indeed, it's hard to avoid concluding that the gunmen who raided a church in Benue state last year, murdering 2 priests and 17 worshippers, just one of the atrocities highlighted in the report, were motivated by anything else.

So in closing, I repeat my thanks to Bishop Mounstephen for calling our attention to a terrible burden of suffering. As the Christian doctrine of Original Sin reminds us, the capacity for wickedness is inherent in the human condition. We will never be able to extirpate anti-Christian bigotry. But nor must we shrug our shoulders and walk on the other side of the road. As a country that has always been a beacon for freedom and tolerance, the United Kingdom will not shirk its responsibilities and I am determined we will look up to them.

Thank you.

Jeremy Hunt

Secretary of State for Foreign & Commonwealth Affairs (9 July 2018 to 24 July 2019)
Conservative MP for South West Surrey (since May 2005)


Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

House of Lords

Tuesday 17 July 2018

**Nigeria: Fulani Herdsmen and
Boko Haram**
Question

2.43 pm

Asked by **Baroness Cox**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of recent developments in Nigeria, including violence by the Fulani herdsmen and Boko Haram.

Baroness Goldie (Con): My Lords, we remain concerned by clashes involving pastoralists and farmers. The root causes are complex, including access to land, grazing routes, and water, exacerbated by population growth and insecurity. We have raised our concerns at federal and state government levels. Urgent action is needed by the Nigerian authorities to prevent further loss of life. We remain committed to supporting Nigeria's fight against Boko Haram, and we are providing a substantial package of military intelligence and humanitarian assistance.

Baroness Cox (CB): My Lords, I thank the Minister for her reply. Is she aware that last time I was in Nigeria I visited four villages that had been destroyed by Fulani and stood in the ruins of the pastor's house, where he had been slaughtered? Given the escalation of attacks on Christian communities in which many hundreds have been killed recently and that the Nigerian House of Representatives has declared this to be genocide, does the Minister agree that while the causes of such violence are complex, there is a strong ideological dimension to the Fulani attacks? Will Her Majesty's Government make representations to the Government of Nigeria to take more effective action to protect all its citizens and call to account all those who have been perpetrating atrocities?

Baroness Goldie: We are deeply concerned by the recurrent clashes, and we welcome President Buhari's commitment to assist affected communities to bring perpetrators to justice and examine long-term solutions. Urgent action is needed to prevent further loss of life. The root causes of these clashes are complex. Our assessment is that they are not religiously motivated. However, they are exacerbated by deep-rooted ethnic tensions.

The Archbishop of Canterbury: My Lords, I am sure that the Minister shares my deep concern about the violent attacks on Christians. For instance, the compound of my colleague the Archbishop of Jos was attacked a couple of weeks back, and one of his friends was killed. The Minister has rightly said how complex the situation is, but can she answer more specifically on what assistance the UK Government can give in the short term to strengthen the Government of Nigeria in their role of enforcing security and local mediation; in the medium term, to ensure reconciliation, which will enable the lives and economies of farmers and herders to be protected; and, in the long term, actively and tangibly to support regional efforts to combat the effects of climate change—the development of desertification, which is exacerbating ancient rivalries?

Baroness Goldie: I am very concerned about what the most reverend Primate identifies and reports. In relation to violence, the UK has offered our assistance to the Government of Nigeria through the vice-president's office. We stand ready to support Nigerian-led initiatives. As for what else we can do, we are working closely with international partners. We have encouraged the EU and the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel to extend their influence and develop sustainable solutions to the conflict, including through support to community conflict resolution initiatives, which we believe are essential. I reassure the most reverend Primate that we are considering options for how the UK can support reconciliation at local levels. We cannot ignore the fundamental causes of the violence, so we are reviewing HM Government's support for Nigeria in, for example, as the most reverend Primate identifies, tackling the effects of climate change.

Lord Elton (Con): Can my noble friend confirm that the Fulani herdsmen have destroyed 500 churches since 2001 and that in the first quarter of this year they have caused 1,061 deaths, mostly in attacks on Christians? In the current quarter, the death toll is so far 440. The most reverend Primate has hit the nail on the head: this is moving from genocide to "credoicide".

Baroness Goldie: I totally agree with my noble friend that these clashes are having a devastating impact on lives and communities as well as being a major barrier to Nigeria's economic development, which does not help the people of Nigeria. As I indicated to the most reverend Primate, we are engaging with federal and state government to encourage them to work with all parties to develop solutions that meet the needs of all the affected communities.

Lord Chidgey (LD): My Lords, yesterday the Nigerian Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development announced a plan for ending the crisis between farmers and Fulani herdsmen across Nigeria. Speaking to Nigerian postgraduate students at a university in Holland, he said that that President Muhammadu Buhari would urge state Governments to develop ranches with water and electricity to persuade the nomadic Fulani herdsmen to settle. This imaginative plan will need rigorous security management, yet only yesterday, again, Boko Haram apparently overran an army base in Yobe state, leaving hundreds of soldiers unaccounted for. What assistance are the UK Government considering to prevent terrorism thwarting this initiative?

Baroness Goldie: I thank the noble Lord for his question and also for outlining what may very well be a way forward. But as he rightly says, the activities of Boko Haram are risking and imperilling any progress that might be made. Let me assure him that the UK remains committed to supporting Nigeria and its neighbours in the fight against Boko Haram. We are providing a substantial package of military intelligence and humanitarian and development support to Nigeria. The objective in doing that is to try to do whatever we can to assist the Nigerian Government in resolving these very significant difficulties.

Lord Alton of Liverpool (CB): My Lords, given my noble friend's reference to the resolution of the Nigerian House of Representatives declaring events in Plateau State to be a genocide, how does the Minister respond to the respected former chief of staff of the Nigerian army and defence chief, Lieutenant General Danjuma, who said that the armed forces are "not neutral. They collude"—in, in his words—"ethnic cleansing"? Does she disagree with the Archbishop of Abuja, who says that the atrocities of the Fulani militia and Boko Haram mean that:

"The very survival of our nation is at stake".

Baroness Goldie: In relation to the noble Lord's question about the Nigerian security services, we have made clear to the Nigerian authorities the importance of protecting civilians in conflict and detention. Any member of the Nigerian security services found to have been involved in human rights violations must be held accountable.

Lord Collins of Highbury (Lab): My Lords, the most reverend Primate outlined three stages to possible solutions to a very complex situation. We have raised the question before of how we build community solutions, especially when they are so complex. Have the Government thought of working with the Nigerian Government to institute more interfaith group work, so that the solutions embrace all sides of the community?

Baroness Goldie: I thank the noble Lord for that positive contribution. I am sure that his suggestion will be reflected upon.

APPENDIX DATA

United Nation Text in Genocide Convention

Incidents of Atrocities in Nigeria (12/1/19-03/01/20)

List of Churches Destroyed

Victims List: Fulani Militant Attacks on Irigwe Chiefdom

Victims List: Taraba State

Victims List: Benue State

Victims List: Adara People (Kaduna)

Victims Report: Adara People (Kaduna)

Victims Report: Agatu People (Benue)

Data Notes

Permission & Acknowledgment



UNITED NATIONS TEXT IN GENOCIDE CONVENTION

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession by General Assembly resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948 Entry into force: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII



Preamble

The Contracting Parties,

Having considered the declaration made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 96 (I) dated 11 December 1946 that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world, Recognizing that at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity, and being convinced that, in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge, international co-operation is required, Hereby agree as hereinafter provided:

Article 1

The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

Article 2

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a) Killing members of the group
- b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article 3

The following acts shall be punishable:

- a) Genocide
- b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- e) Complicity in genocide.

Article 4

Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.

Article 5

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact, in accordance with their respective Constitutions, the

necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention, and, in particular, to provide effective penalties for persons guilty of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III.

Article 6

Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction.

Article 7

Genocide and the other acts enumerated in article III shall not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition.

The Contracting Parties pledge themselves in such cases to grant extradition in accordance with their laws and treaties in force.

Article 8

Any Contracting Party may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III.

Article 9

Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in article III, shall be

submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute.

Article 10

The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall bear the date of 9 December 1948.

Article 11

The present Convention shall be open until 31 December 1949 for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State to which an invitation to sign has been addressed by the General Assembly. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

After 1 January 1950, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State which has received an invitation as aforesaid. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 12

Any Contracting Party may at any time, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, extend the application of the present Convention to all or any of the territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations that Contracting Party is responsible.

Article 13

On the day when the first twenty instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited, the Secretary-General shall draw up a proces-verbal and transmit a copy thereof to each Member of the United Nations and to each of the non-member States contemplated in article 11.

The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession. Any ratification or accession effected, subsequent to the latter date shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 14

The present Convention shall remain in effect for a period of ten years as from the date of its coming into force. It shall thereafter remain in force for

successive periods of five years for such Contracting Parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiration of the current period.

Denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 15

If, as a result of denunciations, the number of Parties to the present Convention should become less than sixteen, the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of these denunciations shall become effective.

Article 16

A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any Contracting Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General.

The General Assembly shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such request.

Article 17

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in article XI of the following:

- a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions received in accordance with article 11;
- b) Notifications received in accordance with article 12;
- c) The date upon which the present Convention comes into force in accordance with article 13
- d) Denunciations received in accordance with article 14;
- e) The abrogation of the Convention in accordance with article 15;
- f) Notifications received in accordance with article 16.

Article 18

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations. A certified copy of the Convention shall be transmitted to each Member of the United Nations and to each of the non-member States contemplated in article XI.

Article 19

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force.

Signatories, of relevance

	United States of America	Nigeria
Original	11 Dec 1948	Jul 2009 (a)
Ratified	25 Nov 1988	

#	Title	Title	Community	State	Deaths	Primary Actor Code	Primary Weapons	Data set	Source 1
1	12/1/19	On 1 Dec 2019, two Boko Haram suicide bombers attempted to enter Gwoza, but were shot dead by Nigerian Armed Forces before bombs detonated.	Gwoza	Borno	2	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
2	12/1/19	Nigerian Armed Forces and Civilian JTF cleared Zua and Kotembe without resistance from Boko Haram. 16 abducted people were freed from BH hostage.	Kotembe	Borno	0	Government / Police / Army	Government regains territory	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
3	12/1/19	On 1 December 2019 (or around), Nigerian Armed Forces and Civilian JTF cleared Zua and Kotembe without resistance from Boko Haram. 16 abducted people were freed from BH hostage.	Kotembe	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Government regains territory	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
4	12/1/19	Boko Haram attempted to infiltrate Mafa but got repelled by Nigerian Armed Forces. Three BH fighters were killed in the battle and equipment seized.	Mafa	Borno	3	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
5	12/1/19	Boko Haram attempted to infiltrate Mafa but got repelled by Nigerian Armed Forces. Three BH fighters were killed in the battle and equipment seized.	Mafa	Borno		Government / Police / Army	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
6	12/1/19	On 1 Dec 2019, unidentified gunmen attacked gathering of IPOB members in Arondizuogu and killed two.	Ndizuogu	Imo		Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Attack	ACLED	Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
7	12/1/19	On 1 Dec 2019, unidentified gunmen attacked Koki in Shiroro LGA (no location found, coded as Shiroro) and killed 11 residents. 20 people were injured.	Shiroro	Niger	11	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Attack	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
8	12/1/19	On 1 December 2019 (or around), Nigerian Armed Forces and Civilian JTF cleared Zua and Kotembe without resistance from Boko Haram. 16 abducted people were freed from BH hostage.	Zua	Borno		Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Government regains territory	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
9	12/1/19	Suspected Fulani militias attacked Holma and killed two residents. 20 houses were destroyed in the attack.	Holma	Adamawa	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Premium Times (Nigeria)
10	12/1/19	On 1 December 2019, a group of youth burned two suspected robbers to death in Yenagoa. Two other robbers escaped.	Yenagoa	Bayelsa	2	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Mob violence	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
11	12/1/19	On 1 December 2019 (or around), residents of several communities in Oji River demonstrated in the LGA (no location reported, coded as Oji River) the poor condition of infrastructure in the area.	Oji River Settlement	Enugu	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
12	12/1/19	Herdsman kills farmer for attacking him with catapult in Odu.	AbeokutaNorth	Ogun	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY16T2zo4B1n2HUG9
13	12/1/19	Gunmen kill two in Adamawa village	Hong	Adamawa	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1P_eri0pPKYIuWk
14	12/1/19	Police officer allegedly killed 18-year-old boy in Imo Star slaying him	Njaba	Imo	1	Government / Police / Army		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AYKXf0L5k2M4yBcaD
15	12/1/19	2 dead, as police clash with IPOB in Anambra	Ekwusigo	Anambra	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1AA0FuhrlHs71sae
16	12/1/19	Two robbery suspects lynched in Bayelsa	Yenagoa	Bayelsa	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY11N6guar0n72wcv2
17	12/2/19	On 2 Dec 2019, members of Ulegun community attacked palace of leader of Ukhirhi, killed a local resident, raped a woman and destroyed property.	Ukhirhi	Edo	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Sexual violence	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
18	12/2/19	Police and Military raided the house of an IPOB lawyer in Orifite and killed two IPOB members. Youth of the town mobilized and clashed with the security forces. Two police officers were killed in the battle.	Orifite	Anambra	4	Government / Police / Army	Armed clash	ACLED	Punch; Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
19	12/2/19	On 2 Dec 2019, truck driver was shot dead at police checkpoint in Iso by a police officer on duty.	Iso	Ondo	1	Government / Police / Army	Attack	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
20	12/2/19	On 2 December 2019, physically challenged people demonstrated in Yenagoa against their perceived neglect by the state government.	Yenagoa	Bayelsa	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
21	12/2/19	Hoodlums kill retired principal in Ondo	Irele	Ondo	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY188-3vNjNJA41-
22	12/2/19	12 dead, as police clash with IPOB in Anambra	Ekwusigo	Anambra	12	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1A0FuhrlHs71sae
23	12/2/19	Gunmen abduct three female students in Bayelsa	Ogbia	Bayelsa	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1v5Dlmm1W100nE-
24	12/2/19	Police kill notorious armed robbery suspect in Abia	Aba North	Abia	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1W1012rcv1P57C-nf
25	12/2/19	3 killed as Yoruba, Hausa clash in Osun mining community	Atakumosa West	Osun	3	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1A0Nw7wJM46m-pN6p570RwNpexr1487z
26	12/2/19	Robbers kill night guard in Ondo	Akoko North-East	Ondo	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1v5Dlmm1W100nE-
27	12/2/19	Tension In Ondo Policeman Allegedly Kills Truck Driver	Owo	Ondo	1	Government / Police / Army		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1A0FuhrlHs71sae
28	12/2/19	Police rescue abducted corps member in Lagos	Epe	Lagos	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1H4yFavf1FuvyYud
29	12/2/19	10 Gunmen kidnap ex-governor's Chief of staff	Jalingo	Taraba	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1JKd0LNUURF-
30	12/2/19	One 'killed', 17 arrested as hoodlums clash in Lagos	LagosIsland	Lagos	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1VnR801EWzmb8a
31	12/3/19	On 3 Dec 2019, two kidnappers were burned to death by community members in Otuagala in Ogbia LGA after they were freed from police custody.	Ogbia	Bayelsa	2	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Mob violence	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
32	12/3/19	On 3 Dec 2019, pirates abducted 19 Indian and Turkish crew members from tanker close to Bonny.	Bonny	Rivers	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Abduction/forced disappearance	ACLED	AP
33	12/3/19	On 3 December 2019, tricycle taxi operators demonstrated in Maiduguri against the plans to ban their business in the city	Maiduguri	Borno	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
34	12/3/19	Supporters of the #RevolutionNow leader Sowore demonstrated in Abuja and demanded his release.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
35	12/3/19	On 3 December 2019, Boko Haram IS abducted six Nigerian soldiers and two aid workers at a road block near Maiduguri.	Maiduguri	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
36	12/3/19	Two die, many injured as rival cults battle for supremacy, loot shops in Lagos	Apapa	Lagos	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AYK_wkLh3L1YrD10V611f5o1yepEexyJl
37	12/3/19	Police confirm burning of two suspected kidnappers in Bayelsa	Ogbia	Bayelsa	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1X8g0InR1zqf29Mv9a0JMVXgCufFk61
38	12/3/19	Pirates kidnap 19 crew from Greek tanker off Nigeria	Bonny	Rivers	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AY1skalJHKFC5Z0p0Lu6_e01-iyR69_ci
39	12/3/19	Okada riders riot at Oshodi, attack taskforce	Oshodi/Isolo	Lagos	0	Government / Police / Army		NST	https://www.evernote.com/L/AYK90Lk0a6G64n4s18
40	12/4/19	On 4 December 2019, the women wing of PDP demonstrated in Abuja against the killing of the women leader in Kogi.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Punch; Sun (Nigeria)
41	12/4/19	Suspected Fulani militias attacked Kukoki, shot in the air and abducted the village head and six other members of the community. Cattle and sheep were rustled.	Kukoki	Niger	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Abduction/forced disappearance	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
42	12/4/19	Lagos Environmental Task Force against 14 illegally operating moto taxi drivers in Oshodi sparked a street-fight between both actors. Task force member sustained injuries.	Oshodi	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Mob violence	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)

#	Title	Title	Community	State	Deaths	Primary Actor Code	Primary Weapons	Data set	Source 1
43	12/4/19	Residents of Asa demonstrated at the premises of Shell against the perceived marginalization of the community.	Asa	Iao	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Punch
44	12/4/19	On 4 December 2019, Boko Haram IS stormed Gudumbali and burnt down Government buildings.	Gudumbali	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Looting/property destruction	ACLED	Amaq
45	12/4/19	On 4 December 2019, Boko Haram IS stormed Kukawa and burnt down Government buildings.	Kukawa	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Looting/property destruction	ACLED	Amaq
46	12/4/19	On 4 December 2019, Boko Haram IS stormed Kukawa and burnt down Government buildings.	Kukawa	Borno	0	Government / Police / Army	Looting/property destruction	ACLED	Amaq
47	12/4/19	On 4 December 2019 (or around), a women association demonstrated against the swearing-in of a new state Chief Judge in Gombe.	Gombe	Gombe	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
48	12/4/19	On 4 December 2019 (or around), Yansakai militias surrendered over 500 weapons to the Government in Gusau as part of the peace process in the state.	Gusau	Zamfara	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Agreement	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
49	12/4/19	Bandits attack Niger district head, kill 13, abduct six	Rafi	Niger	13	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/1/AV1EFw7_AE0V1a018a3
50	12/4/19	Insurgents Kidnap 14 Persons In Borno	Maidugur	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda		NST	https://www.evernote.com/1/AV1EFw7_AE0V1a018a3
51	12/4/19	Policeman kills motorist in Kano	Kano	Kano	1	Government / Police / Army		NST	https://www.evernote.com/1/AV1EFw7_AE0V1a018a3
52	12/4/19	Troops kill 8 BH terrorists, rescue 31 hostages in	Bama	Borno	8	Government / Police / Army		NST	https://www.evernote.com/1/AV1EFw7_AE0V1a018a3
53	12/5/19	Residents of Ujiogba demonstrated at NDLEA office in Benin City against killing of community member in recent operation of agency. NDLEA fired shots in air to disperse crowd.	Benin City	Edo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Protest with intervention	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
54	12/5/19	On 5 December 2019, employees of NIPOST demonstrated in Abuja against the plan to take away stamp duties from the postal service.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Blueprint; Daily Trust (Nigeria)
55	12/5/19	Women demonstrated at the High Court in Abuja and demanded freedom for the #RevolutionNow leader Sowore.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Punch; Cable (Nigeria)
56	12/5/19	On 5 December 2019, a suspected thief was burnt to death by a mob in Yenagoa.	Yenagoa	Bayelsa	1	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Mob violence	ACLED	Punch
57	12/5/19	On 5 Dec 2019, Fulani and Hausa militias clashed at Bodala Fulani settlement in Guri LGA over a misunderstanding. One person was killed.	Guri	Jigawa	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Armed clash	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
58	12/5/19	Man 27 kills Fulani herder for destroying his crops	Bosso	Niger	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant		NST	https://www.evernote.com/1/AV1EFw7_AE0V1a018a3
59	12/5/19	Motorcyclist killed in Jigawa for causing cow's injury	Guri	Jigawa	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/1/AV1EFw7_AE0V1a018a3
60	12/6/19	Boko Haram set ablaze rice farmlands around Konduga city destroying the produce of local farmers.	Konduga	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Looting/property destruction	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
61	12/6/19	CSOs demonstrated in Abuja and demanded the dissolution of the Senate's Committee on Niger Delta.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	New Telegraph
62	12/6/19	Two catholic priests were abducted by unidentified gunmen on the Benin-Owo Highway at Elegbeka in Ose LGA	Ifon	Ondo	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Abduction/forced disappearance	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
63	12/6/19	Private security forces at the Federal Court in Ikoyi attacked a group of LAGESC officers who conducted an operation against street hawkers near court premises. The attack several members of LAGESC were injured.	Ikoyi	Lagos	0	Government / Police / Army	Attack	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Punch
64	12/6/19	On 6 Dec 2019, group of demonstrators gathered at Federal Court in Abuja and demanded prosecution of #RevolutionNow leader Sowore.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
65	12/6/19	Gunmen abduct two Catholic priests in Ondo	Ose	Ondo	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/1/AV1dR66AKNBbUfA61EfyYmF1UBJm8Fw
66	12/7/19	Police intervened during a protest/gathering, as people had discovered dead corpses in a river in Chokoche. After intervention, new riots erupter during which 6 people died.	Chokoche	Rivers	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Excessive force against protesters	ACLED	Punch; Nigeria Herald; Sun (Nigeria)
67	12/7/19	On 7 December 2019, unidentified gunmen shot and killed a person at a polling unit in Ekiti during an attempt to snatch ballot boxes. Four other people sustained gunshot wounds.	Ikere	Ekiti	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Attack	ACLED	Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
68	12/7/19	On 7 December 2019, unidentified gunmen shot and killed a person at a polling unit in Ekiti during an attempt to snatch ballot boxes. Four other people sustained gunshot wounds.	Ikere	Ekiti	1	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Attack	ACLED	Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
69	12/7/19	On 7 December 2019, residents of Lekki demonstrated against the proposed location of a school in the community.	Lekki	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria)
70	12/7/19	On 7 December 2019, the Women at Risk International Foundation organized an advocacy march to protest against Gender Based Violence, in Lagos (Lagos Island).	Lagos	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	This Day (Nigeria)
71	12/7/19	On 7 December 2019, a Fulani militia killed a farmer in Imala community in a dispute over grazing land.	Imala	Ogun	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
72	12/7/19	One Killed As Ekiti Conducts LG Poll	Ikere	Ekiti	1	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups		NST	https://www.evernote.com/1/AV1dR66AKNBbUfA61EfyYmF1UBJm8Fw
73	12/7/19	B'Haram explosive kills major	Marte	Borno	1	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda		NST	https://www.evernote.com/1/AV1dR66AKNBbUfA61EfyYmF1UBJm8Fw
74	12/8/19	On 8 Dec 2019, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted clearance operations against BH camps in Mantari (Bama), Malam Masari and Gabchari villages in Bama LGA. One BH fighter was killed (Malam Masari) and 31 abducted civilians rescued.	Gabchari	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
75	12/8/19	On 8 Dec 2019, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted clearance operations against BH camps in Mantari (Bama), Malam Masari and Gabchari villages in Bama LGA. One BH fighter was killed (Malam Masari) and 31 abducted civilians rescued.	Malam Masari	Borno	0	Government / Police / Army	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
76	12/8/19	On 8 Dec 2019, Nigerian Armed Forces ambushed Boko Haram in Darel Jamel and killed one BH fighters. Several others escaped with injuries.	Darel Jamel	Borno	1	Government / Police / Army	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
77	12/8/19	On 8 Dec 2019, Nigerian Armed Forces encountered Boko Haram and got engaged in a battle during clearance operations around Cross Kauwa. BH withdrew and two BH fighters were arrested.	Cross Kauwa	Borno	0	Government / Police / Army	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
78	12/8/19	On 8 Dec 2019, Nigerian Armed Forces encountered Boko Haram and got engaged in a battle during clearance operations around Cross Kauwa. BH withdrew and two BH fighters were arrested.	Cross Kauwa	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
79	12/8/19	On 8 Dec 2019, Boko Haram attempted to overrun a position of the Nigerian Armed Forces at Limankara but got repelled. Three BH fighters were killed.	Limankara	Borno	3	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
80	12/8/19	On 8 December 2019 (or around), unidentified gunmen abducted civilians on the Abuja-Abaji road in Abaji. Among them members of the APC. An APC presidential aspirant escaped from the scene.	Abaji	FCT	0	Bandits	Abduction/forced disappearance	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)

#	Title	Title	Community	State	Deaths	Primary Actor Code	Primary Weapons	Data set	Source 1
81	12/8/19	On 8 December 2019 (or around), Nigerian Armed Forces conducted clearance operations against Boko Haram camps in Mantari (coded as Bama), Malam Masari and Gabchari villages in Bama LGA. One BH fighter was killed (coded as Malam Masari) and 31 abducted civilians rescued.	Bama	Borno	1	Government / Police / Army	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
82	12/8/19	On 8 Dec 2019, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted patrols in Malam Fatori area and clashed with BH. One BH fighter was killed and ammunition seized. Several others escaped with injuries.	Malam Fatori	Borno	1	Government / Police / Army	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
83	12/8/19	On 8 Dec 2019, BH IS published a video showing execution of two soldiers and one police officer in Borno state. Victims are believed to be part of group kidnapped in previous week in Maiduguri.	Maiduguri	Borno	3	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Attack	ACLED	Punch; Amaq
84	12/8/19	On 8 December 2019 (or around), a patrol of Nigerian Armed Forces was hit by an IED planted by Boko Haram at Marte. Three soldiers were killed.	Marte	Borno	3	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Remote explosive/landmine/IED	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
85	12/8/19	Kaduna militia attacked a football match in Zumuruk in Kaura LGA (no location found, coded as Kagoro) and killed four civilians. Four others were injured.	Kagoro	Kaduna	4	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Attack	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
86	12/8/19	Assailants attack Maersk MD, stab wife to death at Ikou residence	Eti-Osa	Lagos	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAYKfzCR66wDnS45nDR
87	12/8/19	Gunmen kill five football fans in Kaduna attack	Kaura	Kaduna	5	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY3e1u5nR11467_FuH
88	12/8/19	ISWAP Kills Two Soldiers, Policeman, Threatens Army In New Video	Borno	3	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAYK0h4d1X09P6fo	
89	12/8/19	In fresh attack, gunmen kill at least 10 in Rivers	Etche	Rivers	10	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAYKvR3473H8F14nFa
90	12/8/19	Kidnappers open fire on road users in Abuja, kill 4, police kill 3 kidnappers	Kwali	FCT	7	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
91	12/9/19	Youth from the Niger Delta demonstrated in Abuja and urged President Buhari to inaugurate the Niger Delta Development Commission NDDC board.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
92	12/9/19	On 9 December 2019, demonstrators gathered at the French embassy in Lagos and blamed France for the support of terrorism in Africa.	Lagos	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
93	12/9/19	On 9 Dec 2019, gunmen abducted Director of Litigation, Ministry of Justice in Adamawa State	Yola	Adamawa	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Abduction/forced disappearance	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
94	12/9/19	On 9 Dec 2019, Boko Haram attacked Damboa and engaged in battle with Nigerian Armed Forces on two consecutive days. NAF repelled attack and many killed BH fighters were reported. Number of fatalities coded as 10 and split of both days.	Damboa	Borno	5	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
95	12/9/19	Gunmen Kidnap Justice Ministry Director, School Principal, Three Officers In Adamawa	Yola North	Adamawa	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
96	12/9/19	Bandits kidnap 2 expatriates, 6 others in Niger	Shiroro	Niger	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
97	12/9/19	500-level Rivers varsity law student stabbed to death	Port Harcourt	Rivers	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
98	12/10/19	On 10 Dec 2019, Nigerian air force conducted airstrikes against a Boko Haram IS camp at Garin Maloma near Sambisa Forest and killed an unreported number of BH IS fighters. Unknown number of fatalities	Sambisa Forest	Borno	3	Government / Police / Army	Air/drone strike	ACLED	Punch; Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
99	12/10/19	On 10 December 2019, Nigerian Air force conducted airstrikes against a Boko Haram IS camp at Parisu (approximate position) and killed several BH IS	Parisu	Borno	3	Government / Police / Army	Air/drone strike	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
100	12/10/19	On 10 Dec 2019, flood victims demonstrated against the closure of IDP camps in Asaba and demanded compensation for flood losses	Asaba	Delta	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
101	12/10/19	On 10 Dec 2019, police officers on duty allegedly killed a resident of Ipokia by beating the victim with their guns. Police sources denied any forms of	Ipokia	Ogun	1	Government / Police / Army	Attack	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
102	12/10/19	On 10 Dec 2019, BH attacked Damboa and got engaged in battle with Nigerian Armed Forces on two consecutive days. NAF repelled the attack and many killed BH fighters were reported. Number of fatalities coded as 10 and split both days.	Damboa	Borno	5	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
103	12/10/19	Gunmen kill Kogi varsity final year student	Dekina	Kogi	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
104	12/10/19	One dies in Ikorodu cult clash	Ikorodu	Lagos	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
105	12/10/19	One killed over land dispute in Benue	Oturkpo	Benue	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
106	12/10/19	Unknown persons kill 2 security guards in Benue	Makurdi	Benue	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
107	12/11/19	On 11 Dec 2019, Nigerian Air force conducted air strikes against Boko Haram camps at Kokiwa, near Sambisa Forest and Bula Korege. An unreported number	Sambisa Forest	Borno	3	Government / Police / Army	Air/drone strike	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria)
108	12/11/19	On 11 Dec 2019, Nigerian Air force conducted air strikes against Boko Haram camps at Kokiwa and Bula Korege. An unreported number of BH fighters were killed. Number of fatalities coded as 3	Bula Korege	Borno	3	Government / Police / Army	Air/drone strike	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Punch
109	12/11/19	On 11 December 2019, youth from Baki LGA gathered in Calabar at the Governor's office and demonstrated against political exclusion and political thuggery	Calabar	Cross River	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
110	12/11/19	On 11 Dec 2019, residents of Ipokia demonstrated against killing of a civilian by police forces on previous day.	Ipokia	Ogun	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
111	12/11/19	On 11 December 2019, electricity workers under the umbrella of NUC in Abuja demonstrated over the non-payment of salaries and pensions.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
112	12/11/19	EYEWITNESS: 2 corpses (possibly belonging to the perpetrators).	Miango Bassa	Plateau	1	Fulani Ethnic Militia (Nigeria)		ICON	West of Jos, North West of Miango.
113	12/11/19	EYEWITNESS: Attack to two villages resulting in 4 people being killed.	Miango Bassa	Plateau	2	Fulani Ethnic Militia (Nigeria)		ICON	According to the note by the documenter: Miango Chawai road.
114	12/11/19	Air Strikes Kill 30 Insurgents as NAF Launches Operation Rattle Snake in North-east	Gwoza	Borno	30	Government / Police / Army		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
115	12/11/19	Gunmen kill Anambra vigilante leader, two others	AwkaSout	Anambra	3	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAYKfzCR66wDnS45nDR
116	12/11/19	SARS officer allegedly kills fruit seller in Abia	Umuhia South	Abia	1	Government / Police / Army		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
117	12/11/19	Soldiers kill robbery suspects in Aba	Aba North	Abia	3	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
118	12/11/19	Edo vigilantes kill herdsmen in shootout	EsanWest	Edo	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
119	12/11/19	Suspected robbers kill man in Makurdi	Makurdi	Benue	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
120	12/11/19	Troop engage suspected armed robbers in gun fight to recover stolen property	Katsina (Benue)	Benue	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1354013dnl1ra5wT
121	12/12/19	On 12 December 2019, pensioners demonstrated in Benin City and expressed their support for the re-election of the state governor.	Benin City	Edo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
122	12/12/19	On 12 December 2019 (or around), demonstrators gathered at the French embassy in Abuja and blamed France for the support of terrorism in Africa.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Legit

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316	1/11/20	MUJIF, NAF kill ISWAP commanders in Lake Chad region	Tunbun Sabon, Kwalaram	Borno	15	Government / Police / Army	Bomb	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
317	1/11/20	Gunmen abduct APC scribe in Abuja, demand N10m ransom	Abuja	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel			NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
318	1/11/20	Gunmen kidnap assembly man's wife in Jigawa	Jigawa	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel			NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
319	1/11/20	Boko Haram militants kill four, kidnap four in Chad		Borno	4	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda		NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
320	1/12/20	On 12 January 2020, youth of Abua demonstrated over unemployment, cultism and oil bunkering in their	Abua/Odual	Rivers	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
321	1/12/20	On 12 Jan 2020, youth of Sobe killed a Fulani who killed of a child in the village earlier	Owan West	Edo	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
322	1/12/20	On 12 January 2020, Fulani militias killed a 11 year old Sobe resident who was on search for fire wood.	Owan West	Edo	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
323	1/12/20	On 12 January 2020 (or around), Nigerian Army clashed with pirates at Obagira in Awoye community in an operation to rescue abducted expatriates. 4 soldiers were killed in the battle.	Ilaje	Ondo	4	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
324	1/12/20	On 12 January 2020, Boko Haram attacked Gajiram, killing 11 residents and injured 20	Nganzai	Borno	11	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Attack	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
325	1/12/20	2 killed in farmers, herders clash in Edo	Sobe	Edo	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Other	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
326	1/12/20	Gunmen kill SARS operative controlling traffic in	Mgbushi	Rivers	1	Government / Police / Army	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
327	1/13/20	On Jan 2020, beneficiaries of Youth Employment and Social Support Operation demonstrated in Oshogbo over non-payment of their stipends.	Osoybo	Osun	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Guardian (Nigeria)
328	1/13/20	Residents of Games village/Surulere demonstrated over acquisition of communities sewage treatment plant by private owner	Mushin	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Nigeria Herald
329	1/13/20	On 13 Jan 2020, customers of Enugu Electricity Distribution Company demonstrated in Onagba/Onitsha over the plans to replace prepaid metering with estimated billing.	Onitsha North	Anambra	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
330	1/13/20	On 13 January 2020, unidentified gunmen kidnapped the district head of Karshi in the town.	Rogo	Kano	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Abduction/forced	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
331	1/13/20	On 13 Jan 2020, about 200 residents of Okobaba demonstrated at the Lagos House of Assembly against demolition of their offices and houses.	Lagos Island	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria)
332	1/13/20	Police kill two suspected armed robbers in Anambra	Anambra	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1	
333	1/13/20	Gunmen abduct two teachers in Edo	Avbiosi	Edo	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
334	1/13/20	Gunmen abduct two in Osun	Alamon	Osun	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
335	1/13/20	District head abducted in Kano	Karshi	Kano	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
336	1/13/20	15-yr-old herder killed in Kaduna village	Kaduna	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant		NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1	
337	1/13/20	District head abducted in Kano	Kano	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel		NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1	
338	1/14/20	On 14 Jan 2020, staff of Federal Polytechnic under the umbrella of ASUP demonstrated in Bida over the plans to sack workers	Bida	Niger	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	New Telegraph
339	1/14/20	On 14 January 2020, members of IM demonstrated in Abuja and demanded the release of their leader.	Abuja Municipal	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Excessive force against	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
340	1/14/20	On 14 Jan 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Babban Rafi village in Gummi LGA (no location found, coded as Gummi). Reports on fatalities range from 14 to 29. Fatalities coded as 14	Gummi	Zamfara	29	Bandits	Attack	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
341	1/14/20	On 14 January 2020, unidentified gunmen abducted and killed a radio journalist in Yola.	Yola North	Adamawa	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Attack	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
342	1/14/20	On 14 January 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Makosa in Zurmi LGA (no location found, coded as Zurmi) and killed 2 health workers at the local health center. 2 others were injured.	Zurmi	Zamfara	2	Bandits	Attack	ACLED	Premium Times (Nigeria)
343	1/14/20	On 14 Jan 2020, residents of Obeagu demonstrated in their community and marched to show their support for the State Governor and his plans for a second term.	Awgu	Enugu	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
344	1/14/20	On 14 January 2020, Boko Haram attacked Ngulde and forced residents to flee.	Askira/Uba	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Attack	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
345	1/14/20	Five Shiite members shot in clash with police over EL-	FCT	0	Government / Police / Army	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1	
346	1/14/20	30 killed, 100 kidnapped as gunmen attack Emir of Potiskum	Maraban Jos	Kaduna	30	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
347	1/14/20	Gunmen kill two health workers, injure two others	Makosa	Zamfara	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
348	1/14/20	Bandits kill 29 in Zamfara village	Babban Rafi	Zamfara	29	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
349	1/14/20	Pirates kill four in Ondo	Gbagira	Ondo	4	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Other	NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
350	1/14/20	30 killed, 100 kidnapped as gunmen attack Emir of Potiskum		Adamawa	30	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists		NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
351	1/14/20	Gunmen kill two health workers, injure two others		Zamfara	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists		NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
352	1/14/20	Bandits kill 29 in Zamfara village		Zamfara	29	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists		NST	https://www.evernote.com/AY1448A8hE1Ead21a1
353	1/15/20	On 15 Jan 2020, youth from Ijare chased away Fulanis from their community for the alleged destruction of farmland.	Ifedore	Ondo	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Attack	ACLED	Legit
354	1/15/20	On 15 Jan 2020, youth from Ijare chased away Fulanis from their community for the alleged destruction of farmland.	Ifedore	Ondo	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Legit
355	1/15/20	On 15 January 2020, the Emir of Potiskum was attacked on the Kaduna-Zaria highway at Fandatio village (no location found, coded as Kaduna). 4 of his aides and 2 civilians were killed.	Kaduna North	Kaduna	6	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Attack	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria)
356	1/15/20	On 15 Jan 2020, unidentified gunmen raided home of the Director-General of PDP Governors' Forum in Abuja and fired gunshots.	Abuja Municipal	FCT	0	Bandits	Attack	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
357	1/15/20	On 15 January 2020, Boko Haram attacked a military post in Auno and killed 4 soldiers of the Nigerian	Konduga	Borno	4	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	AFP
358	1/15/20	On 15 Jan 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Zongoro and Masuku and the following villages in Shiroro LGA: Magami, Gungu (no locations found, coded as Shiroro). 6 people abducted in attacks	Shiroro	Niger	0	Bandits	Attack	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
359	1/15/20	On 15 Jan 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Zongoro and Masuku and the following villages in Shiroro LGA: Magami, Gungu (no locations found, coded as Shiroro). 6 people abducted in attacks	Shiroro	Niger	0	Bandits	Attack	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
360	1/15/20	On 15 Jan 2020, youth in Uguwati in Ukwa West LGA opposed the sale of their land to a project developer during a meeting in the community. The youth staged a demonstration that got rowdy and police forces fired gunshots to control the crowd. 1 youth was killed and 3 were injured.	Ukwa West	Abia	1	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Violent demonstration	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
361	1/15/20	On 15 Jan 2020, gunmen attacked Zongoro and Masuku and the following villages in Shiroro LGA: Magami,	Shiroro	Niger	0	Bandits	Attack	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
362	1/15/20	On 15 January 2020, members of the NYSC demonstrated in Abuja over the regulation to wear skirts instead of trousers.	Abuja Municipal	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)

Table with columns: #, Title, Title, Community, State, Deaths, Primary Actor Code, Primary Weapons, Data set, Source 1. Rows include incidents such as 'On 15 Jan 2020, a group of youth demonstrated at the Imo state house...', 'On 15 Jan 2020, youth of Ikot Abasi LGA demonstrated at the Ibom Power Plant...', 'On 15 Jan 2020, residents of Itobe demonstrated against imposition of a women as traditional leader.', etc.

#	Title	Title	Community	State	Deaths	Primary Actor Code	Primary Weapons	Data set	Source 1
472	1/25/20	On 25 January 2020, residents of Igbanke (Orhionmwon LGA, Edo) demonstrated over the recent destruction of their crops by Fulani militias.	Igbanke	Edo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	New Telegraph; Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria)
473	1/25/20	On 25 January 2020, suspected Fulani militias killed a farmer in Owan (Ovia North East LGA, Edo).	Owan	Edo	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Nigeria Punch
474	1/25/20	On 25 Jan 2020, Fulani militias killed a police officer in Owan (Ovia North East LGA, Edo) who was called to scene of previous killing of a farmer.	Owan	Edo	1	Government / Police / Army	Armed clash	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria); New Telegraph
475	1/25/20	On 25 Jan 2020, Nigerian Air force conducted air strikes against a BH IS camp in Bula Bello at Sambisa Forest (Gwoza LGA, Borno) and killed an unreported number of BH IS fighters.	Sambisa Forest	Borno	10	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Air/drone strike	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
476	1/25/20	Four suspected Fulani herdsmen found dead in Nsukka communities	Nsukka	Enugu	4	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists		NST	https://www.evernote.com/l/AYKRMSgD50pAJYKPG10noNMSM5-aX4iids
477	1/26/20	On 26 January 2020, two rival NURTW factions engaged in a street-fight in Ijesha (Surulere LGA, Lagos). 1 person was injured. Isizeem report	Ijesha-Tedo	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Mob violence	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
478	1/26/20	On 26 Jan 2020, a conflict over grazing in Pangri (Bali LGA, Taraba) resulted in a clash between Fulani militias and Pangri militias of the Tiv community. 3 people killed.	Pangri	Taraba	3	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
479	1/26/20	Boko Haram ambushed a convoy of Nigerian Armed Forces in Mainok area at Lambawa Forest. 1 soldier was killed, 2 soldiers injured and unreported number of BH fighters killed. Unknown number of fatalities.	Mainok	Borno	4	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
480	1/26/20	On 26 Jan 2020, two female suicide bombers attacked a mosque in Gwoza LGA, Borno. 2 civilians were killed and 12 sustained injuries from detonation.	Gwoza	Borno	4	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Suicide bomb	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
481	1/26/20	On 26 January 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Kwatas (Bokko LGA, Plateau) and killed 14 residents.	Kwatas	Plateau	14	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Sun; Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Daily Trust (Nigeria)
482	1/26/20	3 killed, property destroyed as Tiv, Fulani herdsmen clash in Taraba	Bali	Taraba	3	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists		NST	https://www.evernote.com/l/AY1U0e728mWXLDF-g4DFUy9L1MmnbUc_Y
483	1/26/20	Pregnant Woman, 16 Others Killed In Plateau Community Attack By Fulani Herdsmen	Bokkos	Plateau	17	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/l/AY1BANzTKREoYDd0lw9-gThaPsEgF09VQA
484	1/27/20	On 27 January 2020, residents staged a protest at the Creek Heaven Estate Ikota in Aja (Eti-Osa, Lagos) over their inability to benefit from their land.	Aja	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
485	1/27/20	On 27 January 2020, participants of the Kwara State Sports Festival in Ilorin (Borgu LGA, Niger) demonstrated over their accommodation and non-payment of allowances.	Ilorin	Niger	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
486	1/27/20	On 27 Jan 2020, PDP and APC members engaged in a street-fight in Ibadan North East LGA (Ibadan LGA) over an attempt of LGA chairman to resume their office after being sacked 8 months ago.	Ibadan	Oyo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Mob violence	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
487	1/27/20	On 27 Jan 2020, youth gathered in Jos (Jos North LGA, Plateau) to demonstrate against insecurity on roads and recent killing of a student by BH.	Jos	Plateau	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
488	1/27/20	PDP and APC members engaged in a street-fight in Ibadan North LGA (no location reported, coded as LGA capital Agodi) over an attempt of the LGA chairman to resume their office after being sacked 8 months ago.	Agodi	Oyo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Mob violence	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
489	1/27/20	On 27 January 2020, a mob killed a suspected murderer in Etiotiamo Nkporo (Ohafia LGA, Abia).	Etiotiamo	Abia	1	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Mob violence	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
490	1/27/20	Militias from Kwatas launched reprisal attacks on Fulani hamlets around Kwatas (Bokkos LGA, Plateau). Several houses and mosque were burnt.	Kwatas	Plateau	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
491	1/27/20	Militias from Kwatas launched reprisal attacks on Fulani hamlets around Kwatas (Bokkos LGA, Plateau). Several houses and mosque were burnt.	Kwatas	Plateau	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Attack	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
492	1/27/20	On 27 January 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Ruboi and Marish in the outskirts of Bokkos (Bokkos LGA, Plateau). 1 resident was killed.	Bokkos	Plateau	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Attack	ACLED	The Cable (Nigeria)
493	1/27/20	On 27 Jan 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked travelers on Ogbomoso - Ilorin Expressway at Ote (Asa LGA, Kwara) and killed a movie actor.	Ote Etile	Kwara	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
494	1/27/20	On 27 Jan 2020, members of a civil society group in Awka (Awka South LGA, Anambra) demonstrated over the billing system introduced by the Enugu Electricity Distribution Company (EEDC).	Awka	Anambra	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Guardian (Nigeria); Blueprint
495	1/27/20	Herders attack Hollywood actors, kill one	Ilorin South	Kwara	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/l/AY1DDxDbLctcxH9NXh4Kh13pxoKDs4vYIE
496	1/28/20	On 28 January 2020, Boko Haram killed 2 truck drivers sleeping at an un-manned security post outside Maiduguri (Maiduguri LGA, Borno).	Maiduguri	Borno	2	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Attack	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
497	1/28/20	On 28 January 2020, a civil society group demonstrated in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) and demanded the passage of the Electoral Act Amendment Bill.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
498	1/28/20	On 28 January 2020, participants of the Kwara State Sports Festival in Ilorin (Borgu LGA, Niger) demonstrated over their accommodation and non-payment of allowances.	Ilorin	Niger	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
499	1/28/20	On 28 Jan 2020, BH IS attacked Damasak (Mobbar LGA, Borno) and got repelled by NAF. Unreported number of BH IS fighters were killed. Unknown number of fatalities	Damasak	Borno	10	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
500	1/28/20	On 28 January 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked and killed a farmer around Oja Odan (Yewa North LGA, Ogun). Son of the victim was injured.	Oja Odan	Ogun	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
501	1/28/20	On 28 January 2020, Boko Haram attacked travelers on the Maiduguri-Damaturu road near Auno (Konduga LGA, Borno). 3 were killed with machetes and another person got injured.	Auno	Borno	3	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Attack	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
502	1/28/20	On 28 Jan 2020, militias from Sabon Bariki in Kwatas (Bokkos LGA, Plateau) clashed with Fulani militias. 4 people were killed and houses burnt.	Kwatas	Plateau	4	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
503	1/28/20	On 28 Jan 2020, unidentified gunmen killed member of the NYSC in Oshogbo (Osogbo LGA, Osun).	Oshogbo	Osun	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Attack	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Herald
504	1/28/20	On 28 Jan 2020, members of TUC and NLC demonstrated at State House in Yenagoa LGA, Bayelsa over non-payment of salaries and non-implementation of a revised salary structure.	Yenagoa	Bayelsa	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; New Telegraph; Daily Post (Nigeria)
505	1/28/20	Herdsmen kill Edo farmer, policeman, community protests	Ovia Nort	Edo	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/l/AY1WzYVhZ8Rnh7oYsL

#	Title	Title	Community	State	Deaths	Primary Actor Code	Primary Weapons	Data set	Source 1
506	1/29/20	On 29 Jan 2020, a group of physically-challenged people demonstrated in Ikeja (Ikeja LGA, Lagos) over refusal of a court of pay a judgement sum. Police attempted to disperse the crowd.	Ikeja	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Protest with intervention	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
507	1/29/20	On 29 January 2020, gunmen stormed the council building in Jobele (Afijio LGA, Oyo) and abducted the LGA chairman, when he was about to resume office. He was later rescued by police forces.	Jobele	Oyo	0	Bandits	Abduction/forced disappearance	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
508	1/29/20	On 29 January 2020, a group of lawyers demonstrated at the Plateau Police HQ in Jos (Jos North LGA, Plateau) over the detention of traditional leaders in connection with the incidents in Bokkos LGA.	Jos	Plateau	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
509	1/29/20	On 29 January 2020, citizens of Guinea demonstrated in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) against the plans to change the constitution in their home country.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
510	1/29/20	On 29 January 2020, residents of villages around Oja Odan (Yewa North LGA, Ogun) demonstrated in the town over the attacks of Fulani militias on their farms.	Oja Odan	Ogun	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
511	1/29/20	On 29 January 2020, residents of Akwete-Ndoki (Ukwa East LGA, Abia) demonstrated at the Rubber Research Institute and demanded employment at the institute.	Akwete	Abia	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
512	1/29/20	On 29 Jan 2020, police forces destroyed an explosive device placed by unidentified actors at a hotel in Nsukka (Nsukka LGA, Enugu).	Nsukka	Enugu	0	Government / Police / Army	Disrupted weapons use	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
513	1/29/20	On 29 Jan 2020, police forces destroyed an explosive device placed by unidentified actors at a hotel in Nsukka (Nsukka LGA, Enugu).	Nsukka	Enugu	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Disrupted weapons use	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
514	1/29/20	On 29 January 2020, about 50 women demonstrated at the Government House in Abakaliki (Ebonyi LGA, Ebonyi) over the alleged confiscation of their mineral deposits.	Abakaliki	Ebonyi	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; New Telegraph; Daily Post (Nigeria)
515	1/29/20	On 29 January 2020, two rivaling factions in Akwu (Ankpa LGA, Kogi) clashed over chieftaincy on two consecutive days. 3 people were killed and houses burnt. Fatalities split between two events.	Akwu	Benue	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Armed clash	ACLED	Blueprint; Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
516	1/29/20	On 29 January 2020, two rivaling factions in Akwu (Ankpa LGA, Kogi) clashed over chieftaincy on two consecutive days. 3 people were killed and houses burnt. Fatalities split between two events.	Akwu	Benue	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Armed clash	ACLED	Blueprint; Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
517	1/29/20	On 29 January 2020, Iharev and Iparev Ethnic Militias clashed in Tyomu community (Makurdi LGA, Benue, no location found, coded as Makurdi) and burnt houses. Residents were forced to flee.	Makurdi	Benue	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Daily Leadership (Nigeria)
518	1/29/20	On 29 Jan 2020, Iharev and Iparev Ethnic Militias clashed in Tyomu community (Makurdi LGA, Benue) and burnt houses. Residents forced to flee.	Makurdi	Benue	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Daily Leadership (Nigeria)
519	1/29/20	On 29 January 2020, hundreds of students of the Delta State Polytechnic in Ozoro (Isoko North LGA, Delta) demonstrated at their campus over the conditions at their institution. [size=hundreds]	Ozoro	Delta	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	New Telegraph; Sun (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria)
520	1/30/20	On 30 January 2020 (or around), a human rights group demonstrated in Ijegan (Alimosho LGA, Lagos) over the ban of motorcycle taxis in the city. [size=no report]	Ijegan	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Champion
521	1/30/20	On 30 January 2020, Togolese in Lagos (Lagos LGA, Lagos) demonstrated over the changes in the constitution of their home country enabling a fourth term of the President.	Lagos	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
522	1/30/20	On 30 January 2020, two rivaling factions in Akwu (Ankpa LGA, Kogi) clashed over chieftaincy on two consecutive days. 3 people were killed and houses burnt. Fatalities split between two events.	Akwu	Benue	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Armed clash	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria); Blueprint
523	1/30/20	On 30 January 2020, two rivaling factions in Akwu (Ankpa LGA, Kogi) clashed over chieftaincy on two consecutive days. 3 people were killed and houses burnt. Fatalities split between two events.	Akwu	Benue	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Armed clash	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria); Blueprint
524	1/30/20	On 30 January 2020, members of the PDP in Owerri (Owerri LGA, Imo) demonstrated against the decision of the supreme court to remove the PDP governor of Imo state from office.	Owerri	Imo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Guardian (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
525	1/30/20	Suspected Bandits Kill Two Farmers In Taraba	Wukari	Taraba	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists		NSI	https://www.evernote.com/L/AYIN9850et9Cr68nZnNIq1u15Yc1Q58os
526	1/31/20	On 31 Jan 2020, police arrived at Federal Institute of Industrial Research Oshodi (Oshodi-Isolo LGA, Lagos) to end demonstration against their director over his academic record.	Oshodi	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Protest with intervention	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
527	1/31/20	On 31 Jan 2020, police arrived at Federal Institute of Industrial Research Oshodi (Oshodi-Isolo LGA, Lagos) to end demonstration against their director over his academic record.	Oshodi	Lagos	0	Government / Police / Army	Protest with intervention	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
528	1/31/20	On 31 January 2020, supporters of the PDP demonstrated at the UK and US embassy in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) and demanded justice and good governance in Nigeria	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
529	1/31/20	On 31 January 2020, unidentified gunmen abducted the district head of Gayari (Gummi LGA, Zamfara) and his son from Gayari.	Gayari	Zamfara	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Abduction/forced disappearance	ACLED	New Telegraph; Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
530	1/31/20	On 31 January 2020, unidentified gunmen abducted the district head of Gayari (Gummi LGA, Zamfara) and his son from Gayari.	Gayari	Zamfara	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Abduction/forced disappearance	ACLED	New Telegraph; Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
531	1/31/20	On 31 Jan 2020, moto taxi drivers in Ikeja (Ikeja LGA, Nigeria) demonstrated against plan to ban their operations in various parts of Lagos state.	Ikeja	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
532	1/31/20	Members of NANS / NAOS demonstrated at convocation ceremony of Olabisi Onabanjo Uni (OOU) in Ago-Iwoye (Obafemi-Owode LGA, Ogun) over appointment of State Commissioner for Education, Science & Tech.	Iwoye	Ogun	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Peaceful protest	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
533	1/31/20	On 31 Jan 2020, two suicide bombers (BH?) killed 3 civilians at Islamic school in Maiduguri (Maiduguri LGA, Borno). Several reported injured. Fatalities range from 3 to 5 plus 2 suicide bombers.	Maiduguri	Borno	5	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Suicide bomb	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Post (Nigeria)
534	1/31/20	On 31 Jan 2020, two suicide bombers (BH?) killed 3 civilians at Islamic school in Maiduguri (Maiduguri LGA, Borno). Several reported injured. Fatalities range from 3 to 5 plus 2 suicide bombers.	Maiduguri	Borno	5	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society Groups	Suicide bomb	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Post (Nigeria)
535	2/1/20	Boko Haram attacked a military position in Askira LGA (Borno) and got repelled by Nigerian Armed Forces.	Askira	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
536	2/1/20	On 1 Feb 20, Boko Haram attacked a military position in Askira LGA (Borno) and got repelled by Nigerian Armed Forces.	Askira	Borno	0	Government / Police / Army	Armed clash	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)

#	Title	Title	Community	State	Deaths	Primary Actor Code	Primary Weapons	Data set	Source 1
667	2/27/20	Police kill 17 bandits, recover 189 rusted animals in Katsina; 4 civilians killed by bandits	Kankara	Katsina	21	Bandits	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1GwDn95H86p6Czu8dJqBBeuti9v0u04
668	2/27/20	Air force kills, destroy terrorist facilities in Sambisa forest	Gwoza	Borno	10	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Bomb	NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1PVGSR4dNHv51u72yW2u0a04-sX5wvLYZ
669	2/27/20	Gunmen Kill Popular Businessman In Ondo	Ondo West	Ondo	1	Bandits	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1NwL5hMG78h5TshR0LTKvt6i-u3w80
670	2/27/20	25 Boko Haram commanders, chief judge killed, terrorists in disarray	Kukawa	Borno	25	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Bomb	NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1tKmqY1ihEY1mhHGQl3P_m_3w_6WfNNA
671	2/29/20	Boko Haram kill 10 in northeast Nigerian village	Askira/U	Borno	10	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAYKx001b219B01zxHR2-Lb291qWnkYvZnhU/
672	3/1/20	Bandits kill 51 in Kaduna	Igabi	Kaduna	51	Bandits	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1tKMTs1T2Jh1q04f-18NA2w7Hoe100E/
673	3/1/20	Bandits strike in Zamfara, kill village head, one other	Maru	Zamfara	2	Bandits	Gun	NST	https://www.evernote.com/LAY1o130KfihAKof29483PbXlwzoq7G5n0w/
674	2-Mar-20	Fighters were killed and two NAF soldiers injured during two days of fighting. Fatalities split between two events.	Baga	Borno	1	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Battles / Armed	ACLEO	Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
675	2-Mar-20	On 2 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Bagwai (Bagwai LGA, Kano), looted shops, killed two residents and injured another one.	Bagwai	Kano	2	Bandits	Violence against	ACLEO	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Blueprint; Nigeria Punch; Guardian; Vanguard (Nigeria)
676	2-Mar-20	On 2 March 2020, traders in Amuwo (Amuwo-Odofin LGA, Lagos) demonstrated over the demolition of their market by the Lagos State Task Force.	Amuwo	Lagos	0	Government / Police / Army	Protests	ACLEO	Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
677	3-Mar-20	Unidentified gunmen attacked a police team at a night club in Eket (Udu LGA, Delta), killing two police officers and a civilian. The gunmen stole rifles from the police team.	Eket	Delta	3	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Armed	ACLEO	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria)
678	3-Mar-20	On 3 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Matsirga in the Madakiya area (Zangon Katf LGA, Kaduna) and killed 2 residents.	Madakiya	Kaduna	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence against	ACLEO	Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
679	3-Mar-20	On 3 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Waya (Kwande LGA, Benue) and killed 4 residents. The community was forced to flee.	Waya	Benue	4	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence against	ACLEO	Sun (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
680	3-Mar-20	On 3 March 2020, no fatalities were reported when Boko Haram attacked the village of Bwalakila (Chibok, Borno).	Bwalakila Bil	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Violence against	ACLEO	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
681	3-Mar-20	On 3 March 2020, over a hundred academic staff members of the Akwa Ibom State University in Ikot Akpaden (Mkpat Enin LGA, Akwa Ibom) demonstrated over the demolition of their market by the Lagos State Task Force.	Ikot Akpaden	Akwa Ibom	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society	Protests	ACLEO	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
682	3-Mar-20	On 3 March 2020, teaching staff of the Obafemi Awolowo University demonstrated at the Senate in Ile-Ife (Ife Central LGA, Osun) over their removal from the institution's payroll. [size=no report]	Ile-Ife	Osun	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society	Protests	ACLEO	Nigeria Punch
683	3-Mar-20	On 3 March 2020, hundreds of women demonstrated in Warri (Warri South LGA, Delta) over the vandalism of power transformers in their community.	Warri	Delta	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society	Protests	ACLEO	Sun (Nigeria)
684	3-Mar-20	Members of IMN demonstrated in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) and demanded the release of their leader.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society	Protests	ACLEO	Sun (Nigeria)
685	4-Mar-20	Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes against a camp of Boko Haram at Bararam Gana in the Sambisa Forest (Bama LGA, Borno). Structures were destroyed	Gana	Borno	10	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLEO	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
686	4-Mar-20	On 4 March 2020, Boko Haram attacked a military post in Damboa (Damboa LGA, Borno) and were repelled by Nigerian Armed Forces. Six soldiers, four police officers, two members of a government-backed militia and two civilians were killed. 10 BH fighters were also killed.	Dambo	Borno	33	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Battles / Armed	ACLEO	The Cable (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Premium Times (Nigeria); Daily Champion; Guardian; AFP; Nigeria Punch; Guardian (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
687	4-Mar-20	On 4 March 2020, Boko Haram burnt houses and clashed with police during an attack on Dapchi (Busari LGA, Yobe).	Dapchi	Yobe	8	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic State / Al-Qaeda	Battles / Armed	ACLEO	Sun (Nigeria)
688	4-Mar-20	On 4 March 2020, unidentified cult militias clashed in Umuchima (Owerri West, Imo). 3 people were killed.	Umuchima	Imo	3	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Armed	ACLEO	Sun (Nigeria)
689	4-Mar-20	On 4 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias killed 3 people and abducted 7 in Issele-Azagba (Aniocha North LGA, Delta).	Issele-Azagba	Delta	3	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence against	ACLEO	Nigeria Punch
690	4-Mar-20	On 4 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Sansan (Dambatta LGA, Kano) and killed 3 residents.	Sansan	Kano	3	Bandits	Violence against	ACLEO	Nigeria Punch
691	4-Mar-20	On 4 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked civilians in Okigwe LGA (Imo), killing an unknown number of people. Unknown number of fatalities	Okigwi	Imo	3	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence against	ACLEO	Daily Post (Nigeria)
692	4-Mar-20	On 4 March 2020, hundreds of Muslim youth demonstrated in Kano (Kano LGA, Kano) over an alleged religious festival.	Kano	Kano	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Protests	ACLEO	Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
693	4-Mar-20	On 4 March 2020, women's groups demonstrated in Calabar (Calabar LGA, Cross River) over the rejected collection of a development fee by the state government.	Calabar	Cross River	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society	Protests	ACLEO	Daily Post (Nigeria)
694	5-Mar-20	On 5 March 2020, three Zamfara state councilors were abducted by unknown gunmen on their way to Gusau (Gusau LGA, Zamfara).	Gusau	Zamfara	0	Bandits	Violence against	ACLEO	Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
695	5-Mar-20	On 5 March 2020, Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes against a camp of Boko Haram in Alafa (Gwoza LGA, Borno). Structures were destroyed and BH	Alafa	Borno	10	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLEO	Vanguard (Nigeria); Legit; Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
696	5-Mar-20	On 5 March 2020, residents of Okoria demonstrated in Yenagoa (Yenagoa LGA, Bayelsa) over their forceful eviction by local forces.	Yenagoa	Bayelsa	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society	Protests	ACLEO	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Guardian (Nigeria)
697	5-Mar-20	On 5 March 2020, workers and students of the Federal Polytechnic in Ado Ekiti (Ado Ekiti LGA, Ekiti) demonstrated over a damaged bridge on the main road	Ado-Ekiti	Ekiti	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Society	Protests	ACLEO	Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Guardian (Nigeria)
698	5-Mar-20	Suspected Fulani militias attacked Mbanjar in the Mbawa ward of Guma LGA (Benue), looted the village, raped women and attacked the district head.	Mbawa	Adamawa	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence against	ACLEO	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
699	6-Mar-20	On 6 March 2020, Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes against Boko Haram at Bula Korege (Gwoza LGA, Borno). Structures were destroyed and BH fighters	Bula Korege	Borno	10	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLEO	Guardian (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
700	7-Mar-20	On 7 March 2020, armed Itsekiri and Bini youth militias clashed in Ologbo (Ikpoba-Okha LGA, Edo) over the collection of a development fee by the youth. 2 people were killed.	Ologbo	Edo	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Armed	ACLEO	Daily Leadership (Nigeria)
701	7-Mar-20	On 7 March 2020, a former governorship candidate of the PDP was abducted, and later killed, by suspected Boko Haram fighters in Jos (Jos North LGA, Plateau) over the collection of a development fee by the state government.	Port Harcourt	Rivers	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence against	ACLEO	Guardian (Nigeria)
702	7-Mar-20	On 7 March 2020, police officers demonstrated in Jos (Jos North LGA, Plateau) over the collection of a development fee by the state government.	Jos	Plateau	0	Government / Police / Army	Protests	ACLEO	Nigeria Punch; The Cable (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)

#	Title	Title	Community	State	Deaths	Primary Actor Code	Primary Weapons	Data set	Source 1
703	8-Mar-20	On 8 March 2020, Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes against a camp of Boko Haram at Kadi Wanzama in Sambisa Forest. Structures were destroyed and BH fighters killed. Unknown number of fatalities	Sambisa Fores	Borno	10	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLED	Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
704	8-Mar-20	On 8 March 2020, Nigerian Armed Forces clashed with suspected Fulani militias in Tara (Sabon Birni LGA,	B	Sokoto	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Nigeria
705	8-Mar-20	On 8 March 2020, suspected Yan Sakai militias attacked Yarkatsina in Bungudu LGA (Zamfara) and killed 8 residents.	Bungudu	Zamfara	8	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Trust (Nigeria)
706	8-Mar-20	On 8 March 2020, over 50000 members of the Catholic church demonstrated in Awka (Awka South LGA, Anambra) against violence and killings in Nigeria.	Awka	Anambra	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
707	9-Mar-20	9 March 2020, an APC chieftain was abducted by unidentified gunmen in Aladja (Warri South West LGA).	Aladja Omia	Delta	0	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
708	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020, Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes against a camp of Boko Haram at Bukar Meram	Bukar Meram	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Explosions/R	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Post (Nigeria);
709	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020, suspected Fulani invaded a plot of land in Yenagoa (Yenagoa LGA, Bayelsa) and fought with a police officer. In the process, a gunshot was accidentally shot by the officer and injured him.	Yenagoa	Bayelsa	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
710	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020, unidentified gunmen killed an official of the Benue state-organised vigilante group in Makurdi (Makurdi LGA, Benue).	Makurdi	Benue	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
711	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Gidan Shikkau, Gidan Tsamiya and Kajiji in Shagari LGA (Sokoto), killed 1 resident and abducted 6. One fatality split across two events.	Kajiji	Sokoto	0	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); This Day (Nigeria)
712	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020, 9 members of a state-supported vigilante militia in Ofabo (Ofu LGA, Kogi) tortured a suspected robber to death.	Gwolawo	Kogi	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
713	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Gidan Shikkau, Gidan Tsamiya and Kajiji in Shagari LGA (Sokoto), killed 1 resident and abducted 6. One fatality split across two events.	Shagari	Sokoto	1	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); This Day (Nigeria)
714	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020, commercial bus drivers protested in Asaba (Oshimili South LGA, Delta) against a levy imposed by the neighbouring city of Onitsha for	Asaba	Delta	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria)
715	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020, commercial bus drivers in Ibadan (Ibadan North East LGA, Oyo) demonstrated over	Ibadan	Oyo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
716	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020, former Niger Delta militants demonstrated in Port Harcourt (Port Harcourt LGA, Rivers) over the failure of the Government to	Port Harcourt	Rivers	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Protests	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria)
717	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020 (or around), a civil society group demonstrated at the National Assembly in Abuja over	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Sahara Reporters
718	9-Mar-20	On 9 March 2020, youth of Ofabo (Ofu LGA, Kogi) burnt shops in the community to demonstrate against an earlier torture of a suspected robber by a state-supported vigilante militia. [size=no report]	Gwolawo	Kogi	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Riots / Viol	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
719	10-Mar-20	On 10 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias clashed with security forces (assumed police) when they attempted to attack Waya (Kwande LGA, Benue).	Waya	Benue	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
720	10-Mar-20	On 10 March 2020, an Agala community militia attacked Umuogudu Akpu Nabo (Ohaikwu LGA, Ebonyi), destroyed property and killed 14 residents. The attack is believed to be related to an ongoing boundary dispute between the two communities.	Ezangbo	Ebonyi	14	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Premium Times (Nigeria)
721	10-Mar-20	Suspected Fulani militias killed an off-duty private security guard in Ondo (Ondo East LGA,).	Ondo	Ondo	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
722	10-Mar-20	On 10 March 2020, a youth leader of Ukpiovin was attacked in Oghior (Udu LGA, Delta), following a peace meeting over an ongoing land dispute between Oghior and Ukpiovin communities.	Oghior	Delta	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
723	10-Mar-20	On 10 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Mahuta (Igabi LGA, Kaduna), killing one resident and abducting three others.	Igabi	Kaduna	1	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
724	10-Mar-20	On 10 March 2020, youths and students of Obudu (Obudu LGA, Cross River) attacked a police station in their community to free students that were detained. A police officer was shot and killed.	Obudu	Cross Ri	1	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
725	10-Mar-20	On 10 March 2020, youths of the PDP demonstrated at the party HQ in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) and demanded the expulsion of a high ranked party member over internal disagreements. [size=no report]	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria)
726	10-Mar-20	On 10 March 2020, residents of Dutse-Alhaji in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) barricaded a road with burning tyres to demonstrate against demolition exercises in the community. [size=no report]	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Viol	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria)
727	11-Mar-20	Mbaivar and Mbasombo ethnic militias clashed in Ikpayongo (Gwer East LGA, Benue) over the location of a burial in the area. The attack is believed to be related to an ongoing land dispute in community.	Ikpayongo	Benue	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria)
728	11-Mar-20	Violent clashes between Ukpiovin and Oghior community militias in Oghior (Udu LGA, Delta), were sparked by an attack on a Ukpiovin youth leader the previous day. Three people were killed and property	Oghior	Delta	3	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
729	11-Mar-20	On 11 March 2020, Nigerian Armed Forces, with support of the Air Force, clashed with Boko Haram at Gubio (Gubio LGA, Borno) and killed 7 BH fighters.	Gubio	Borno	7	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Guardian (Nigeria); Nigeria
730	11-Mar-20	On 11 March 2020, militias from Alla attacked Egba in the Agatu LGA (Benue) over the ownership of a fish pond in the community. 5 people were killed.	Bagagi	Benue	5	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
731	11-Mar-20	On 11 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Zangang Attakar in Kaura LGA (Kaduna), killing two residents and injuring another.	Kaura	Kaduna	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
732	11-Mar-20	On 11 March 2020, unidentified cult militias killed a student at the campus of the Benue State University in Makurdi (Makurdi LGA, Benue).	Makurdi	Benue	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
733	11-Mar-20	On 11 March 2020, lecturers of the University of Lagos (Lagos Island LGA, Lagos) demonstrated against the Pro-Chancellor and called for his removal.	Lagos	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Premium Times (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria)
734	11-Mar-20	On 11 March 2020, residents of Elele demonstrated in Benin City (Oredo LGA, Edo) over the non-payment of land compensation promised to the community.	Benin City	Edo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
735	11-Mar-20	On 11 March 2020, a civil society group demonstrated in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) and demanded the re-instatement of the former Director-General of the	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
736	12-Mar-20	On 12 March 2020, the Multi-National Joint Task Force carried out a joint air/artillery attack on a camp of Boko Haram IS at Lake Chad (assumed in the Monguno LGA, Borno). One of the key leaders of the group were	Monguno	Borno	10	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Explosions/R	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch

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737	12-Mar-20	On 12 March 2020, two rival factions of the PDP engaged in a street-fight over the conduct of a ward congress at the party HQ in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT).	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria)
738	12-Mar-20	Youths demonstrated at the Lagos State Secretariat in Alausa (Ikeja LGA, Lagos) over the establishment of a security network called Operation Amotekun that	Alausa	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); Vanguard
739	12-Mar-20	On 12 March 2020 (or around), a Christian organization demonstrated in Benin City (Oredo LGA,	Benin City	Edo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
740	13-Mar-20	On 13 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Katsira in Gusau LGA (Zamfara) and engaged in a gun battle with Yansakai militias. Reports on Yansakai fatalities range between 4 and 11.	Gusau	Zamfara	4	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Premium Times (Nigeria)
741	13-Mar-20	On 13 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Chongu in Guma LGA (Benue) and killed residents.	Chongu	Benue	3	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); New Telegraph
742	13-Mar-20	On 13 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Tyohebe in Guma LGA (Benue) and killed 2 residents. An unreported number of residents were injured.	Tyohebe	Benue	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); New Telegraph
743	13-Mar-20	On 13 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Tse Ayev in Guma LGA (Benue) and killed 5 residents. An unreported number of residents were injured.	Ayev	Benue	5	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Vanguard (Nigeria)
744	13-Mar-20	On 13 March 2020, 3 suspected robbers were lynched to death at the Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi (Makurdi LGA, Benue). [size=no report]	Makurdi	Benue	3	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
745	13-Mar-20	On 13 March 2020, health workers under the umbrella of NMA demonstrated in Calabar (Calabar LGA, Cross River) over the kidnapping of a colleagues' wife.	Calabar	Cross Ri	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
746	13-Mar-20	On 13 March 2020, athletes demonstrated at the Governor's Office in Alausa (Alausa LGA, Lagos) over unpaid allowances. [size=no report]	Alausa	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Nigerian Eye
747	14-Mar-20	On 14 March 2020, Vikings and Klan cult militias clashed in Okurikang (Odukpani LGA, Cross River) on two consecutive days. 5 people were injured and	Okurikang	Cross Ri	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
748	14-Mar-20	On 14 March 2020, thousands of women demonstrated in Jesse (Ethiopia West LGA, Delta) against Fulani militia attacks in the area as well as the self-	Idedaka-Jesse	Delta	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Protests	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
749	15-Mar-20	Vikings and Klan cult militias clashed in Okurikang (Odukpani LGA, Cross River) for the second consecutive day. 5 people were injured and houses, including the residence of the local chief, were burnt.	Okurikang	Cross Ri	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
750	15-Mar-20	On 15 March 2020, unidentified gunmen clashed with Nigerian Armed Forces, police and local vigilantes after launching an attack on Galadina (Shiroro LGA, Niger). 18 members of the security forces were reported missing and 4 injured. Fatalities unknown.	Gidan Galadina	Niger	0	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Nigeria Herald
751	15-Mar-20	On 15 March 2020, Boko Haram ambushed troops of the Nigerian Armed Forces near Banki (Bama LGA, Borno) and killed 6 soldiers.	Banki	Borno	6	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Legit; Desert Herald; AFP; Premium Times (Nigeria)
752	15-Mar-20	On 15 March 2020, Boko Haram attacked Ngururi community in the Alau area (Jere LGA, Borno), killing two residents and injuring five. Property was destroyed.	Alau	Borno	2	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
753	16-Mar-20	During the week of 16 Mar 2020, the Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against local militias in the Sunke and Bagega areas (Anka LGA, Zamfara). At least 30 militiamen were killed, camps destroyed and 22 kidnap victims rescued. An unknown number of	Bagega	Zamfara	15	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
754	16-Mar-20	On 16 March 2020, unidentified gunmen stormed a market at Birnin Tsoba in Birnin Magaji LGA (Zamfara), killing members of a local communal militia of Birnin Magaji LGA in the targeted attack. Information on fatalities range between 3 and 4.	Birnin Magaji	Zamfara	3	Bandits	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
755	16-Mar-20	During the week of 16 March 2020, the Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against local militias in the Sunke and Bagega areas (Anka LGA, Zamfara). At least 30 militiamen were killed, camps destroyed and 22 kidnap victims rescued. An unknown number of	Sunke	Zamfara	15	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria)
756	16-Mar-20	On 16 March 2020, over 30 elderly residents of Umuezogbe Aborji demonstrated in Oba (Idemili South LGA, Anambra) over the sale of their land.	Oba	Anambra	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
757	16-Mar-20	On 16 March 2020, staff demonstrated at the Uyo City Polytechnic (Uyo LGA, Akwa Ibom) over the non-payment of their salaries for 21 month. [size=no report]	Uyo	Akwa Ibo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	New Telegraph; Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria)
758	16-Mar-20	On 16 March 2020, street traders and youth threw stones at the Kaduna State Governor to demonstrate over the demolition of a market in Tudun-Wada neighborhood of Kaduna (Kaduna LGA, Kaduna). Police	Kaduna	Kaduna	0	Government / Police / Army	Riots / Viol	ACLED	Guardian (Nigeria)
759	17-Mar-20	On 17 March 2020, Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes at camps of Ansaru and bandits in Walawa, Yadi and Kuduru Hills (Giwa LGA, Kaduna). At least 5 Ansaru fighters and 12 gunmen were killed. Fatalities	Kuduru Hill	Kaduna	8	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Legit; This Day (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria); Legit
760	17-Mar-20	On 17 March 2020, Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes at camps of Ansaru and bandits in Walawa, Yadi and Kuduru Hills (Giwa LGA, Kaduna). At least 5 Ansaru fighters and 12 gunmen were killed. Fatalities split between two events.	Giwa	Kaduna	9	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Guardian (Nigeria)
761	17-Mar-20	On 17 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Kugosi and Kajari (Chikun LGA, Kaduna) and killed 3 residents. Fatalities split between 2 events.	Kugosi	Kaduna	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Guardian (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
762	17-Mar-20	On 17 March 2020, Zamfara militias attacked truck drivers on the road from Gusau to Dansadau (Maru LGA, Zamfara) and killed 3 people.	Dan Sadau	Zamfara	3	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Herald; Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Vanguard
763	17-Mar-20	On 17 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Kugosi and Kajari (Chikun LGA, Kaduna) and killed 3 residents. Fatalities split between 2 events.	Kajari	Kaduna	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Guardian (Nigeria)
764	17-Mar-20	On 17 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked the convoy of the former Former Governor of Kano State and PDP member in Kano (Kano LGA, Kano) and damaged vehicles.	Kano	Kano	0	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Herald
765	17-Mar-20	On 17 March 2020, Zamfara militias attacked Malele (Maru LGA, Zamfara) and killed 8 residents.	Malele	Zamfara	8	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Herald; Daily Trust (Nigeria);
766	17-Mar-20	On 17 March 2020, Zamfara militias attacked Babban Kwari in Maru LGA (Zamfara) and killed 5 residents.	Maru	Zamfara	5	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Guardian (Nigeria); Sun

#	Title	Title	Community	State	Deaths	Primary Actor Code	Primary Weapons	Data set	Source 1
767	17-Mar-20	On 17 March 2020, two rival groups of moto taxi drivers engaged in a street fight over the control of a taxi station in Illorin (Illorin East LGA, Kwara).	Illorin	Kwara	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Riots / Mob	ACLEd	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
768	17-Mar-20	On 17 March 2020, youths of six states in the South West gathered in Ado-Ekiti (Adi Ekiti LGA, Ekiti) and demonstrated against the formation of the Nigerian Security Network called Operation Amotekun.	Ado-Ekiti	Ekiti	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Protests	ACLEd	Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
769	18-Mar-20	On 18 March 2020, Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes against a meeting venue of Boko Haram IS in Alinwa in the Lake Chad area (assumed Kukawa LGA, Borno) and killed commanders and fighters of the group. Structures of the camp were destroyed. Unknown	Kukawa	Borno	10	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLEd	Daily Post (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria); Premium Times (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
770	18-Mar-20	On 18 March 2020, two rival cult militias clashed in Yenagoa (Yenagoa LGA, Bayelsa). 2 people were killed in the battle.	Yenagoa	Bayelsa	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Sun (Nigeria)
771	18-Mar-20	On 18 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Manini (Chikun LGA, Kaduna) and killed 2 residents.	Manini	Kaduna	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLEd	Nigeria Punch; Guardian (Nigeria)
772	18-Mar-20	On 18 March 2020, two rival transport unions engaged in a street fight in Onitsha (Onitsha LGA, Anambra)	Onitsha	Anambra	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Riots / Mob	ACLEd	Sun (Nigeria)
773	19-Mar-20	On 19 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Karo and Garangamawa in Dutsinma LGA (Katsina) and rustled cattle. Nigerian Armed Forces engaged them in clashes, resulting in one death among Fulani	Dutsin Ma	Katsina	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Inside Arewa (Nigeria)
774	19-Mar-20	On 19 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Karo and Garangamawa (Dutsinma LGA, Katsina) and rustled cattle. Nigerian Armed Forces engaged them in clashes, resulting in one death among Fulani	Garangamawa	Katsina	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Inside Arewa (Nigeria)
775	19-Mar-20	Nigerian Armed Forces clashed with local militias in the Gurbin Magaryo, Kuari and Garin Gado areas of Jibia LGA (Katsina). 24 militiamen were killed.	Jibia	Katsina	24	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); New Telegraph
776	19-Mar-20	On 19 March 2020 (or around), youth demonstrated at the HQ of the Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL) in Abuja	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLEd	Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria)
777	20-Mar-20	On 20 March 2020, unidentified gunmen killed 2 soldiers of the Nigerian Armed Forces on a patrol in	Miango	Plateau	2	Bandits	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Nigeria Punch
778	20-Mar-20	On 20 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked the signing ceremony of a peace agreement between two clans in Amuwo Odofin LGA (Lagos). 1 person was killed and several injured.	Amuwo	Lagos	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLEd	Twitter
779	20-Mar-20	On 20 March 2020, youths clashed with police in Amakohia (Owerri North LGA, Imo), after they refused a police demand to move on when they blocked a local bank during a burial procession. One person was shot and injured by a police officer who fired warning	Amakohia	Imo	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Riots / Mob	ACLEd	Sun (Nigeria)
780	20-Mar-20	Suspected robber was beaten and burnt to death by a youth mob in Owerri (Owerri LGA, Imo).	Owerri	Imo	1	Government / Police / Army	Riots / Mob	ACLEd	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
781	20-Mar-20	On 20 March 2020, newspaper journalists, with support of the NUJ, demonstrated in Lagos (Lagos Island LGA, Lagos) over the non-payment of their salaries.	Lagos	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLEd	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
782	20-Mar-20	On 20 March 2020 (or around), members of the PDP demonstrated at the HQ in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) and demanded an investigation of alleged anti-party activities by a regional party chairperson.	Abuja	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLEd	Daily Leadership (Nigeria)
783	20-Mar-20	On 20 March 2020, hundreds of moto taxi drivers burnt the local police office in Bida (Bida LGA, Niger) during a demonstration against the chasing of a	Bida	Niger	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Viol	ACLEd	Sun (Nigeria); Legit
784	21-Mar-20	On 21 March 2020, Zamfara militias abducted the District Head and the Chief Imam in Wuya (Anka LGA, Zamfara).	Wuya	Zamfara	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLEd	Nigeria Herald; Nigeria Punch
785	21-Mar-20	Nigerian Armed Forces conducted clearance operations against BH in Alagorna Forest, located in the Gorigi area (Damboa LGA, Borno), w/ close air support from the Air Force. During the operation, Boko Haram attacked a military convoy with RPGs. Military sources initially reported 47 military fatalities,	Gorigi	Borno	29	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Guardian (Nigeria); Nigeria Herald; New Telegraph; Twitter; Premium Times (Nigeria); Desert Herald; Nigeria Punch;
786	21-Mar-20	On 21 March 2020 (or around), Nigerian Armed Forces clashed with local militias in Bindim and Koli (Maru LGA, Zamfara). 2 militias were killed. Fatalities split between 2 events.	Bindim	Zamfara	1	Bandits	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Vanguard (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Sun (Nigeria)
787	21-Mar-20	On 21 March 2020 (or around), Nigerian Armed Forces clashed with local militias in Bindim and Koli in Maru LGA (Zamfara). 2 militias were killed. Fatalities split between 2 events.	Maru	Zamfara	1	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Sun (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Vanguard (Nigeria)
788	21-Mar-20	On 21 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Diz-nzaav in Kwande LGA (Benue) and killed 1 resident. 3 residents were injured.	Kwande	Benue	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLEd	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Nigeria Herald
789	21-Mar-20	On 21 March 2020, Wuya residents pursued Zamfara militiamen in forests outside Wuya (Anka LGA, Zamfara), after they had earlier kidnapped the local district head and chief imam. The kidnapers	Wuya	Zamfara	0	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLEd	Nigeria Punch; Nigeria Herald
790	21-Mar-20	Between 20 and 28 March 2020, state governments across Nigeria implemented restrictions in response to the coronavirus outbreak.	Lagos	Lagos	0	Government / Police / Army	Strategic de	ACLEd	The Cable (Nigeria)
791	22-Mar-20	On 22 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Sabon Fili in Gwa LGA (Kaduna) and clashed with Nigerian	Giwa	Kaduna	0	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	HumAngle
792	22-Mar-20	On 22 March 2020, unidentified gunmen on 50 motorcycles attacked Galkogo and Zumba in Shiroro LGA (Niger) and killed about 20 personnel from the Nigerian Army, police and Civil Defense Corps.	Shiroro	Niger	10	Bandits	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Premium Times (Nigeria); Legit; Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria); New
793	22-Mar-20	On 22 March 2020, unidentified gunmen on 50 motorcycles attacked Galkogo and Zumba in Shiroro LGA (Niger) and killed about 20 personnel from the Nigerian Army, police and Civil Defense Corps.	Zumba	Niger	10	Bandits	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria); Legit; Nigeria Punch; New
794	23-Mar-20	During the week of 23 March, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against suspected Fulani militias in Gidan Usman, Gidan Babagoji, Gadauna, Gidan Janari, Kekuwaaje, Gidan Sarki, Gardi and Bingi all in Bungudu LGA (Zamfara). 9 militiamen were	Bingi	Zamfara	1	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Sun (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria); New
795	23-Mar-20	During the week of 23 March, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against suspected Fulani militias in Gidan Usman and Kekuwaaje in Bungudu LGA (Zamfara). Other communities included Gidan Babagoji, Gadauna, Gidan Janari, Gidan Sarki, Gardi and Bingi	Bungudu	Zamfara	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Legit; Guardian (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Sun (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria);
796	23-Mar-20	During the week of 23 March, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against suspected Fulani militias in Gidan Usman, Gidan Babagoji, Gadauna, Gidan Janari, Kekuwaaje, Gidan Sarki, Gardi and Bingi all in Bungudu LGA (Zamfara). 9 militiamen were	Gadauna	Zamfara	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria); Legit; Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Leadership
797	23-Mar-20	During the week of 23 March, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against suspected Fulani militias in Gidan Usman, Gidan Babagoji, Gadauna, Gidan Janari, Kekuwaaje, Gidan Sarki, Gardi and Bingi all in Bungudu LGA (Zamfara). 9 militiamen were	Gidan Babagoji	Zamfara	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLEd	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust

#	Title	Title	Community	State	Deaths	Primary Actor Code	Primary Weapons	Data set	Source 1
798	23-Mar-20	During the week of 23 March, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against suspected Fulani militias in Gidan Usman, Gidan Babagaji, Gadauna, Gidan Janari, Kekuwaje, Gidan Sarki, Gardi and Bingi all in Bungudu LGA (Zamfara). 9 militiamen were	Gidan Sarkin	Zamfara	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Legit; Daily Leadership (Nigeria);
799	23-Mar-20	During the week of 23 March, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against suspected Fulani militias in Gidan Usman, Gidan Babagaji, Gadauna, Gidan Janari, Kekuwaje, Gidan Sarki, Gardi and Bingi all in Bungudu LGA (Zamfara). 9 militiamen were	Guidan Janari	Zamfara	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Independent
800	23-Mar-20	During the week of 23 March, suspected Fulani militias attacked Julsee village in Zamfara State and rustled cattle. Nigerian Armed Forces intervened and	Gusau	Zamfara	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Guardian (Nigeria); Legit; Daily Independent (Nigeria);
801	23-Mar-20	During the week of 23 March, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against suspected Fulani militias in Gidan Usman, Gidan Babagaji, Gadauna, Gidan Janari, Kekuwaje, Gidan Sarki, Gardi and Bingi all in Bungudu LGA (Zamfara). 9 militiamen were	Sarkin	Zamfara	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Daily Vanguard (Nigeria)
802	23-Mar-20	During the week of 23 March, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against suspected Fulani	Bagega	Zamfara	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Legit; Daily Vanguard (Nigeria)
803	23-Mar-20	Militias in Kofa, Tunsoke, Mada, Dadin Kowa and Inakura On 23 March 2020 (or around), youth attacked the chairpersons of a market in Onitsha (Onitsha North LGA, Anambra) over a leadership crisis.	Onitsha	Anambra	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Violence aga	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
804	23-Mar-20	On 23 March 2020, unidentified gunman attacked and robbed the Director of Public Health of Nasarawa State	Lafia	Nasarawa	0	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
805	23-Mar-20	On 23 March 2020, in the aftermath of the violent demonstration by IMN in Abuja, police forces attacked the NHRC HQ in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) and fired	Abuja	FCT	0	Government / Police / Army	Violence aga	ACLED	Premium Times (Nigeria)
806	23-Mar-20	On 23 March 2020, market traders demonstrated at the Onitsha Police Command (Onitsha North LGA, Anambra) over an attack on their leaders by youth.	Onitsha	Anambra	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
807	23-Mar-20	Members of IMN demonstrated in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) and demanded freedom for their leader. Police vehicles and civilians were attacked and police	Abuja	FCT	0	Government / Police / Army	Riots / Viol	ACLED	Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
808	24-Mar-20	On 24 March 2020 (or around), Nigerian Armed Forces clashed with Boko Haram at Sabongari (Madagali LGA, Adamawa) and killed 2 BH fighters. Weapons were	Sabongari Char	Adamawa	2	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Blueprint; Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
809	24-Mar-20	On 24 March 2020 (or around), Boko Haram attempted to attack Yamtage (Gwoza LGA, Borno) but were repelled by Nigerian Armed Forces. 4 BH fighters were killed.	Yamtage	Borno	4	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Daily Post (Nigeria)
810	24-Mar-20	On 24 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Kperie and Gbra Zongo in Kwal community (Bassa LGA, Plateau) and killed 5 residents, including 2 women.	Kwal	Plateau	5	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Post (Nigeria)
811	24-Mar-20	Truck drivers blocked a highway in Lokoja (Lokoja LGA, Kogi), to demonstrate over the alleged killing of a colleague by tax officials of Kogi state.	Lokoja	Kogi	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
812	25-Mar-20	On 25 March 2020, unidentified gunmen abducted the brother of the Bauchi state governor in Bauchi (Bauchi LGA, Bauchi).	Bauchi	Bauchi	0	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Blueprint; Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
813	25-Mar-20	On 25 March 2020, Nigerian Air Force conducted airstrikes against a camp of Boko Haram IS at Muktu (Ngala LGA, Borno). Structures at the camp were destroyed.	Muktu	Borno	0	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Blueprint; Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria)
814	25-Mar-20	On 25 March 2020 (or around), suspected Fulani militias killed 3 farmers in Arimogija (Ose LGA, Ondo). Residents of the village left the community.	Arimogija	Ondo	3	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Blueprint; Premium Times (Nigeria); Daily Champion; Nigeria Daily Post (Nigeria)
815	25-Mar-20	On 25 March 2020 (or around), the former Kogi West Senator and PDP member was attacked by APC militias at a court in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT).	Abuja	FCT	0	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
816	25-Mar-20	On 25 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Bakira village in Maro community (Kajuru LGA, Kaduna) and killed 3 residents.	Maro	Kaduna	3	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
817	25-Mar-20	On 25 March 2020, Nigerian Armed Forces raided Ezeotu (Southern Ijaw LGA, Bayelsa) in a search for criminals. 2 residents were shot and killed by stray	Ezeotu	Bayelsa	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
818	25-Mar-20	Residents of Ajaji village in Iilah community (Oshimili North LGA, Delta) demonstrated over the alleged illegal acquisition of their land by the	Iilah	Delta	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Protests	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
819	26-Mar-20	On 26 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Kuduru (Chikun LGA, Kaduna), rustled cows, destroyed property and killed 3 residents.	Kuduru	Kaduna	3	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria);
820	26-Mar-20	On 26 March 2020, suspected Bakira Communal Militias went on a reprisal attack against Itsi village in Iburu community (Kajuru LGA, Kaduna), after an attack the previous day. 14 residents were killed.	Iburu	Kaduna	14	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
821	26-Mar-20	On 26 March 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked a peace meeting in Whitesand community in Amuwo Odofin (Lagos), killed 2 people and injured an unreported number. The attack is related to a land boundary dispute between two families in the area.	Amuwo	Lagos	2	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
822	26-Mar-20	On 26 March 2020, unidentified gunmen killed three residents of Dantasakko in Goronyo LGA (Nigeria) on their way to a neighboring community.	Goronyo	Sokoto	3	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
823	27-Mar-20	On 27 March 2020, Nigerian Air Force conducted an air strike against a camp of Boko Haram at Valangide in the Sambisa Forest (Borno). Structures were destroyed and fighters killed. Unknown number of fatalities	Sambisa Fores	Borno	10	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Legit; Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Nigerian Eye; Sun (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Eye
824	27-Mar-20	Boko Haram IS attacked a military position in Kanama (Yunusari LGA, Yobe) and were repelled by Nigerian Armed Forces with close air support. Weapons and equipment were seized by NAF and "scores" of BH	Kanama	Yobe	10	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Legit; Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Nigerian Eye; Sun (Nigeria); New Telegraph; Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Eye
825	27-Mar-20	On 27 March 2020, police forces vandalized shops at a market in Lagos (Lagos Island LGA, Lagos) to enforce	Lagos	Lagos	0	Government / Police / Army	Strategic de	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Nigerian Eye
826	27-Mar-20	On 27 March 2020, two suspected thieves were burned to death by a mob at Farin Gada in Jos city (Jos North LGA, Plateau). [size=no report]	Jos	Plateau	2	Bandits	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
827	27-Mar-20	Workers of a company demonstrated in Magboro (Obafemi-Owode LGA, Ogun) over the non-implementation of welfare initiatives by the management.	Magboro	Ogun	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
828	28-Mar-20	On 28 March 2020, Nigerian Armed Forces conducted operations against Zamfara State Militias in Gabyer (Maru LGA, Zamfara) and engaged them in a gun battle.	Gabyer	Zamfara	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Premium Times (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; AFP; Desert Herald
829	28-Mar-20	On 28 March 2020, Boko Haram IS attacked travellers on the highway near Auno (Konduga LGA, Borno) and killed 5 people. 14 people escaped with injuries.	Auno	Borno	5	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Premium Times (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; AFP; Desert Herald

#	Title	Title	Community	State	Deaths	Primary Actor Code	Primary Weapons	Data set	Source 1
830	28-Mar-20	On 28 March 2020 (or around), residents of Okota demonstrated in Alausa (Ikeja LGA, Lagos) over frequent road accidents due to illegal parking of articulated trucks in their area. [size=no report]	Alausa	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
831	28-Mar-20	On 28 March 2020, Muslim youth demonstrated against the arrest of an Imam in Kusada (Kusada LGA, Katsina). The Imam ignored the Government's restriction on religious gatherings due to coronavirus and was arrested by Police forces. Youth	Kusada	Katsina	1	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Viol	ACLED	CKN Nigeria; Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria);
832	29-Mar-20	On 29 March 2020, Yansakai militias killed 7 and injured 5 people at Zuru (Zuru LGA, Kebbi). Cows and sheep were rustled in the attack.	Zuru	Kebbi	7	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence agn	ACLED	Guardian (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria);
833	29-Mar-20	On 29 March 2020 (or around), Ogbom Communal Militias of Yagba East LGA (Kogi) killed 2 Fulanis in the area. The attack is believed to be a response on a robbery in the community.	Ogbom	Kogi	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence agn	ACLED	Guardian (Nigeria);
834	29-Mar-20	On 29 March 2020, soldiers at a checkpoint in Mbiama (Ahoada West LGA, Rivers) stopped a newspaper delivery car of the 'Punch' and 'The Nation', refused their passage due to coronavirus restrictions and damaged their car.	Mbiama	Rivers	0	Government / Police / Army	Strategic de	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
835	30-Mar-20	On 30 March 2020, youth from Dabogi and Ekkun (Lapai LGA, Niger) clashed over a parcel of land. 3 people were killed and 2 injured. Police forces intervened and calmed the situation.	Dobogi	Niger	3	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Bottles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria)
836	30-Mar-20	On 30 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Jagindi (Jemaa LGA, Kaduna), killing the former district head and his brother. His wife sustained injuries. The victims were involved in a peace	Jagindi	Kaduna	2	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence agn	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigerian Eye; The Cable (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria);
837	30-Mar-20	On 30 March 2020 (or around), commercial drivers demonstrated in Benin City (Oredo LGA, Edo) over the non-reduction of fees imposed by the state government despite income losses due to coronavirus.	Benin City	Edo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
838	30-Mar-20	On 30 March 2020, youths demonstrated at a market in Udu (Udu LGA, Delta) over price hikes that were allegedly linked to the coronavirus restrictions.	Otor Udu	Delta	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
839	31-Mar-20	On 31 March 2020 (or around), Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes against a camp of Boko Haram at Ngoshe (Gwoza LGA, Borno). Structures were destroyed	Ngoshe	Borno	3	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); New
840	31-Mar-20	Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes against a camp of militants in Kalibau near Pandogari (Rafi LGA, Niger). Unknown number of fatalities.	Pandogari	Niger	3	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; This Day (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria);
841	31-Mar-20	On 31 March 2020, Nigerian Air Force conducted air strikes against a camp of Boko Haram at Parisu (Guzamala LGA, Borno). Structures were destroyed and several BH fighters killed. Several fatalities	Parisu	Borno	3	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
842	31-Mar-20	On 31 March 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Komo in Chikun LGA (Kaduna) and killed 6 residents.	Chikun	Kaduna	6	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence agn	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria);
843	31-Mar-20	On 31 March 2020, unidentified gunmen killed 2 women in Rago in Igabi LGA (Kaduna).	Igabi	Kaduna	2	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence agn	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
844	31-Mar-20	On 31 March 2020 (or around), unidentified gunmen attacked Zoron Gwa in Sabon Birni LGA (Kaduna).	Sabon Birni	Kaduna	0	Bandits	Violence agn	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
845	31-Mar-20	On 31 March 2020, a group of about 300 members of the Muslim community in Agege (Agege LGA, Lagos) pelted stones at a team of the Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency that attempted to enforce the coronavirus lockdown directive in their mosque.	Agege	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Nigerian Eye; Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Daily Champion; Vanguard (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); This Day (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
846	31-Mar-20	On 31 March 2020, inmates of the Kaduna Correctional Centre demonstrated over congestion in the prison and the non-compliance of the social distancing directive due to coronavirus. 4 inmates were injured during clashes with prison guards and later died.	Kaduna	Kaduna	4	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Viol	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Legit; Nigeria Punch; Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
847	1-Apr-20	On 1 April 2020, a journalist (and Delta State NUJ chairperson) was beaten by members of the State Task Force while monitoring the coronavirus lockdown in Asaba (Oshimili South LGA, Delta).	Asaba	Delta	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Violence agn	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Post (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
848	1-Apr-20	On 1 April 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked Ancha in Bassa LGA (Plateau), killing 3 residents, injuring 2 and destroying property.	Bassa	Plateau	3	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence agn	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
849	1-Apr-20	On 1 April 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Bassa (Bassa LGA, Plateau) and killed 10 residents.	Bassa	Plateau	10	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence agn	ACLED	Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Twitter; News Chronicle; Nigeria Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Twitter;
850	1-Apr-20	On 1 April 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Gangara (Sabon Birni LGA, Sokoto) and killed 22 residents.	Gangara	Sokoto	22	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence agn	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria); Twitter;
851	1-Apr-20	On 1 April 2020 (or around), a local government councillor was killed by an individual in a land dispute in Umunna in Umuchuku community (Orumba South LGA, Anambra).	Umuoaku	Anambra	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence agn	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria)
852	1-Apr-20	On 1 April 2020 (or around), a delivery driver for the Vanguard newspaper was beaten up by police officers at the Abia/Akwa Ibom border on the Umuahia-Ikot Ekpene Highway, for allegedly violating the coronavirus restrictions.	Umuahia	Abia	0	Government / Police / Army	Violence agn	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
853	1-Apr-20	On 1 April 2020 (or around), youth of Umunna in Umuchuku community (Orumba South LGA, Anambra) burnt the house and destroyed the car of the suspected killer of the local government councillor.	Umuoaku	Anambra	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria)
854	1-Apr-20	On 1 April 2020, returnees from Cote d'Ivoire demonstrated and demanded their release in Ejigbo (Ejigbo LGA, Osun) after being quarantined due to coronavirus. Police forces calmed the situation without physical intervention.	Ejigbo	Osun	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Independent (Nigeria)
855	1-Apr-20	On 1 April 2020, nurses, under the umbrella of NANNH, demonstrated at the Enugu State University Teaching Hospital (Enugu North LGA, Enugu) and demanded	Enugu	Enugu	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); The Cable (Nigeria)
856	1-Apr-20	On 1 April 2020, hundreds of youth demonstrated in Oke Odo (Epe LGA, Lagos) over the economic hardships due to the coronavirus restriction and the lack of state support. [size=hundreds]	Oke-Odo	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria)
857	2-Apr-20	On 2 April 2020, a soldier shot and killed a driver at a checkpoint in Ubeji (Warri South LGA, Delta) who refused to stop.	Ubeji	Delta	1	Government / Police / Army	Violence agn	ACLED	Nigerian Observer; Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria)
858	2-Apr-20	On 2 April 2020, a unit of Police SARS stormed the Adamawa State secretariat of NUJ in Yola (Yola North, Adamawa) and beat journalists at the facility for allegedly breaching the coronavirus lockdown. The	Yola	Adamawa	0	Government / Police / Army	Violence agn	ACLED	Guardian (Nigeria)
859	2-Apr-20	On 2 April 2020 (or around), youths lynched a driver of a truck who was wrongly believed to be involved in a deadly accident in Idimu (Alimosho LGA, Lagos). [size=no report]	Idimu	Lagos	1	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)

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860	2-Apr-20	Scores of youth demonstrated in Ilutitun (Okitipupa LGA, Ondo) over a planned isolation centre for coronavirus patients in the community. [size=scores]	Ilutitun	Ondo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Nigerian Eye
861	2-Apr-20	On 2 April 2020, residents of Orji community in Owerri town (Owerri LGA, Imo) demonstrated over the effects of erosion on their houses. [size=no report]	Owerri	Imo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
862	2-Apr-20	On 2 April 2020, customers at a market in Oregbeni (Ikpoba-Dkha LGA, Edo) demonstrated over price increases due to the coronavirus lockdown and assaulted traders. [size=no report]	Oregbeni	Edo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Viol	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
863	3-Apr-20	On 3 April 2020, Nigerian Air Force, with support of artillery of Nigerian Armed Forces, conducted air strikes against a camp of Boko Haram IS at Tumbun Fulani in the Lake Chad region (assumed in the Monguno LGA, Borno). Structures were destroyed and	Monguno	Borno	3	Government / Police / Army	Explosions/R	ACLED	Guardian (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Legit; Sun Daily Trust (Nigeria)
864	3-Apr-20	On 3 April 2020, suspected Tiv militias attacked Wukari (Wukari LGA, Taraba), but were repelled by Nigerian Armed Forces, police and Jukun militias. Residents of Wukari left the town.	Wukari	Taraba	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLED	
865	3-Apr-20	On 3 April 2020, civilian-JTF stormed Damilu mosque in Yola (Yola North LGA, Adamawa), fired warning shots and dispersed worshippers who ignored the coronavirus restrictions. Several people were injured.	Yola	Adamawa	0	Government / Police / Army	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria)
866	3-Apr-20	On 3 April 2020, three people were injured when police forcibly stopped a social gathering in Surulere (Mushin LGA, Lagos) due to violations against coronavirus restrictions.	Surulere	Lagos	0	Government / Police / Army	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
867	3-Apr-20	On 3 April 2020 (or around), residents of Oto-Awori (Ojo LGA, Lagos) engaged in a street-fight over the delivery of coronavirus relief materials. Several	Oto	Lagos	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria)
868	3-Apr-20	On 3 April 2020, residents of Orji community in Owerri town (Owerri LGA, Imo) demonstrated over the effects of erosion on their houses.	Owerri	Imo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
869	3-Apr-20	On 3 April 2020, suspected Fulani militias raped a woman in Umulungbe (Udi LGA, Enugu).	Umulungbe	Enugu	0	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria)
870	4-Apr-20	Unidentified gunmen abducted the state chairman of NULGE in Mayo-Belwa (Mayo-Belwa LGA, Adamawa).	Mayo Belwa	Adamawa	0	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria);
871	4-Apr-20	Unidentified gunmen abducted Special Adviser to Nasarawa State Governor on LGA, Chieftaincy Affairs and Community Development from home in Dari (Kokona	Dari	Nasarawa	0	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Blueprint;
872	4-Apr-20	On 4 April 2020, unidentified gunmen shot and killed a police officer in Umuhia (Umuhia LGA, Abia) and stole his rifle.	Umuhia	Abia	1	Bandits	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
873	4-Apr-20	On 4 April 2020, unidentified cult militias killed 2 suspected cultists in Owase (Udu LGA, Delta).	Ohwase	Delta	2		Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria)
874	4-Apr-20	On 4 April 2020 (or around), Nigerian Armed Forces, Civilian-JTF and local hunters clashed with Boko Haram along the Gwoza-Pulka road in Pulka area (Gwoza LGA, Borno). 7 BH fighters were killed and 10 captives rescued.	Pulka	Borno	7	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
875	4-Apr-20	On 4 April 2020 (or around), members of the anti-coronavirus task force (assumed communal militia) in Nguzu Edda (Atikpo South LGA, Ebonyi) shot 3 people who disregarded restrictions on social gatherings. 1	Nguzu Edda	Ebonyi	1	Government / Police / Army	Violence aga	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria)
876	4-Apr-20	Members of communal militia in Dagbala (Akoko Edo LGA, Edo) tried to disperse crowd of worshippers who had disregarded the coronavirus restrictions and	Dagbala	Edo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria)
877	4-Apr-20	Youths of Mgbete Agwa (Oguta LGA, Imo) demonstrated over alleged disrespect of agreement between an oil company and the community by the company. The youths blocked a vehicle belonging to the firm and clashed with intervening military forces who used gunshots to disperse the crowd.	Mgbete	Imo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Viol	ACLED	Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
878	5-Apr-20	On 5 April 2020, members of an unidentified cult militia killed a member of the OPC at his home in Ijebu-Igbo (Ijebu North LGA, Ogun).	Ijebu-Igbo	Ogun	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLED	Nigeria Punch
879	5-Apr-20	Three residents of Ilotin community in Ikole-Ekiti (Ikole LGA, Ekiti) burnt the local Chief to death	Ikole	Ekiti	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/terrorist/Rebel	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Daily Leadership (Nigeria);
880	6-Apr-20	Nigerian Air Force with support of the Air Force attacked a Boko Haram position at Kure (Kala/Balge LGA, Borno). 1 BH fighter was killed and	Kure	Borno	1	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria); Daily Trust
881	6-Apr-20	Nigerian Air Force with support of the Air Force from Nigeria and Niger, conducted air strikes on Boko Haram camps in the Lake Chad area (assumed in the Monguno LGA, Borno). 19 BH fighters were killed in the Nigerian part of Lake Chad.	Monguno	Borno	19	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Daily Leadership (Nigeria);
882	6-Apr-20	On 6 April 2020, Boko Haram attacked Mussa district in Askia/Uba LGA, destroying a military armoured vehicle and seized property of the Nigerian Armed Forces.	Mussa	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Battles / Ar	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
883	6-Apr-20	On 6 April 2020, Boko Haram attacked Kircinga (Madagali LGA, Borno), looted shops, destroyed property and killed many people in the community.	Kircinga	Adamawa	3	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Independent (Nigeria); Daily Post (Nigeria); Daily
884	6-Apr-20	On 6 April 2020, Ujoondo ethnic militiamen attacked Tongov (Katsina Ala LGA, Benue) and killed 1 person.	Tongov	Benue	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLED	Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Daily
885	6-Apr-20	On 6 April 2020, a police officer shot and killed a driver in Umuhia (Umuhia LGA, Abia) who did not follow his instructions at a checkpoint and allegedly	Umuhia	Abia	1	Government / Police / Army	Violence aga	ACLED	Premium Times (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
886	6-Apr-20	Unidentified gunmen looted an Emergency Management Agency's warehouse in Yenagoa (Yenagoa LGA, Bayelsa) and stole bags of food that were meant for mitigating	Yenagoa	Bayelsa	0	Bandits	Strategic de	ACLED	Nigeria Punch; Nigerian Eye
887	6-Apr-20	On 6 April 2020, rioters from Gwagwalada (Gwagwalada LGA, FCT) attacked a Tiv settlement in their area as reprisal for a street-fight earlier that day. Several Tiv were injured and property stolen. Police forces intervened and arrested members of the mob.	Gwagwalada	FCT	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Mob	ACLED	Blueprint
888	6-Apr-20	Over fifty members of a women football team in Calabar (Calabar LGA, Cross River) demonstrated over the non-payment of salaries.	Calabar	Cross Ri	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLED	This Day (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
889	6-Apr-20	Traders demonstrated at market in Kaduna over the enforcement of the market's closure by Civilian-JTF as part of coronavirus measures. Police forces intervened with tear gas and live ammunition after	Kaduna	Kaduna	4	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Viol	ACLED	Sun (Nigeria); CNN Nigeria; Vanguard (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); Legit; Daily Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch
890	6-Apr-20	On 6 April 2020, market traders demonstrated in Osisisioma (Osisisioma Ngwa LGA, Abia) over the closing of their market due to coronavirus restrictions. The traders assaulted members of the coronavirus Task Force (assumed civilian) and damaged their cars. [size=no report]	Osisisioma	Abia	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Viol	ACLED	
891	6-Apr-20	On 6 April 2020, violence involving rioters and Civilian-JTF guards erupted in Kaduna (Kaduna LGA, Kaduna) during the distribution of relief foodstuffs to cushion the effects of the coronavirus.	Kaduna	Kaduna	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Riots / Viol	ACLED	Daily Trust (Nigeria)

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892	7-Apr-20	On 7 April 2020, unidentified gunmen attacked Dalemo (Ifo LGA, Ogun), robbed residents and clashed with police forces.	Dalemo	Osun	0	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLE	Nigerian Eye; Nigeria Punch
893	7-Apr-20	Unidentified gunmen attacked two police checkpoints along Enugu-Nsukka highway in the Ekwegbe area (Igbu-Etiti LGA). 3 police officers were stabbed and injured. Rifles were stolen.	Ekwegbe	Enugu	0	Bandits	Battles / Ar	ACLE	Nigeria Punch; CKN Nigeria
894	7-Apr-20	On 7 April 2020, Boko Haram attempted to attack a military position at Gaboru (Ngala LGA, Borno) but were repelled by Nigerian Armed Forces. 2 BH fighters	Gaboru	Borno	2	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Battles / Ar	ACLE	Nigeria Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Nigeria Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria)
895	7-Apr-20	Suspected Fulani militias attacked a housing estate in Okpanam (Oshimili North LGA, Delta) and engaged in a gun battle with police and local militias. One civilian was killed.	Okpanam	Delta	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Battles / Ar	ACLE	Nigeria Punch; Vanguard (Nigeria)
896	7-Apr-20	Suspected Fulani militias attacked Gbra-Zongo in the Irigwe area of Bassa LGA (Plateau) and killed 4 residents, among them the local pastor. Houses in the community were burnt.	Bassa	Plateau	4	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLE	Nigeria Punch; Sun (Nigeria); Nigerian Observer
897	7-Apr-20	On 7 April 2020, Boko Haram attacked Chul (Askira/Uba LGA, Borno) and killed 1 resident. A bomb explosion shortly after BH left killed another 2 residents. 6 residents were injured.	Chul	Borno	3	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Violence aga	ACLE	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria)
898	7-Apr-20	Boko Haram attacked Wandewo village (Askira/Uba LGA, Borno) and killed 2 residents.	Wandewo	Borno	2	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Violence aga	ACLE	Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
899	7-Apr-20	On 7 April 2020, Boko Haram attacked Ngala (Ngala LGA, Borno). No further information reported.	Ngala	Borno	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Violence aga	ACLE	Sahara Reporters
900	7-Apr-20	On 7 April 2020, residents of the Ona-Ara LGA (Oyo) demonstrated at the LGA Guesthouse (assumed to be in Akanran) over the government's handling of a conditional cash transfer to the poorest households to mitigate the effects of the coronavirus lockdown. [size=no report]	Akanran	Oyo	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLE	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria)
901	7-Apr-20	On 7 April 2020, hundreds of moto taxi drivers demonstrated in Bomadi (Bomadi LGA, Delta) over coronavirus restrictions and the implications on their businesses. Police forces used teargas to disperse the crowd.	Bomadi	Delta	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLE	Vanguard (Nigeria)
902	8-Apr-20	Unidentified gunmen abducted a police officer and eight other residents at Millennium City in Kaduna	Kaduna	Kaduna	0	Bandits	Battles / Ar	ACLE	Daily Post (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch;
903	8-Apr-20	One person was killed in a communal clash between two armed militias in Tyo Mu (Makurdi LGA, Benue) over the right to produce bricks.	Tyo	Benue	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLE	Vanguard (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria)
904	8-Apr-20	On 8 April 2020 (or around), Nigerian Armed Forces, Civilian-JTF and local militias conducted clearance operations in Zua area in Bama LGA (Borno). Several Boko Haram fighters were reported killed. Several fatalities	Zua	Borno	3	Government / Police / Army	Battles / Ar	ACLE	Daily Trust (Nigeria); Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria)
905	8-Apr-20	Unidentified gunmen were repelled and handed over to the police by local communal militias after attacking Shintaku (Bassa LGA, Kogi). 2 people were killed in the clash.	Shintaku	Kogi	2	Bandits	Battles / Ar	ACLE	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
906	8-Apr-20	On 8 April 2020, Jukun militiamen attacked the Tiv community of Jooter (Ukum LGA, Benue), killed three residents and destroyed 200 houses. Two police officers who were on duty are missing, however there	Zaki Biam	Benue	3	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLE	Sun (Nigeria); Vanguard (Nigeria); Inside Arewa (Nigeria); Guardian (Nigeria); Daily
907	8-Apr-20	On 8 April 2020, Tongov communal militiamen attacked Mbamena (Ukum LGA, Benue) and killed 6 residents.	Zaki Biam	Benue	6	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Violence aga	ACLE	Guardian (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Daily Leadership (Nigeria); Daily Trust (Nigeria)
908	8-Apr-20	On 8 April 2020 (or around), unidentified gunmen attacked Olowa (Bassa LGA, Kogi). No further information reported.	Olowa	Kogi	0	Bandits	Violence aga	ACLE	
909	8-Apr-20	On 8 April 2020 (or around), traders demonstrated at a market in Onitsha (Onitsha North LGA, Anambra) over the imposition of a fee to contend upcoming market leadership elections.	Onitsha	Anambra	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLE	Nigeria Punch
910	8-Apr-20	On 8 April 2020, youths demonstrated in Ife Ife (Ife Ife LGA, Osun) over the alleged failure of a civil society organisation to distribute food to mitigate coronavirus hardships. Police dispersed the demonstrators. [size=no report]	Ife-Ife	Osun	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLE	Vanguard (Nigeria); Nigeria Punch; Nigerian Eye
911	9-Apr-20	On 9 April 2020, health workers, under the umbrella of NANWH, demonstrated at the General Hospital in Ilorin (Ilorin East LGA, Kwara), over working conditions in relation to the coronavirus outbreak. [size=no report]	Ilorin	Kwara	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Protests	ACLE	Nigeria Punch; Nigerian Eye; Inside Arewa (Nigeria)
912	9-Apr-20	Residents of Oshogbo (Osogbo LGA, Osun) demonstrated over the poor quality of rice provided by the government to mitigate the effects of coronavirus measures.	Oshogbo	Osun	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Protests	ACLE	Osun Defender
913	9-Apr-20	On 9 April 2020 (or around), local women demonstrated in Okuzu-Mbana village in the Oba community (Idemili South LGA, Anambra) over assaults, as well as the forced takeover and sale of their lands by youths. [size=no report]	Oba	Anambra	0	Civilians / Protestors / Civil Societ	Protests	ACLE	Daily Trust (Nigeria)
914	10-Apr-20	On 10 April 2020, suspected Fulani militias attacked a church in Ibusa (Oshimili North LGA, Delta) and killed the pastor.	Ibusa	Delta	1	Fulani / Herder / Militant Extremists	Violence aga	ACLE	Vanguard (Nigeria); Sun (Nigeria); Daily Independent (Nigeria)
915	10-Apr-20	On 10 April 2020, IOPs demonstrated at a church in Abuja, demanding food.	Abuja	FCT	0	Boko Haram / ISIS / ISIL / Islamic St	Protests	ACLE	Nigerian Eye; The Cable (Nigeria)
916	11-Apr-20	On 11 April 2020, Ajah Ijebu and Ajah Ilaje ethnic militias clashed over a parcel of land in Ilaje/Aja (Eti-Osa LGA, Lagos) and set ablaze houses in the area. Members of the fire service were also attacked.	Aja	Lagos	0	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLE	Nigeria Punch
917	11-Apr-20	Rival militias clashed in Idi Arere area of Ibadan city (Ibadan North West LGA, Oyo) over a parcel of	Ibadan	Oyo	1	Ethnic/Local Militia/Terrorist/Rebel	Battles / Ar	ACLE	Nigeria Punch
918	11-Apr-20	As reported on 11 April 2020, police forces shot and killed a person in Abuja (Abuja LGA, FCT) for violating coronavirus restrictions.	Abuja	FCT	1	Government / Police / Army	Violence aga	ACLE	Vanguard (Nigeria)

LIST OF DESTROYED CHURCHES – ATTACKED BY BOKO HARAM IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

DAMATURU, YOBE STATE (9/Nov/2011)

1. ECWA BISHARA NO 1
2. EYNNO1
3. ANGLICAN CHURCH
4. SERAPHIM CHERUBIM CHURCH
5. ST MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
6. ECWA GOODNEWS CHURCH
7. REDEEM CHURCH ROYAL
8. CHRIST EMBASSY
9. CHRIST APOSTOLIC CHURCH NO 1
10. LIVING FAITH CHURCH
11. COCIN BAKIN KOGI
12. COCIN AFGHANISTAN
13. FAITH CHAPEL
14. CHRIST CHARISMATIC MINISTRY
15. BAPTIST CHURCH DAMATURU

DAMATURU, YOBE STATE (21-23/Dec/2012)

16. COCIN CENTRE
17. GOODNEWS INTERNATIONAL
18. EYN POMPOMARI
19. REDEEM CHURCH HEADQUARTERS
20. DEEPER LIFE BIBLE CHURCH
21. CHURCH OF GOD MISSION
22. CHAPEL OF GRACE AFRICAN MISSION INTL
23. EYN MADORI

POTISKUM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT (5/Jan/2013)

24. ECWA NO 1
25. BAPTIST CHURCH
26. ECWA SHAGARI
27. ECWA 2/ DCC OFFICE
28. ECWA ADDAYA MAMUDDO
29. ST PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH
30. ST MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
31. ST JOHN CATHOLIC CHURCH
32. LIVING FAITH CHURCH
33. REDEEM CHURCH
34. EYN CHURCH

FUNE, YOBE STATE (4/Jan/2012)

35. ST PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH DAMAGUM
36. ECWA CHURCH DAMAGUM
37. EYN DAMAGUM
38. ECWA NGELZARMA

BAYAN DUTSE GWAZA, BORNO STATE (APR-MAY 2014)

39. EYN LCC NGOSHE NO 1
40. REDEEM CHURCH AGANJARA

41. EYN LCC HALAGHWA
42. EYN LCC ATTAGARA
43. EYN AMUDA

ASKIRA UBA, BORNO STATE (OCT-NOV 2014)

44. EYN MUFA (A) 1UBA
45. EYN MUFA(B) UBA
46. EYN NO1 AND 2 UBA
47. LIVING FAITH CHURCH UBA
48. COCIN CHURCH UBA
49. ECWA CHURCH UBA

MUBI, ADAMAWA STATE

Mubi remained under Boko Haram control over 50 days in 2014, but recaptured by Nigerian military

50. EYN LCC GIMA MUBI SOUTH
51. ECWA CHURCH GIMA MUBI SOUTH
52. LCCN NO 3 GIMA MUBI SOUTH
53. EYN LCC LOKOWA MUBI NORTH
54. EYN LOKOWA 2 MUBI NORTH
55. EYN STATE LOCOST MUBI NORTH
56. COCIN CENTRE ARAHAN KUNU MUBI SOUTH
57. EYN NO 1 MUBI SOUTH
58. EYN POLICE BARRACKS MUBI SOUTH
59. EYN BARAMA MUBI NORTH
60. EYN GIPALMA MUBI NORTH
61. ECWA GOODNEWS CHURCH BARAMA
62. LIVING FAITH CHURCH MUBI SOUTH
63. CHURCH OF GOD MISSION MUBI NORTH
64. COCIN POLICE BARRACKS MUBI NORTH
65. LCCN 1MUBI SOUTH
66. LCCN 2 MUBI SOUTH
67. ST PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH MUBI
68. FOUR SQUARE GOSPEL CHURCH MUBI NORTH
69. DEEPER LIFE BIBLE CHURCH MUBI SOUTH
70. REDEEMED CHURCH HQ MUBI NORTH
71. UPPER ROOM CHURCH MUBI NORTH
72. LCCN GARDEN CITY MUBI NORTH
73. LCCN ADSU MUBI NORTH
74. ST MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH MUBI NORTH
75. ST JOHN CATHOLIC CHURCH MUBI NORTH

MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE (2008-09)

76. EYN NO 1
77. EYN POLICE BARRACKS
78. EYN JEDDDARI/POLO
79. ECWA NO 1
80. CATHOLIC CHURCH POMPOMARI
81. EYN GWANGE
82. EYN STATE LOW-COST

**SUMMARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF
FULANI MILITANT ATTACKS ON
IRIGWE CHIEFDOM : SEP 2017 TO JUN 2019**

S#	JEBBU ZONE	INCIDENTS	DEATHS	INJURIES	HOMES	FARMS
A	VILLAGE					
1	Nzhwerivo	2	3	1	364	18
2	Rafiki	1	1	-	30	12
3	Ritivo	1	-	-	138	-
4	Nkyehwie	2	-	-	42	139
5	DTV	1	3	3	115	288
6	Zanwra	2	4	2	62	254
7	Tafigana	2	6	1	44	1
8	Nzhwerenvi	2	1	2	110	50
9	Rikwe Rishe	1	3	-	9	212
10	Nche Tahu	1	2	-	67	70
11	Jebbu		9	5	-	385
12	Kpachudu	2	6	7	-	57
13	Ri - Nju	1	1	-	52	-
14	Ri - Meli	1	4	-	64	115
15	Ri - Bakwa	1	-	-	98	-
16	Kpara	1	4	-	94	1
17	Nshwaruba	1	-	-	26	-
	Sub totals	22	47	21	1,315	1,602

S#	MIANGO	INCIDENTS	DEATHS	INJURIES	HOMES	FARMS
B	VILLAGE					
1	Ariri	2	17	2	5	16
2	Rewieku	2	14	7	-	233
3	Hukke	3	8	2	62	147
4	Ancha	1	24	10	-	228
5	Zogu	1	2	-	-	6
6	Nzharuvo	1	8	1	-	8
7	Miango Town		14	1	-	15
8	Ta'agbe	1	14	6	50	29
9	Nzhwego	1	2	-	19	9
10	Nkiendonwro	3	28	2	134	8
11	Krunkwa	2	3	1	50	75
12	Rotsu	3	3	7	262	26
13	Haraku	1	-	3	12	-
14	Jiri	1	6	-	146	44
	Sub Total	22	143	40	740	844

S#	KWALL ZONE					
C	VILLAGE	INCIDENTS	DEATHS	INJURIES	HOMES	FARMS
1	Rikwe Chongu	5	4	6	95	62
2	Ansah	1	2	-	-	-
3	Laake	1	3	1	-	-
4	Nbrra Zongo	1	4	-	-	-
5	Orie Dam		1	-	-	-
6	Mai Yanga	1	7	1	-	-
7	Hwra Ridoh	1	3	-	-	-
8	Kwall		10	-	-	-
9	Zirshe Dundu	2	27	4	44	18
10	Kigam	2	9	-	142	-
11	Kangbro	1	34	2	892	54
12	Kikoba	1	5	7	409	26
13	Angwan Rimi	1	7	2	122	5
	Sub Total	17	116	23	1,704	165

S#	JOS ZONE					
D	VILLAGE	INCIDENTS	DEATHS	INJURIES	HOMES	FARMS
1	Dong	1	7	1	123	10
2	Jos		-	-	-	-
3	Rukuba Rd	1	20	11	-	-
4	Kampala	1	-	-	-	-
5	Aeseh	1	-	-	122	-
	Sub Total	4	27	12	245	10

49	GROSS TOTALS	65	333	96	4,004	2,621
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Irigwe Chieftdom is primarily in Bassa LGA, Plateau State, but there are people in Kaduna State

Villages with Highest Number of Deaths:

1	Kangbro	34
2	Nkiedonwro	28
3	Zirshe Dundu	27
4	Ancha	24
5	Ariri	17
6	Rewienku	14
7	Miango	14
8	Taagbe	14
9	Kwall	10

TOTAL 182

#	Date	Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)
1	1/1/15	Tiv (2 deaths)	Dan-Anacha	Gassol	Taraba
2	5/1/15	Tiv (3 deaths)	Brocha	Donga	Taraba
3	6/1/15	Tiv (1 deaths)	Borkono Village	Donga	Taraba
4	13/1/2015	Tiv (1 deaths)	Brocha Village	Wukari	Taraba
5	18/1/2015	Fulani (1 deaths)	Tunari Village	Wukari	Taraba
6	19/1/2015	Jukun (4 deaths)	Kente Town	Wukari	Taraba
7	20/1/2015	Tiv (1 deaths)	Bazaga	Ibi	Taraba
8	1/2/15	Tiv (1 deaths)	Shawusu	Donga	Taraba
9	15/2/2015	Tiv (2 deaths)	Ikuriyo	Wukari	Taraba
10	21/2/2015	Wurkun (1 deaths)	Bambur Town	Karim Lamido	Taraba
11	22/2/2015	Tiv (1 deaths)	Asibiti Ward	Donga	Taraba
12	27/2/2015	Fulani (3 deaths)	Gungun Maitace	Ibi	Taraba
13	2/3/15	Unknown (1 deaths)	Dodo Village	Donga	Taraba
14	3/3/15	Unknown (1 deaths)	Galiya Village	Donga	Taraba
15	5/3/15	Unknown (1 deaths)	Angwan Badi	Ardo-Kola	Taraba
16	6/3/15	Unknown (1 deaths)	Taka Village	Gassol	Taraba
17	6/3/15	Fulani (2 deaths)	Bantaje District	Wukari	Taraba
18	8/3/15	Jukun (2 deaths)	Shaka Village	Donga	Taraba
19	10/3/15	Tiv (2 deaths)	Chiakara Village	Takum	Taraba
20	21/3/2015	Fulani (2 deaths)	Dampar District	Ibi	Taraba
21	20/3/2015	Unknown (2 deaths)	Gidan Kaura Village	Gashaka	Taraba
22	21/3/2015	Unknown (2 deaths)	Along Mile 9	Donga	Taraba
23	13/5/2015	Garkawa (1 deaths)	Dampar Town	Ibi	Taraba
24	25/5/2015	Tiv (30 deaths)	Yoja Village	Wukari	Taraba
25	17/6/2015	Tiv (15 deaths)	Tsundi Village	Wukari	Taraba
26	27/7/2015	Mumuye (6 deaths)	Timbiya Iware Ward	Ardo-Kola	Taraba
27	27/7/2015	Tiv (2 deaths)	Naguru Village	Gassol	Taraba
28	26/7/2015	Tiv (1 deaths)	Kadanya Village	Donga	Taraba
29	8/10/15	Tiv (1 deaths)	Kadanya Village	Donga	Taraba
30	2/12/15	Tiv (1 deaths)	Baba Julie Village	Bali	Taraba
31	20/12/2015	Tiv (2 deaths)	Adagoro Village	Bali	Taraba
32	29/12/2015	Tiv (1 deaths)	Sansani Village	Bali	Taraba
33	9/3/16	Tiv (1 deaths)	Chinkai Village	Wukari	Taraba
34	9/3/16	Tiv (1 deaths)	Sarkin Kudu	Ibi	Taraba
35	9/3/16	Ndoko Village (2 deaths)	Ibi Town	Ibi	Taraba
36	13/3/2016	Tiv (3 deaths)	Nanguru Village	Gassol	Taraba
37	13/3/2016	Fulani (10 deaths)	Sabon Gida Village	Donga	Taraba
38	24/3/2016	Tiv (1 deaths)	Sunde Village	Wukari	Taraba
39	28/3/2016	Tiv (4 deaths)	Bantaje Village	Wukari	Taraba
40	1/4/15	Tiv (1 deaths)	Zaku Village	Wukari	Taraba
41	1/4/16	Tiv (1 deaths)	Suntai Town	Bali	Taraba
42	1/4/16	Ndoko Village (1 deaths)	Maisoma Village	Gashaka	Taraba
43	8/4/16	Tiv (3 deaths)	Kungana Village	Bali	Taraba
44	10/4/16	Tiv (9 deaths)	Maisoma, Dori, Angai	Gassol	Taraba
45	10/4/16	Tiv (1 deaths)	Makurana Village	Gassol	Taraba
46	12/4/16	Tiv (4 deaths)	Wuriyo Village	Gassol	Taraba
47	19/4/2016	Tiv (1 deaths)	Borno Kurukuru	Bali	Taraba
48	19/4/2016	Tiv (5 deaths)	Nyivu Village	Donga	Taraba
49	20/4/2016	Tiv (4 deaths)	Tamu Village	Bali	Taraba
50	20/4/2016	Tiv (6 deaths)	Kadarko Village	Donga	Taraba
51	25/4/2016	Jukun (1 deaths)	Dan Anacha	Gassol	Taraba
52	2/5/16	Tiv (3 deaths)	Kunkun Village	Donga	Taraba
53	4/5/16	Tiv (5 deaths)	Kakirgir Village	Wukari	Taraba
54	13/5/2016	Fulani (3 deaths)	Gorocho Village	Wukari	Taraba
55	14/5/2016	Tiv (3 deaths)	Wurojam Village	Gassol	Taraba
56	29/5/2016	Jukun (1 deaths)	Benkeho Village	Wukari	Taraba
57	10/6/16	Jukun (1 deaths)	E=imbila Village	Takum	Taraba
58	12/6/16	Tiv (3 deaths)	Kumutu Village	Wukari	Taraba
59	29/6/2016	Mumye (3 deaths)	Kugon Bola Village	Zing	Taraba
60	17/12/2016	Tiv (4 deaths)	Dinya Village	Gassol	Taraba
61	17/12/2016	Tiv (5 deaths)	Tyogase Village	Gassol	Taraba
62	16/12/2016	Tiv (7 deaths)	Kwararafa Village	Gassol	Taraba
63	18/12/2016	Tiv (7 deaths)	Sabon Gida Village	Gassol	Taraba
64	17/12/2016	Tiv (5 deaths)	Dogonruwa Village	Gassol	Taraba
65	29/12/2016	Karimjo (3 deaths)	Laze Tonga	Ardo kola	Taraba
66	30/1/2017	Fulani (6 deaths)	Garin Dogo Lushi Village	Lau	Taraba
67	27/2/2017	Fulani (1 deaths)	Garin Dogo Village	Lau	Taraba
68	4/2/17	Fulani (1 deaths)	Gidan Sambo Village	Kurmi	Taraba
69	3/3/17	Tiv (2 deaths)	Kashimbila Village	Takum	Taraba
70	30/4/2017	Kuteb (3 deaths)	Kumbu Village	Ussa	Taraba
71	2/5/17	Kuteb (5 deaths)	Kwanke Village	Ussa	Taraba
72	11/5/17	Kuteb (3 deaths)	Manya Village	Takum	Taraba
73	13/5/2017	Tiv (2 deaths)	Garba Village	Bali	Taraba
74	16/5/2017	Tiv (4 deaths)	Kussun Village	Bali	Taraba

#	Date	Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)
75	15/5/2017	Tiv (4 deaths)	Tukurwa Village	Bali	Taraba
76	21/12/2017	Unknown (6 deaths)	Kumar Village	Ardo Kola	Taraba
77	2018	Godan Pastor Joseph Alkali	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
78	2018	Evangelist Joseph J. Nyazing	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
79	2018	Jacob Elisha	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
80	2018	Waneneya Elisha	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
81	2018	Milta Mairabo	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
82	2018	Terah Shonbokoba	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
83	2018	Ibrahim Jenkeba	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
84	2018	Francis Ezra	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
85	2018	Bakari KalbaOKilled	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
86	2018	Friday Wilson	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
87	2018	Kansumo Yusug	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
88	2018	Wilson Jatau	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
89	2018	Shem Dagom	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
90	2018	Dubu Daukano	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
91	2018	Maiunguwa Geoffrey Kobda	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
92	2018	Raymond Voserger	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
93	2018	Clement Markus	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
94	2018	Elkanah Ezra	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
95	2018	Savastine Geoffrey	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
96	2018	Ganimy Shem	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
97	2018	Andrew Dunkunte	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
98	2018	Erick Danjuma	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
99	2018	Luka Samuel	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
100	2018	Danjuma Shombakoba	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
101	2018	Andrew Kpare	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
102	2018	Samson Dogara	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
103	2018	Hassan Haruna	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
104	2018	Ubang Yakubu	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
105	2018	Yuboyi Bitrus	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
106	2018	Yalubu Hamman	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
107	2018	Ishaku Shamgba	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
108	2018	James Ishaku	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
109	2018	Tawaye Danbaki-Killed	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
110	2018	Haruna Sonburu	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
111	2018	Silas Talatu	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
112	2018	Stephen Kadiki	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
113	2018	Sunday Geoffrey	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
114	2018	Wilfred John	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
115	2018	Mara Silas	Kashedi	Yorro	Taraba
116	2018	Luka Dikishan	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
117	2018	Name Jidda	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
118	2018	Elisha Jidda-Killed	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
119	2018	Natuna Wakili	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
120	2018	Komi William	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
121	2018	Zinariya Nimfas	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
122	2018	Augustine Nyaranare	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
123	2018	Sati Zarmo	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
124	2018	William Nyavara	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
125	2018	Jolly William	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
126	2018	Nemuel William	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
127	2018	John Kusa	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
128	2018	Ganiba Kusa	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
129	2018	Gideon Zassa	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
130	2018	Sunday Tela-Killed	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
131	2018	Rubiruka David	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
132	2018	Isa Harried	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
133	2018	Heman Hariel Chairam	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
134	2018	Jacob Kusa-Killed	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
135	2018	Jatan Nyazing	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
136	2018	David Jatau	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
137	2018	Babangida David	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
138	2018	Kena Zarmong	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
139	2018	Lames Zamong	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
140	2018	Zarmong Nyabanare	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
141	2018	Cathcist Shem Nyabre	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
142	2018	Nimfas Vokandikiba	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
143	2018	Barman Tarfinus	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
144	2018	Eli Nyabare	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
145	2018	Peter Eli	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
146	2018	Natatun Nyabare	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
147	2018	Ishaya Jemuel	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
148	2018	Jemuel Nyabare	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba

#	Date	Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)
149	2018	Yakubu Eli	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
150	2018	Albert Janmon	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
151	2018	Maryamu Wazin	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
152	2018	Mercy Raymond	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
153	2018	Raymong Kusa	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
154	2018	Savastine Raymond	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
155	2018	Samson Kusa	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
156	2018	Tesumbe Zubairu	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
157	2018	Solomon Zubairu	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
158	2018	Darius Kusa	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
159	2018	Dimaska Kusa	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
160	2018	Kadima Zubairu	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
161	2018	Haruna Kusa	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
162	2018	Ali Kusa	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
163	2018	Kusa Sakwanti	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
164	2018	Ishaku Dogo	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
165	2018	Dogo Yaro Nyabare	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
166	2018	Nyamo Tela	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
167	2018	Zukumba Yere	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
168	2018	Yakubu Zasan	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
169	2018	Shalbu Bauchi	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
170	2018	Bauchi Dunyong	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
171	2018	Adda Mallam	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
172	2018	Safaratu Danbaki	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
173	2018	Himan Zubairu	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
174	2018	Jerry Musa	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
175	2018	Musa Sakonto	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
176	2018	Elisha Nyabare	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
177	2018	Titus Elisha	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
178	2018	Anas Elisha	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
179	2018	Sunday Samuel	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
180	2018	Samuel Bini	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
181	2018	Clackson Nyabare	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
182	2018	Jauru Emmanuel Williams	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
183	2018	Kidan Haniel	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
184	2018	Haniel Nyabare	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
185	2018	Bigman Haniel	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
186	2018	Major Nelson Dogo	Baffa	Yorro	Taraba
187	2018	Godwin Bakari	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
188	2018	Andrawus Nabong	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
189	2018	Sunday Andrawus	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
190	2018	Wakili Manko	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
191	2018	Liazarus Wakili	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
192	2018	Kiloyabus Teman	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
193	2018	Nyaganima Ezra	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
194	2018	Muhala Haniel	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
195	2018	Haniel Gbalau	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
196	2018	John Gbalau	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
197	2018	Bigman John	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
198	2018	Safaratu Josiah	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
199	2018	Uba Haniel	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
200	2018	Nyamvosa John	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
201	2018	Christopher Rael-Flat	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
202	2018	Kobi Liazarus	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
203	2018	Ishaku Nyakawa	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
204	2018	Robert Josiah	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
205	2018	Salmuna Audu	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
206	2018	Alheri Josiah	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
207	2018	Nuhu Audu	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
208	2018	Yusuf Audu	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
209	2018	Markus Barda Flat	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
210	2018	Umatu Wakili	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
211	2018	Timothy Wakili	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
212	2018	Ali Buba	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
213	2018	Rev. Zakariya Barde	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
214	2018	Dsp Musa Barde	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
215	2018	Asp Sdashere Henry	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
216	2018	Tanimu Thomas	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
217	2018	Ezekiel Thomas	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
218	2018	Friday Thomas	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
219	2018	Thomas Magbaya	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
220	2018	Emmanuel Andy	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
221	2018	Audu Baleri (Vh)	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
222	2018	Patrick Masinja	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba



#	Date	Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)
223	2018	Modakai Donary	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
224	2018	Eroncy Beneth Donary	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
225	2018	Polycarp Jesmuel	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
226	2018	Babangida Dishon	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
227	2018	Rev. Dishon Kpantane	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
228	2018	Gibson Obadiah	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
229	2018	Innocent Dimaska	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
230	2018	Edom Simon	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
231	2018	Hanuna Obadiah	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
232	2018	Rahab Martobah	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
233	2018	Hakuri Habila	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
234	2018	Safaratu Haruna	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
235	2018	Micheal Bethuel	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
236	2018	Alfa B. Hamza	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
237	2018	Ishaku Godwin	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
238	2018	Fadimatu Velkanah	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
239	2018	Caleb lidda	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
240	2018	Gabriel Masinja	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
241	2018	Avexander Francis	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
242	2018	Robinson Francis	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
243	2018	James Sanvo	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
244	2018	Deacon Joseph Alkali	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
245	2018	Mama Hauwa Alkali	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
246	2018	Lucy Musa	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
247	2018	Sunday Matthias	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
248	2018	Ibrahim Augustine	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
249	2018	Augustine Bakari	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
250	2018	Gwamma Godwin	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
251	2018	Fidelis Zaphaniya	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
252	2018	Ali Bethuel	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
253	2018	Emmanuel Michael	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
254	2018	Bigman SoloOmon	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
255	2018	Abiola Manasseh	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
256	2018	Manasseh Bakari	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
257	2018	Lois Haruna	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
258	2018	Dorathy Manasseh	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
259	2018	Kauna Bakari	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
260	2018	Blessing Gibson	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
261	2018	Gurgu Ibrahim	Sakpani	Yorro	Taraba
262	2018	Vidayesere Haruna	Kusanmo	Yorro	Taraba
263	2018	Askol Timothy	Kusanmo	Yorro	Taraba
264	2018	Haruna Lamba Vodayereba	Kusanmo	Yorro	Taraba
265	2018	Shondoba Haruna	Kusanmo	Yorro	Taraba
266	2018	Kusanmo Church	Kusanmo	Yorro	Taraba
267	2018	Shon Konaba Titus	Kusanmo	Yorro	Taraba
268	2018	Francis Laye	Kusanmo	Yorro	Taraba
269	2018	Usman Audu	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
270	2018	Wilson Kutere	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
271	2018	Audu Kinka	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
272	2018	Addakane Andrew	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
273	2018	Barnabas Dakopo	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
274	2018	Ayuba Meyi	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
275	2018	Ibrahim Sanavishanba	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
276	2018	Past Ishaku Jallakwaue Late	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
277	2018	Yakubu Ali	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
278	2018	Hassan Peter	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
279	2018	Lucky Yakubu	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
280	2018	Alisabatu Enoch	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
281	2018	Ayuba Yakubu	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
282	2018	Geoffrey Yakubu	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
283	2018	Yakubu Jakaworo - II	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
284	2018	Markus Jabong-Killed	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
285	2018	Philip Markus	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
286	2018	Alkawari Andrew - Killed	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
287	2018	Habballuk Zanu	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
288	2018	Kaka Tsabta	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
289	2018	Samson Solomon	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
290	2018	Solomon Zanu	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
291	2018	Manya Solomon	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
292	2018	Augustine Solomon	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
293	2018	Safiya Zannu	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
294	2018	Jabong Buba	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
295	2018	Hapsatu Jakaboro	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
296	2018	Habila Yakubu	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba

#	Date	Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)
297	2018	Yaila Y. Jakaboro	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
298	2018	Marth Jakaboro	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
299	2018	Barnabus Thomas	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
300	2018	Sunday Thomas - Killed	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
301	2018	Salomi Enoch	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
302	2018	Fatima Dimas	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
303	2018	Dimas Wosere	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
304	2018	David Dimas	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
305	2018	Joel Andrew - Killed	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
306	2018	Andrew Buke - Killed	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
307	2018	Silas Buke - Killed	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
308	2018	Dauda Luka - Killed	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
309	2018	Bamanyi Ezra - Killed	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
310	2018	Yanibi William	Todung	Lau LGA	Taraba
311	7/11/2018	Joseph Jatau	Bujum Waya	Lau LGA / Numan L	Taraba / Adamawa
311	7/11/2018	Wutama Bello	Bujum Waya	Lau LGA / Numan L	Taraba / Adamawa
312	7/11/2018	Pastor Majelalshya	Bujum Waya	Lau LGA / Numan L	Taraba / Adamawa
313	7/11/2018	KapitiMajela	Bujum Waya	Lau LGA / Numan L	Taraba / Adamawa
314	7/11/2018	Pastor Peter Kila	Bujum Waya	Lau LGA / Numan L	Taraba / Adamawa
314	7/11/2018	Rubishe Peter	Bujum Waya	Lau LGA / Numan L	Taraba / Adamawa
315	7/11/2018	Abednego Christopher	Bujum Waya	Lau LGA / Numan L	Taraba / Adamawa
316	7/11/2018	Iliya Ubandoma	Bujum Centre	Lau LGA / Numan L	Taraba / Adamawa
317	7/11/2018	Siman	Bujum Centre	Lau LGA / Numan L	Taraba / Adamawa
318	7/11/2018	Kasunnuka Akawu	Sabonlayi	Lau LGA	Taraba
319	7/11/2018	Blessing Sunday	Sabonlayi	Lau LGA	Taraba
320	7/11/2018	Baby Nasamu	Sabonlayi	Lau LGA	Taraba
321	7/11/2018	Godiya Sunday	Sabonlayi	Lau LGA	Taraba
322	2018	Jauro Abdu Nyaba	Bukinang	Gassol	Taraba
323	2018	Kala Dabang	Bukinang	Gassol	Taraba
324	2018	Manu Inuwa	Bukinang	Gassol	Taraba
325	2018	Simon Obadih	Bukinang	Gassol	Taraba
326	2018	Isa Abdu	Bukinang	Gassol	Taraba
327	2018	Ali Bakari	Budong	Zing	Taraba
328	2018	Caleb Yetama	Budong	Zing	Taraba
329	2018	Yakubu Nyapire	Budong	Zing	Taraba
330	2018	Danjuma Adda	Budong	Zing	Taraba
331	2018	Kayinu Inuwa	Budong	Zing	Taraba
332	2018	John Vodashonba	Budong	Zing	Taraba
333	2018	Ayuba Namodiki	Budong	Zing	Taraba
334	2018	Adamu Jonathan	Budong	Zing	Taraba
335	2018	Joel Paul	Budong	Zing	Taraba
336	2018	Dare Kpantilah	Budong	Zing	Taraba
337	2018	Nehemiah Akila	Budong	Zing	Taraba
338	2018	John Sankobo	Budong	Zing	Taraba
339	2018	Monica Lare	Budong	Zing	Taraba
340	2018	Pius Lare	Budong	Zing	Taraba
341	2018	Halima Inuwa	Budong	Zing	Taraba
342	2018	Laraba Shunkulu	Budong	Zing	Taraba
343	2018	Biyayya Shonkulu	Budong	Zing	Taraba
344	2018	Samson Hoseaih	Budong	Zing	Taraba
345	2018	Nuhu Shanvoro	Budong	Zing	Taraba
346	2018	Bello Kpantila	Budong	Zing	Taraba
347	2018	Francis Bello	Budong	Zing	Taraba
348	2018	Sunday Kpantila	Budong	Zing	Taraba
349	2018	Usmanu Mathias	Budong	Zing	Taraba
350	2018	Francis Bariya	Budong	Zing	Taraba
351	2018	Filibus Shonta	Budong	Zing	Taraba
352	2018	Danjuma Kpantila (Village Head)	Budong	Zing	Taraba
353	2018	Musa Kpantila	Budong	Zing	Taraba
354	2018	Martha Garba	Budong	Zing	Taraba
355	2018	Danladi Garba	Budong	Zing	Taraba
356	2018	Kayadima Gideon	Bujum Kona	Zing	Taraba
357	2018	Okala Vekki	Sabon Gida	Gassol	Taraba
358	2018	Jidere Dogari	Sabon Gida	Gassol	Taraba
359	2018	Maijankai Ishaku	Sabon Gida	Gassol	Taraba
360	2018	Yantak Majela	Sabon Gida	Gassol	Taraba
361	2018	Saidu Dimas	Nanzo/Nyabai		Taraba
362	2018	Bata Bishere	Katara		Taraba
363	2018	Bulus Musa	Katibu		Taraba
364	2018	Bakari Isa	Yugorobi		Taraba
365	2018	Jauro Inuwa	Yugorobi		Taraba
366	2018	Babangida Mathew	Yugorobi		Taraba
367	2018	Ubangari David	Yugorobi		Taraba
368	2018	Danyamma Kila	Yitti	Lau	Taraba

#	Date	Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)
369	2018	Bore Elisha Danyamma	Yitti	Lau	Taraba
370	2018	Aminu Pare	Yitti	Lau	Taraba
371	2018	Danladi Joshua	Yitti	Lau	Taraba
372	2018	Solomon Kpantiranzo	Yitti	Lau	Taraba
373	2018	Ismailu Titus	Yitti	Lau	Taraba
374	2018	Christopher Pare	Yitti	Lau	Taraba
375	2018	Danjuma Jonah House	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
376	2018	Victor A. Nyashayi	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
377	2018	James A. Nyashayu	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
378	2018	James Children	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
379	2018	James Children	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
380	2018	Musa Nyashayu	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
381	2018	Cathecist Isaac Obadiah	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
382	2018	Augustine Obadiah	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
383	2018	Bunzung Church	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
384	2018	Obadiah Voro	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
385	2018	Samaila Titiphereng	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
386	2018	Amos Dauda	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
387	2018	Mrs. Dauda (mother)	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
388	2018	Mrs. Alex John (mother)	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
389	2018	Alex John	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
390	2018	Nathaniel Obadiah	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
391	2018	Helen Nyashayu	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
392	2018	Ibrahim K Thoas	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
393	2018	John S Komboro	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
394	2018	Raymond Haruna	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
395	2018	Luka Bariya	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
396	2018	James Zakariya	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
397	2018	Iliya Ishaku	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
398	2018	Phillips Zakariya	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
399	2018	Paul Bakari	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
400	2018	Yusuf Ezra	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
401	2018	Uriya Ezra	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
402	2018	Ayuba Thomas	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
403	2018	Raymond Thomas	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
404	2018	Cecilia Bakari	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
405	2018	Kamabi Samuila	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
406	2018	Samaila Kotah	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
407	2018	Iirmiya Ezra	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
408	2018	Haske Ezra	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
409	2018	Thomas Kotah	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
410	2018	Justina Bakari	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
411	2018	Bitrus Adamu	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
412	2018	Anthony Bariya	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
413	2018	Salihi Sankopo	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
414	2018	Jerry Ali	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
415	2018	Ali Adamu	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
416	2018	Iirmiya Jaboyi	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
417	2018	Jauro Zakariya	Bunzung	Yorro	Taraba
418	2018	Rev. Yausa Timothy	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
419	2018	Jallo Dumubi	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
420	2018	Isumjaka Denuel	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
421	2018	John Yakubu	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
422	2018	Hassan Ali	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
423	2018	Maryamu Rev Yunusa	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
424	2018	Hon. Eli Ali	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
425	2018	Yusuf Ali	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
426	2018	Wilkiya Watakila	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
427	2018	Seth Titus	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
428	2018	Titus Watakila	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
429	2018	Babashi Watakila	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
430	7/11/2018	Ezra David (Babanumun)	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
431	7/11/2018	Ibrahim Madugu	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
432	7/11/2018	Tiluk Gideon	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
433	7/11/2018	Anisnelbzán	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
434	7/11/2018	Nayu-go-taya	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
435	7/11/2018	Yakubu Medan	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
436	7/11/2018	Azuna Joshua	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
437	7/11/2018	Yamasa	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
438	7/11/2018	Full	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
439	7/11/2018	Ethan Nast	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
440	7/11/2018	Nawi	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
441	7/11/2018	Bagori	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
442	7/11/2018	Amos Dikule	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba

#	Date	Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)
443	7/11/2018	Nuyong Titus	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
444	7/11/2018	Baba Amana	Mayo Lope	Lau	Taraba
445	2018	Pastors House	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
446	2018	Joseph Ezra	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
447	2018	Ezra Dojinti	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
448	2018	Dauda Ezra	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
449	2018	Peter Dojinti	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
450	2018	Bayami Matthew	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
451	2018	Barnabas Sangori	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
452	2018	Obidah Shonwonta	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
453	2018	Murtala Makong	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
454	2018	Newyear Daniel	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
455	2018	Safaratu Daniel	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
456	2018	Yakubu Kpanti	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
457	2018	David Isaac	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
458	2018	Sinar David	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
459	2018	Clackson Daniel	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
460	2018	Regina Haruna	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
461	2018	Benjamin Daniel	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
462	2018	David Audu	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
463	2018	Babangida Titus	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
464	2018	Anna Tassare	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
465	2018	Pastor Enoch Kpanti	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
466	2018	Albeta Enoch	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
467	2018	Pastor Patrick Enoch	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
468	2018	Tanimu Enoch	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
469	2018	Mai Unguwa Barau	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
470	2018	Obidah G Karejabala	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
471	2018	Kuurma Jaweta	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
472	2018	Anoel K Yusuf	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
473	2018	Rasheal Sunday	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
474	2018	Japhet Jawela	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
475	2018	Barde Titus	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
476	2018	Ali Danbaki	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
477	2018	Danladi Yakubu	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
478	2018	Dutse Dennis	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
479	2018	Dennis Iron	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
480	2018	Suleiman Andrawus	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
481	2018	Danjuma Yakubu	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
482	2018	Appolos Iron	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
483	2018	Joel Andrew	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
484	2018	Obed Istifanus	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
485	2018	Lemba Dennis	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
486	2018	Deborah Istifanus	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
487	2018	Rebeccah Sunday	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
488	2018	Eli Yasso	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
489	2018	Solomon Yabonta	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
490	2018	Nehemiah Enoch	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
491	2018	Danjuma Makong	Kpanti Ladde	Yorro	Taraba
492	2018	Ayuba Yonakato - Village head	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
493	2018	Liazarus Sardauna	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
494	2018	Lydia Nyatore	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
495	2018	Daddy Wycliff	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
496	2018	Clackson Anthony	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
497	2018	Youboy Cletus	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
498	2018	James Tukur	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
499	2018	Innocent Vidda	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
500	2018	Nandang Albert	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
501	2018	Ame Kamius	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
502	2018	Ure Kamius	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
503	2018	Ali Gayus	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
504	2018	Kombele Tonga	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
505	2018	Gaius Tonga	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
506	2018	Karnius Bakari	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
507	2018	Isung Kamius	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
508	2018	Albert Tidoi	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
509	2018	John Victor Alhaji	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
510	2018	Darius Dimas	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
511	2018	Yusuf Ayuba	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
512	2018	Zamfara James	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
513	2018	Youboy Obadiah	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
514	2018	Pius John	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
515	2018	Hosea Linus	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
516	2018	Felix Hosea	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba

#	Date	Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)
517	2018	Karebi Hosea	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
518	2018	Winzanman Innocent	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
519	2018	Mr. Nemuel Tuno	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
520	2018	Rev. Ayuba Nakwado	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
521	2018	Joseph Nyabin	Kuruke	Yorro	Taraba
522	1/9/2018	Bako Tolabi	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
523	1/9/2018	Samuel Salmabi	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
524	1/9/2018	Yakubu Iliya	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
525	1/9/2018	Bappa Yahans	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
526	1/9/2018	Musa Hijira	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
527	1/9/2018	Pastor William	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
528	1/9/2018	Kingsly Joethan	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
529	1/9/2018	Aliyuda Barnabas	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
530	1/9/2018	Habila Barnabas	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
531	1/9/2018	Gaddafi Umaru	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
532	1/9/2018	Enock Nawati	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
533	1/9/2018	Wycliff Bitrus	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
534	1/9/2018	Taro Shanffi	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
535	1/9/2018	Yahaya Kwalla	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
536	1/9/2018	Simon Umaru	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
537	1/9/2018	Bulus Mulki	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
538	1/9/2018	Jauro Bagudu	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
539	1/9/2018	Daniel Waya	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
540	1/9/2018	Kenneth Waziri	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
541	1/9/2018	Nathan Waziri	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
542	1/9/2018	Pastor Obadiah Umaru	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
543	1/9/2018	Lucky Zinas	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
544	1/9/2018	Jimmy Hussein	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
545	1/9/2018	Jonathan Dawakka	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
546	1/9/2018	Sibor Tuwa	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
547	1/9/2018	Princes Thomas	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
548	1/9/2018	Matthew Ekon	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
549	1/9/2018	Obadiah Ishaku	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
550	1/9/2018	Wakwa Yohanna	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
551	1/9/2018	Yusuf Lebura Yusa	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
552	1/9/2018	Daniel Samuel Yusa	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
553	1/9/2018	Bitrus Nawati	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
554	1/9/2018	Mathias Audi	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
555	1/9/2018	Okala Joshua	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
556	1/9/2018	Sam	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
557	1/9/2018	Gadas Dauda	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
558	1/9/2018	Manwi Musa	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
559	1/9/2018	Boda Iliya	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
560	1/9/2018	Timothy	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
561	1/9/2018	Sam Danjuma	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
562	1/9/2018	Daddy Luka	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
563	1/9/2018	Samuel Sanni	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
564	1/9/2018	Kadri Irmiya	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
565	1/9/2018	Simon Ishaya	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
566	1/9/2018	Thomas Daniel Jen	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
567	1/9/2018	Hassana Williams	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
568	1/9/2018	Edmon Thomas	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
569	1/9/2018	Yusuf Dawaka	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
570	1/9/2018	Shagarina' Allah	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
571	1/9/2018	Sarki Lawan	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
572	1/9/2018	Siko Ntaba	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
573	1/9/2018	Sipora Adamu	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
574	1/9/2018	Soya Bello	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
575	1/9/2018	Garimon Wakili	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
576	1/9/2018	Dawo Lamun	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
577	1/9/2018	Rautan Yari	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
578	1/9/2018	Nuyoung Kaigam	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
579	1/9/2018	Markus Amed	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
580	1/9/2018	Simon Yazani	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
581	1/9/2018	Idah Bariki	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
582	1/9/2018	Sunday Markus	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
583	1/9/2018	Ishaya Daja	Katibu (Didango)	Lau	Taraba
584	1/9/2018	1 John Doe	Bamga		Taraba
585	1/9/2018	2 John Doe	Bamga		Taraba
586	1/9/2018	3 John Doe	Bamga		Taraba
587	1/9/2018	4 John Doe	Bamga		Taraba
588	1/9/2018	5 John Doe	Bamga		Taraba
589	1/9/2018	1 John Doe	Nanzo		Taraba
590	1/9/2018	2 John Doe	Nanzo		Taraba

#	Date	Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)
591	1/9/2018	1 John Doe	Kpantilade	Yorro	Taraba
592	1/9/2018	2 John Doe	Kpantilade	Yorro	Taraba
593	1/9/2018	3 John Doe	Kpantilade	Yorro	Taraba
594	1/9/2018	4 John Doe	Kpantilade	Yorro	Taraba
595	1/9/2018	5 John Doe	Kpantilade	Yorro	Taraba
596	1/9/2018	1 John Doe	Santuraki	Yorro	Taraba
597	1/9/2018	2 John Doe	Santuraki	Yorro	Taraba
598	1/9/2018	3 John Doe	Santuraki	Yorro	Taraba
599	1/9/2018	4 John Doe	Santuraki	Yorro	Taraba
600	31/1/2018	Tiv (2 deaths)	Fiyayi/Akosu Villages	Wukari	Taraba
601	5/1/18	Yandan (78 deaths)	Donada, Nega, Katibu etc.	Lau	Taraba
602	1/1/18	Unknown (4 deaths)	Wurijam Village	Gassol	Taraba
603	2018	Isa Watakila	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
604	2018	Benson Watakila	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
605	2018	Clement Watakila	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
606	2018	Clida Bokuwe-Hayi	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
607	2018	Jallo Nytakuni-Kill	Bawagarki	Yorro	Taraba
608	7/15/2019	John Doe 1	Toding	Lau	Taraba
609	7/15/2019	John Doe 2	Toding	Lau	Taraba
610	7/15/2019	John Doe 3	Toding	Lau	Taraba
611	7/15/2019	John Doe 4	Toding	Lau	Taraba
612	7/15/2019	John Doe 5	Toding	Lau	Taraba
613	5/31/2019	Ishaya Daja	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
614	5/31/2019	Robert Hilary	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
615	5/31/2019	Ephraim Obada	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
616	5/31/2019	Samuel Nomra	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
617	5/31/2019	Swagkai Nonghau	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
618	5/31/2019	Titus Nwaamudu	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
619	5/31/2019	Sarki Badhad	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
620	5/31/2019	Alex Aniya	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
621	5/31/2019	Wata Homdang	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
622	5/31/2019	Obesi Pius	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
623	5/31/2019	Dominic Perniel	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
624	5/31/2019	Nijiri Sawang	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
625	5/31/2019	Nokara Anthony	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
626	5/31/2019	Samtag Nsikkai	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
627	5/31/2019	Fidelis Nzihang	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
628	5/31/2019	Emmanuel Awal	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
629	5/31/2019	Hakika Kasha	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
630	5/31/2019	Nikamag Laida	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
631	5/31/2019	Danjuma Ntau	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
632	5/31/2019	Thomas Jauro	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
633	5/31/2019	Peter Baba	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
634	5/31/2019	Awoshiri Baba	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
635	5/31/2019	Paco Nemtai	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
636	5/31/2019	Shaibu Nemtai	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Sompoto, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba

#	Date	Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)
637	5/31/2019	Sabo Nobinu	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
638	5/31/2019	Hillary Bobert	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
639	5/31/2019	Friday JAuro	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
640	5/31/2019	Awai Momjuni	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
641	5/31/2019	Joshua Laijanu	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
642	5/31/2019	Jolly Noku	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
643	5/31/2019	Nobri Neuneibam	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
644	5/31/2019	Christopher Philip	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
645	5/31/2019	Faga Tijam	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
646	5/31/2019	Nwawa Dame	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
647	5/31/2019	Abiola Katanu	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
648	5/31/2019	Loya Boi	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
649	5/31/2019	Boi Mamma	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
650	5/31/2019	Kent Aniya	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
651	5/31/2019	Dominic Kiteu	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
652	5/31/2019	Sabo Swankuru	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
653	5/31/2019	Francis Awoshiri	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
654	5/31/2019	Dau Pinjuai	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
655	5/31/2019	Tanimu Wuje	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
656	5/31/2019	Samuel Nzinang	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
657	5/31/2019	Swakkie Nokani	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
658	5/31/2019	Noku Nzinang	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
659	5/31/2019	Dickson Jirinang	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
660	5/31/2019	Nobinu Kannau	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
661	5/31/2019	Audu Notaninenmang	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
662	5/31/2019	Propose Kini	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
663	5/31/2019	Awai Noyima	Sambe, Murbai, Kishab, Jekunuhau, Kaudad, Yawai, Indayaro, Somporo, Murtai, Yaukani & Murkuni	Ardo-Kola LGA	Taraba
664	6/18/2019	John Doe #1	Janibanibu	Ardo-Kola	Taraba
665	6/18/2019	John Doe #2	Janibanibu	Ardo-Kola	Taraba
666	6/18/2019	John Doe #3	Janibanibu	Ardo-Kola	Taraba
667	6/18/2019	John Doe #4	Janibanibu	Ardo-Kola	Taraba
668	6/18/2019	John Doe #5	Janibanibu	Ardo-Kola	Taraba
669	6/18/2019	John Doe #6	Janibanibu	Ardo-Kola	Taraba
670	6/18/2019	John Doe #7	Rakinkada	Donga	Taraba
671	6/18/2019	John Doe #8	Rakinkada	Donga	Taraba
672	6/18/2019	John Doe #9	Rakinkada	Donga	Taraba
673	6/18/2019	John Doe #10	Rakinkada	Donga	Taraba
674	6/18/2019	John Doe #11	Rakinkada	Donga	Taraba
675	6/18/2019	John Doe #12	Rakinkada	Donga	Taraba
676	6/18/2019	John Doe #13	Rakinkada	Donga	Taraba

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
LIST OF PEOPLE KILLED IN BENUE STATE, BY FULANI MUSLIM HERDSMEN				
GWER-WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA, 2011-2014				
1	Aper Ywev	Ywev/Gbaange	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
2	Stephen Iorwua	Tse Zwatemala / Anigye	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
3	Godwin Torbunde	Tse Akpiti/Anigye	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
4	Timothy Senyi	Tse Mtsem/Anigye	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
5	Nyikwagh Ahoabo Ajigwa	Tse Ihyor/Anigye	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
6	Terkimbir Akpam	Tse Ihyor/Anigye	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
7	Mtagherga Kwagharegh	Tse Abeghe/Anigye	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
8	Nyityon Udiin Taryohor	Tse Abeghe/Anigye	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
9	Iorwundu Agugu	Tse Ikorkpev / Uduma	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
10	Mwuese Anjembe	Tse Ikorkpev / Uduma	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
11	Nyityon Iggedege	Tse Ikorkpev / Uduma	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
12	Tombu Igbo	Tse Adeke/Uduma	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
13	Udoji Iorkyar	Tse Gaase/Uduma	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
14	Goddy Akaata (Tse Aji)	Tse Gaase/Uduma	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
15	Bernard Tyoakaa	Tse Adudu/Zamgwa	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
16	Ornguga Tony	Tse Adudu/Zamgwa	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
17	Genyi Beba	Tse Ageranyi/Zamgwa	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
18	Jato Shishim	Enger/Zamgwa	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
19	Agama Shishim (Mtsenga)	Enger/Zamgwa	Gbaange/Tongov	1/1/11
20	Ushase Tarhemba	Shitila Abe/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
21	Aondoover Orhena	Tse Tugh/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
22	Uchagh Kwaghkiir	Tse Uchagh/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
23	Ayaakaa Oliver	Tse Ayaakaa/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
24	Ucha Usue	Tse Orkoom/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
25	Thomas Vershima	Onovmbaagbu/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
26	Margaret Vershima	Onovmbaagbu/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
27	Emberga Kwaghbee	Onovmbaagbu/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
28	Kumun Shundan	Onovmbaagbu/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
29	Chia Orke	Onovmbaagbu/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
30	Michael Dogo	Onovmbaagbu/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
31	Bem Ambe	Onovmbaagbu/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
32	Lele Iortyer	Onovmbaagbu/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
33	Kurshav Tugh	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
34	Papa Yave	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
35	Anaumbur Chia	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
36	Anaor Akuku	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
37	Aondoakaa Usough	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
38	Nguzoor Faasema	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
39	Aondoaver Chia	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
40	Madam Tsehemba	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
41	Tsehemba Yeke	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
42	Tsavbee Kpanki	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
43	Madam Kuku	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tyoughatee	2/1/11
44	Ioryina Ajebe	Tse Dajo/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
45	Tyochivir Ajebe	Tse Dajo/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
46	Tsegba Dom	Tse Dajo/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
47	Goja Utsua	Tse Dajo/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
48	Francis Faasema	Tse Peverikyaa/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
49	Kwaghtagher Aboor	Tse Peverikyaa/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
50	Adiku Faasema	Kwaghshir/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
51	Timothy Jam	Tse Terna/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
52	Sunday Adeli	Tse Aho/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
53	Gbendaga Asaka	Tse Aho/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
54	Joseph Nor	Torbunde/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
55	Mbalumunga Nor	Torbunde/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
56	Wergba Hinmar	Tse Uben/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
57	Mkari Ubabe	Mbamond/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
58	Original Tyokyar	Mbamond/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
59	Uga Zungwega	Tse Amech/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
60	Mary Zungwega	Tse Amech/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
61	Aondona Zungwega	Tse Amech/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
62	Igbana	Tse Amech/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
63	Idyondun Ayuna	Tse Amech/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
64	Iorkumbur Nyinongu	Kwegh/Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
65	Michael Gyongur	Kwegh/Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
66	Fada Shaminja	Tse Ada	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
67	Mte Ordo	Tse Ada	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
68	Tyule	Tse Uor/ Kyurav	Modern Market/Makurdi	2/1/11
69	Alai Tsekohol		Mbapa	2/1/11
70	Ajai Tersoo		Avihijime	2/1/11
71	Ali Udo Aondokuma		Avihijime	2/1/11
72	Tersoo Faasema		Tijime	2/1/11
73	Agbo Tenyi		Sengev/Yengev	2/1/11
74	Igala Man	Jimba	Unknown	2/1/11
75	Igbo Man	Jimba	Unknown	2/1/11
76	Aondoaver Orhena	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
77	Jato Zegeyo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
78	Kahungur Agatso	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
79	Akaakighir Usuur	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
80	Nicholas Genda	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
81	Atom Jime	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
82	John Genda	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
83	Iorkumun Iorkyaa	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
84	Torjue Genda	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
85	Mrs. Augustine Adaata	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
86	Ndyar Igboji	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
87	Ajai Commander (Mbakyuran)	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
88	Dauda Tyozungwe	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
89	Tsokar Boshima	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
90	Angbianshio Tsokar	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
91	Tikwase Anyombo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
92	Boyi Anyombo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
93	Ankwase Anyombo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
94	Ulam Yugh	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
95	Gbagyo Ugo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
96	Iorshe Emberga	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
97	Agu Kyaaignba	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
98	Emmanuel Uoo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
99	Lough Songu	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
100	Tersoo Iorhembra	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
101	Godwin Nyafa Anshi	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
102	Mwuaga J. Kwembe	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
103	Shinshima Gbashaor	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
104	Msugh Mtswenem	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
105	Ushicivir Iortim	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
106	Terseer Tsendiir	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
107	Boyi Awunde	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
108	Madden Toryila	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
109	Gowon Antor	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
110	Maseshin Orsugh	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
111	Andrew Gborkya	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
112	Ukusu Orshio	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2/1/11
113	Samuel Uoo		GWER-WEST LGA	2/1/11
114	Mbadoon Toryila		GWER-WEST LGA	2/1/11
115	Abacha Iorlaha	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
116	Jebe Udufu	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
117	Josephine Iorlaha Kpekena	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
118	Udufu Audu	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
119	Catherine Abomtse	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
120	Eleazer Abomtse	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
121	Ahaaikya Tsebo Abomtse	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
122	UjonAsootse Abomtse	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
123	Udookwase Abomtse	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
124	Ayange Dwem Abomtse	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
125	Adonko Tyenger	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
126	Vande Swende	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
127	Mom Agar	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
128	Ioryue Aliyev Anyo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
129	Iorpuu Anyam Anyo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
130	Chahul Kyange Anyo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
131	Udeliam Chahul	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
132	Ishughul Aambe	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
133	Kwaghbee Kyulan	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
134	Gboko Akombo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
135	Torkwaor Yaagber	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
136	Antor Kwaghpelegh Liem	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
137	Julius Kwaghkar Bakungu	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
138	Ana Uzua	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
139	Magi Shagbaor	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
140	Mondo Shundan	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012
141	Mondo Shundan (2 Yrs Old)	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	2012

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
142	48 killed, corpses (children & women) could not be immediately recovered area occupied for months by Fulani Militants, bodies dead decomposed, became meal for vultures / scavengers		Sengev	3/4/12
143	Boi Mondo	Tse Kortaav/ Mbaifu	Tse Kortaav/Mbaifu	5/26/12
144	Oliver Ayaakaa		GWER-WEST LGA	2013
145	Godwin Akoota		GWER-WEST LGA	2013
146	Ucha Usende		GWER-WEST LGA	2013
147	Jimin Ikpur	Tse Ikpur/Mbangul	Gbaange/Tongov	2/8/14
148	Mbazeran Jimin	Tse Ikpur/Mbangul	Gbaange/Tongov	2/8/14
149	Aondowase Iormase	Tse Ikpur/Mbangul	Gbaange/Tongov	2/8/14
150	Wan Abagi Jimin	Tse Ikpur/Mbangul	Gbaange/Tongov	2/8/14
151	Mbaigbo Tishar	Tse Wayo/Mbangul	Gbaange/Tongov	2/8/14
152	Wanmere Tishar	Tse Wayo/Mbangul	Gbaange/Tongov	2/8/14
153	Wonyima Orkaa	Gyuse Tsoakar/ Kparevkyor	Merkyen	2/19/14
154	Adeli Tondo	Onovmba-Liamawa /Kparevkyor	Merkyen	2/19/14
155	Anger Uhimbur	Nyam Akam/ Kparevkyor	Merkyen	2/19/14
156	Tarhemba Tachia	Ugili Akum/ Kparevkyor	Merkyen	2/19/14
157	Aondofa Ubari	Ormin Akaa/ Kparevkyor	Merkyen	2/19/14
158	Aondoakaa Udepev	Gwaza Aboho/Ujam	Merkyen	2/19/14
159	Jonah Akpete Iordye	Orbeen Origbo/Ujam	Merkyen	2/19/14
160	Tyoter Ngove	Agbudo	Merkyen	2/19/14
161	Orsherev Chafa	Agbudo	Merkyen	2/19/14
162	Chia Uhange	Agbudo	Merkyen	2/19/14
163	Kwaghta Tem	Agbudo	Merkyen	2/19/14
164	Akyam Akpeggher	Mbashie	Merkyen	2/19/14
165	Vincent Ula	Tse Aba/Nyaga	Nyamshi	2/19/14
166	Ukpoghol Akombo	Tse Agu/Nyaga	Nyamshi	2/19/14
167	Dewua Shiver	Atserga/Nyaga	Nyamshi	2/19/14
168	Alfred Adoka	Abena I/Mbabagu	Nyamshi	2/19/14
169	Samuel Igbabee	Abena I/Mbabagu	Nyamshi	2/19/14
170	Vincent Dwem	Abena I/Mbabagu	Nyamshi	2/19/14
171	Eric Adoka	Abena I/Mbabagu	Nyamshi	2/19/14
172	Ahyebo Frederick	Abena I/Mbabagu	Nyamshi	2/19/14
173	Amos Tavaku	Abena II/Mbabagu	Nyamshi	2/19/14
174	Shanyiga Orken	Tse Uchough/Mbabagu	Nyamshi	2/19/14
175	Akaamaa Abon	Tse Yayua/Mbakyuve	Nyamshi	2/19/14
176	Wan Ikpaa	Tse Imunan/Mbaadekoor	Nyamshi	2/19/14
177	Oryiman Hiijime	Tse Ayo/Mbaadekoor	Nyamshi	2/19/14
178	Benjamin Tyoakaa	Tse Abeza/Mbaangi	Nyamshi	2/19/14
179	Lumunga Solomon	Tse Iber/Ake	Saghev/Ukusu	2/19/14
180	Aondoaver Orna	Tse Iber/Ake	Saghev/Ukusu	2/19/14
181	Asongo Fyalegh	Tse Iber/Ake	Saghev/Ukusu	2/19/14
182	Peter Babangida	Tse Iber/Ake	Saghev/Ukusu	2/19/14
183	Agini Iggyo	Gimba Town/Ake	Saghev/Ukusu	2/19/14
184	Avuu Tsekar	Tse Amouka/Ake	Saghev/Ukusu	2/19/14
185	Ajaka More	Tse Amouka/Ake	Saghev/Ukusu	2/19/14
186	Kwaghtsa Akpoghur	Tse Amouka/Ake	Saghev/Ukusu	2/19/14

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
188	Denen Geri	Yongubee/ Usambe	Bar	2/23/2014
189	Bagu Ahua	Fada/ Usambe	Bar	2/23/2014
190	Iorlyam Shaahemda	Iorlyam/ Usambe	Bar	2/23/2014
191	Anayuma Shaahenda	Iorlyam/ Usambe	Bar	2/23/2014
192	Gawan Gbagya Shagbaor	Kwaghne/ Usambe	Bar	2/23/2014
187	Kofulo Matthew Iorwua	Tse Nyikyaa /Ukum	Mbachohon	3/20/14
193	William Ugbulu	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
194	Lishe Den Ugbulu	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
195	Baby Agnes William	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
196	Ajility Wuese	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
197	Terkura Ornguga	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
198	Lishe Den	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
199	Baby Lum	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
200	Atakpa Tihemba	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
201	Tarkende Mbaya	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
202	Lyambee Aginga	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
203	Kyange Agbinga	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
204	Ugiri Nongo	Tse Kpar	Sengev	3/29/2014
205	Tyolumun Emberga	Tse Iorkyaa	Sengev	3/29/2014
206	Shimana Emberga	Tse Iorkyaa	Sengev	3/29/2014
207	Iorshe Gaga	Tse Iorkyaa	Sengev	3/29/2014
208	Orgenda Sam	Tse Iorkyaa	Sengev	3/29/2014
209	Tenke Dungwa	Tse Iorkyaa	Sengev	3/29/2014
210	Agange Tswam	Tse Agange	Sengev	3/29/2014
211	Mba-Umbur Agange	Tse Agange	Sengev	3/29/2014
212	Sarwuan Atsaga	Tse Gbuku	Sengev	3/29/2014
213	Mbajime Gosu	Tse Gbuku	Sengev	3/29/2014
214	Tyavger Agenan	Tse Gbuku	Sengev	3/29/2014
215	Mngusonun Dugeri	Tse Dugeri	Sengev	3/29/2014
216	Ordu Aboshanshia	Tse Dugeri	Sengev	3/29/2014
217	Robert Ukedue	Tse Dugeri	Sengev	3/29/2014
218	Tsebee Agbegi	Tse Iyo	Sengev	3/29/2014
219	Avenda Ukooto	Tse Iyo	Sengev	3/29/2014
220	Kpoto Alom	Tse Akume	Sengev	3/29/2014
221	Aondona Iorbee	Tse Akume	Sengev	3/29/2014
222	Emberga Orke	Tse Akume	Sengev	3/29/2014
223	Mkari Gabu	Tse Yange	Sengev	3/29/2014
224	Uember Abagaji	Tse Yange	Sengev	3/29/2014
225	Aondoakaa Uzolugh	Namikpe	Sengev	3/29/2014
226	Emberga Jato	Tse Gamber	Sengev	3/29/2014
227	Iyoyuha Bogo	Tse Bogo	Sengev	3/29/2014
228	Terwase Antyo	Tse Umile	Sengev	3/29/2014
229	Ujam Gbaaye	Tse Kwaghtua	Sengev	3/29/2014
230	Aper Makundu	Tse Igbom	Sengev	3/29/2014
231	Iorper Ulam	Tse Igbom	Sengev	3/29/2014
232	Iorver Ulam	Tse Igbom	Sengev	3/29/2014
233	Apemkaa Emberga	Mbatam	Sengev	3/29/2014
234	Tom Orhena	Tse Mbahungwa	Sengev	3/29/2014
235	Tondo Adeli		GWER-WEST LGA	3/29/2014

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
236	Ane Uhimbir		GWER-WEST LGA	3/29/2014
237	Terhemba Tachia		GWER-WEST LGA	3/29/2014
238	Kwatsa Akpoghur		GWER-WEST LGA	3/29/2014
239	Solomon Lumunga Tsonugh		GWER-WEST LGA	3/29/2014
240	Jato Mtsenga (Agama Gulder)		GWER-WEST LGA	3/29/2014
GWER-EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA, 2014				
1	Akaaza Uger	Agana	Mbalom	2014
2	Timothy Ortindi	Agana	Mbalom	2014
3	Aondowase Dekende	Agana	Mbalom	2014
4	Terfa Dekende	Agana	Mbalom	2014
5	Ioryem Kyegh	Agana	Mbalom	2014
6	Vincent Gberhe Hindan	Agana	Mbalom	2014
7	Christopher Tijime Kuve	Agana	Mbalom	2014
8	Ade Gboji	Agana	Mbalom	2014
9	Gboji Adoor	Agana	Mbalom	2014
10	Mishi Moughshor	Agana	Mbalom	2014
11	Aondona Iortim	Agana	Mbalom	2014
12	Yashir Ortserga	Agana	Mbalom	2014
13	Shimayina Igba Pveigyo	Agana	Mbalom	2014
14	Tarkaa Tyokar	Agana	Mbalom	2014
15	Saaondo Zahemen	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
16	David Liamzua	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
17	John Ivor	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
18	Uba Tyorkishu	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
19	Sabastine Michi	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
20	Begi Nomor	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
21	Peter Dick	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
22	Saaondo Bee	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
23	Iorlaha Kazevee	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
24	Kimbir Bee	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
25	Tyolaha Bee	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
26	Judith Tyozee	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
27	Ape Chia	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
28	Micheal Tor	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
29	Rev Fr Felix Tyolaha	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
30	Rev Fr Joseph Gor	Ayar	Mbalom	2014
31	Friday Orayev	Adetsav	Gbemacha	2014
32	Mhom Kasua	Adetsav	Gbemacha	2014
33	Tyowua Akile	Adetsav	Gbemacha	2014
34	Jimmy Ugon	Adetsav	Gbemacha	2014
35	Benjamin Aga	Adetsav	Gbemacha	2014
36	Terhile Yohova	Adetsav	Gbemacha	2014
37	Tersoo Jimebee	Adetsav	Gbemacha	2014
38	Apuusu Vanya	Adetsav	Gbemacha	2014
AGATU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA, 2016				
1	Olowo Ada-Idoko	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
2	Bameyi Ejie	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
3	Hassan Paul	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
4	Onu Ochokwunu	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
5	Egahi Danjuma	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
6	Epie Ajuma	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
7	Ekoja Isidown	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
8	Ekoja Christopher	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
9	Otonkwo Elaigwu	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
10	Ngbede Alade	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
11	Actor Adokpa	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
12	Audu Adikwu	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
13	Ngbede Musa	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
14	Dearfather Ngbede	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
15	Francis Idu	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
16	Bamiye Ene Teyi	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
17	Agwode Imanche	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
18	Joseph Odejo	Akwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
19	Antenyi Matthew	Akwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
20	Oche Adobunu	Akwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
21	Ejeh Simon	Ugboju Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
22	Okelemu Olotu	Ugboju Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
23	Ejeh George	Ugboju Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
24	Sunday Mark	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
25	Emmanuel Mark	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
26	Olekwu Simon	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
27	Emmanuel Adano	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
28	Bello Yahaya	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
29	Godday Abu	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
30	Boniface Ochaigwu	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
31	Dole Benjamin	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
32	Silas Idu	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
33	Abubakar Abel	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
34	Abudu Ojotu	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
35	Umoru Ijageyi	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
36	Godwin Ojepa	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
37	Oluma Godwin	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
38	Odoje Oloche	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
39	Oluma Obagaji	Abugbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
40	Unisa Aminu	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
41	Enenche Obochi	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
42	Ochoche Abu	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
43	Maria Odagboyi	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
44	Inalegwu Egile	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
45	Sunday Godwin	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
46	Emmanuel Edi	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
47	Ochefije Ochepe	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
48	Adenu Ugbo	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
49	Musa Adah	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
50	Monday Iduh	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
51	Patrick Ochiga	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
52	Ismaila Hassan	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
53	Oloche Eengbo	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
54	Bishop Bishop	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
55	Ojotu Ilochi	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
56	Ewa Odege	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
57	Alabali Joseph	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
58	Yakubu Ishu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
59	Aishetu Ibrahim	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
60	Ojo Alede	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
61	Ochuba Adagikoja	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
62	Cecilia Haruna	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
63	Adeja Salefu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
64	Ikwunye Ajenu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
65	Augustine Ishachi	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
66	Onyeche John	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
67	Sarah Andrew	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
68	Josiah John	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
69	Ochehepo Andrew	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
70	Esther Momoh	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
71	James Aledu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
72	Ochokpefu Alabali	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
73	Ochoyo Tunde	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
74	Ochokama Tunde	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
75	Timothy Ogboche	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
76	Yakubu Ikoja Joseph	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
77	Saduana Ikologwu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
78	Ayo Joseph	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
79	Haruna Andrew	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
80	Juliet Yakubu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
81	Ochohepo Musa	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
82	Enenche Joseph	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
83	Ankeli Ela	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
84	Oche Philip	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
85	Simon Agbeche	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
86	Sunday Edor	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
87	Anjenu Ngbede	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
88	Jumoh Ibrahim	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
89	Edor Jacob	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
90	Jacob Anofun	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
91	Adah Ochegba	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
92	Daddy Isaac	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
93	Ezekiel Benson	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
94	Samson Andrew	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
95	Onume Ochokwunu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
96	Ojume Isah	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
97	Yakubu Ali	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
98	Ngbede Noah	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
99	Blessing Michael	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
100	Muhammed Inalegwu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
101	Ochoje Apeh	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
102	Pius Ochekwu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
103	John Egbo	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
104	Isah Alhassan	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
105	Musa Ikpah	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
106	Ochoche Agbani	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
107	Joseph Adaikoja	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
108	Imola Ochehepo	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
109	Energy Egbo	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
110	Alhaji Energy	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
111	Ibrahim Egba	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
112	Aladi Idaba	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
113	Ochejele Mrs.	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
114	Ali Ibrahim	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
115	Jumoh Ochijeno	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
116	Ochiba Adah	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
117	Ngbede Gabriel	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
118	Ochoyo Abraham	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
119	Olodu Abdul	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
120	Ikwugum Enogela	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
121	Esther Ichaji	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
122	Abuh Edeche	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
123	Matthew John	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
124	Kasimu Momoh	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
125	Edeche Nathaniel	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
126	Ohima Sheidu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
127	Ngbede Isah	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
128	Ochekpefu John	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
129	Jestah John	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
130	Okala Baba	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
131	Danladi Sule	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
132	Michael Eigege	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
133	Blessing Otene	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
134	Oigowo Yakubu	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
135	Pius Idakwo	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	2016
136	Onuminya Danjuma	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
137	Oigene Agobu	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
138	Anthony Ikwulono	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
139	Godwin Eladoga Olowo	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
140	Salihi Musa Ogwaje	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
141	Okoh Otukpa	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
142	Gabriel Isah Ojepa	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
143	Ijele Adah Egahi	Okokolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
144	Unknown Corpse	Ocholonya Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
145	Unknown Corpse	Ocholonya Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
146	Unknown Corpse	Ocholonya Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
147	Unknown Corpse	Ocholonya Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
148	Lazarus Ajeh	Adana Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
149	Peter Musa	Adana Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
150	Haruna Oigbeche	Adana Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
151	Danjuma Egahi	Adana Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
152	Ezekiel Adah	Inminyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
153	Sylvester ENEGBO	Aila Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
154	Jerry Eluma	Egba Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
155	Bello Abuh	Abogbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
156	Godwin Abuh	Abogbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
157	Enoteyi	Abogbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
158	Ogwuba Obochi	Abogbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
159	Emmanuel Adeno	Abogbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
160	Ochaigwu Boniface	Abogbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
161	Abude Adikwu Uge	Abogbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
162	Obochi	Abogbe Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
163	Aledu Oigboche	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
164	Olowo Oigboche	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
165	Aloko Alekwu	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
166	Ukpokwu Samuel	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
167	Oigboche Samuel	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
168	Isaiah Ekoja	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
169	Alhaji Ekoja	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
170	Unknown Corpse	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
171	Unknown Corpse	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
172	Unknown Corpse	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
173	Unknown Corpse	Olegadaogboche Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
174	Ochowechei Onehi	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
175	Amedu Onehi	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
176	Moru Olagbewo	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
177	Alhassan Ugala	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
178	Inalegwu Christopher	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
179	Ochefije Adehi	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
180	Moses Ogili	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
181	Andrew Enogela	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
182	Paul Andrew	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
183	Shaibu Adikwu	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
184	Jonah Adebida	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
185	Sunday Nathaniel Jonah	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
186	Emmanuel Odoje	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
187	Danjuma Moru	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
188	Peter Ajaka	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
189	Abel Ojoko	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
190	Ocholongwa Ochege	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
191	Christopher Oloje	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
192	Ochewola Moses	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
193	Sabo Egahi	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
194	Peter Oche	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
195	Peter Adechabo	Ekwo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
196	Anoyedu	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
197	Unidentified Corpse	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
198	Unidentified Corpse	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
199	Unidentified Corpse	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
200	Unidentified Corpse	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
201	Unidentified Corpse	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
202	Unidentified Corpse	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
203	Bernard Abah	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
204	Bernard Oloje	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
205	Peter Audu	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
206	John Jonah	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
207	Ochefije Abraham	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
208	Jonah Adanu	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
209	Daniel Audu	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
210	Haruna Obagwudu	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
211	Sule Boniface	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
212	Peter Ojepa	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
213	Paul Enogela	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
214	Sani Oloya	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
215	Onyefefu Michael	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
216	Adah Odejo	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
217	Ocholongwa Stephen	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
218	Igaba Ngbede	Okpanchenyi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
219	Isaac Atabo	Okadu Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
220	Noah Atabo	Okadu Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
221	Peter Adeyi	Okadu Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
222	Imanche Oche	Ikele Gote Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
223	Imanche Adanu	Ikele Gochi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
224	Olowo Ogwola	Ikele Gochi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
225	Alhassan Michael	Ikele Gochi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
226	Abu Inegedu	Okpokpolo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
227	Igoh Inalegwu	Olegagbane Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
228	Samuel Otene	Olegagbane Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
229	Baba Omale	Olegagbane Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
230	Audu Inegede	Olegagbane Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
231	Ezekiel Amodu	Olegagbane Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
232	John Abuka	Olegagbane Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
233	Yahaya Michael	Ogbayi Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
234	Sani Eyah	Ejima Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
235	Noah Eyah	Ejima Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
236	Sunday Eya	Ejima Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
237	Danladi Ajaka	Otugolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
238	Alade Oigome	Otugolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
239	Adabo Sarduana	Otugolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
240	Adanu Adio	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
241	Mohammed Adio	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
242	Daniel Shaibu	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
243	Salisu Ngbede	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
244	Michael Angulu	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
245	Abraham Ocheigbe	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
246	Hassan Ejeh	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
247	Adanu Umoru	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
248	Juleyi Idris	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
249	Sunday Abu	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
250	Adanu Uji	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
251	Danladi Umoru	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
252	Gideon Olofu	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
253	Simon Ogbeba	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
254	Mesiru Abu	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
255	Big Guy Musa	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
256	Endurance Musa	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
257	Hassan Musa	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
258	Olowo Oigbeche	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
259	Hanna Oigbeche	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
260	Oloche Angulu	Ogwumogbo Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
261	Emmanuel Agbenu	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
262	John Sule	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
263	Imanche Dahiru	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
264	Zakari Isah	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
265	Musa Adola	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
266	Alhaji Sule	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
267	Ismaila Audu	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
268	Aledu Audu	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
269	Imanche Isah	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
270	Musa Adoba	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
271	Alhaji Adah	Ogwule-Ankpa Community	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
272	Jonah Ogili	Egwuma Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
273	Abuh Idaho	Egwuma Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
274	Abraham Idaho	Egwuma Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
275	Amedu Onuminya	Egwuma Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
276	Ewaoche Ngbede	Egwuma Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
277	Joseph Adobunu	Egwuma Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
278	Audu Edeh	Egwuma Agatu	Agatu LGA	5/14/16
279	Innocent Simon	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
280	Jerry Ayebe	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
281	Sunday Adejo	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
282	Lakpa Ochoweche	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
283	Adaji Ajene	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
284	Benjamin Peter	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
285	Omale Unda	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
286	Sunday Ocho	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
287	Oga Daniel	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
288	Ofu Sunday	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
289	Ikpebe Oko	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
290	John Joseph	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
291	Peter Abel	Okpagabi Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
292	Musa Otene	Okutanobe Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
293	Useni Audu	Okutanobe Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
294	Sunday yahaya	Okutanobe Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
295	Gabriel Adakole	Enungba Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
296	Samuel Judge	Enungba Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
297	Ewa John	Enungba Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
298	Ibrahim Sani	Enungba Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
299	Isah Otene	Engila Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
300	Musa Egwubi	Ichogolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
301	Haruna Jacob	Ichogolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
302	Ngbede Haruna	Ichogolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
303	Mohammed Ejegela	Ichogolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
304	Edoh Okpachu	Ichogolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
305	Paul Anyebe	Ichogolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
306	Elijah Jacob	Ichogolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
307	Ochokpefu Benjamin	Ichogolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
308	Michael Oduh	Ichogolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
309	Sumaila Adokofu	Ichogolugwu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
310	Ongbo Echechabo	Oshigbudu Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
311	Achegbani Echechabo	Oshigbudu Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
312	Danjuma Obah	Oshigbudu Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
313	Saduna Otache	Oshigbudu Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
314	Tero Ngbede	Oshigbudu Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
315	Ojotu Matthew	Enogache Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
316	Ochokpefu James	Enogache Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
317	Sule Omaku	Enogache Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
318	Ochefije Oinu	Olegidaka Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
319	Oinu Ohi	Olegidaka Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
320	Johnson Benjamin	Ogwufa Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
321	Oweto Agatu	Ogwufa Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
322	Samuel Okawu	Ogwufa Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
323	Sabo Ogebe	Ogwufa Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
324	Umoru Agabi	Adeka Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
325	Sule Oyigwu	Adeka Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
326	Daniel Adobunu	Adeka Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
327	Noah Enenyi	Ebete Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
328	John Attah	Ohelefu Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
329	Alade Agogo	Olegodege Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
330	Ama Agogo	Olegodege Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
331	Uji Agogo	Olegodege Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
332	Echechofu Agogo	Olegodege Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
333	Salefu Angulu	Olegodege Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
334	Abel Usman	Olegodege Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
335	Isah Adikwu	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
336	Abuh Sale	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
337	Ajaka Ngeyi	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
338	Ode Ochepo	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
339	Abu Ochepo	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
340	Ogboche Ochola	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
341	Oloche Sule	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
342	Joel Achigili	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
343	David Aje	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
344	Ochilie Anebi	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
345	Paul Ada	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
346	Okada Oishoma	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
347	Oigoche Ekoja	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
348	Ukpakwu Engbonye	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
349	Ehi baba	Obagaji Ward	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
350	Ademu Usman	Alokpa Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
351	Usman Umoru	Alokpa Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
352	Iddo Ebakwu	Alokpa Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
353	Mathias Ebakwu	Alokpa Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
354	Solomon Adeje	Alokpa Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
355	Audu Engbonye	Alokpa Agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
356	Ochoyama Amedu	Olegotekwu agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
357	Ochoyama Amedu's (1st Son)	Olegotekwu agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
358	Ochoyama Amedu's (2nd Son)	Olegotekwu agatu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
359	Onuh Isah	Ogwule-Ogbaulu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16
360	Abuh Onums	Ogwule-Ogbaulu	Agatu LGA	11/13/16

BURUKU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA 2017

1	Alam Manger	Mbadwem	Binev	2017
2	Neji Terseer	Mbadwem	Binev	2017
3	Nomor Orlu	Mbadwem	Binev	2017
4	Aunde Vambe	Mbadwem	Binev	2017
5	Akaabo Manasseh	Wuav	Binev	2017
6	Zuana Terkimbi	Wuav	Binev	2017
7	Ter Shirga	Mbagbam	Binev	2017
8	Adeyongo Bura	Mbagbam	Binev	2017
9	Ikpayugh Aondoakura	Mbagbam	Binev	2017
10	Zaki Tugh Igyor	Mbagbam	Binev	2017
11	Tule Kura	Mbaade	Binev	2017
12	Ikyeleve Suzuki	Mbaade	Binev	2017
13	Sua Duer	Mbaade	Binev	2017

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
14	Tarkumbur Torbeer	Mbaade	Binev	2017
15	Aper Mgbaga	Mbaade	Binev	2017
16	Terseer Gbajir	Mbaade	Binev	2017
17	Zaki Nyitamen Mbaaker	Mbaade	Binev	2017
18	Lubem Msontyo	Mbaade	Binev	2017
19	Alaaga Anaamber	Mbaade	Binev	2017
20	Mhoonom Oliver	Mbaade	Binev	2017
21	Aondowase Kwaghgbe	Mbaade	Binev	2017
22	Agune I.	Mbaade	Binev	2017
23	Tyosar Daddy	Mbaade	Binev	2017
24	Sua Tom	Mbaade	Binev	2017
25	Unande Utugh	Mbadwem	Binev	2017
26	William Ikyum	Mbakundu	Mbaya	2017
27	Ioryam Wade	Mbakundu	Mbaya	2017
28	Aondona Amozoho	Mbakundu	Mbaya	2017
29	Angbiandoo Iorbee	Mbakundu	Mbaya	2017
30	Mr Gbechi Aondona	Mbakundu	Mbaya	2017
31	Akile Shoho	Mbaatsua	Mbaya	2017
32	Udu Tersoo	Mbaatsua	Mbaya	2017
MAKURDI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA, 2018				
1	ABRAHAM ATEMA	Makurdi	Makurdi LGA	2018
2	IORSHAGHER IGBA	Makurdi	Makurdi LGA	2018
3	MYINAGA ATO	Makurdi	Makurdi LGA	2018
4	IORZUA ATIM	Makurdi	Makurdi LGA	2018
GWER-WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA, 2018				
1	Terkimbi Igbauvii	Tse Adudu	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
2	Orhena Daudu	Tse Uwuaho	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
3	Igbadio Nyigba	Tse Igbavenda	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
4	Hyembe Ukpanya	Tse Ugbatse	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
5	Dendaga Yongu	Tse Ikpa	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
6	Tyokase Ikerave	Tse Gaase	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
7	Tse Igbahemba	Tse Gaase	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
8	Tse Ikohol	Tse Antyu	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
9	Mbaunenge Antyu	Tse Anyon	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
10	Chia Torkwaor (Pastor)	Tse Anyon	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
11	Terdoor Kpamber (Pastor)	Tse Ugbatse	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
12	Iorwa Ikpabo	Tse Zwatemala	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
13	Igbasue Gum	Tse Agye	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
14	Ornula Igboji	Tse Useghen	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
15	Bem Choohyev	Tse Shauma	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
16	Aondo Karshi	Tse Shauma	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
17	Shishi Gabriel	Tse Shauma	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
18	Terwase Akaakohol	Tse Adeke	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
19	Ioryoosu Kyegh	Tse Uwuaho	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
20	Ikyaaagba Mtomga	Tse Abeghe	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
21	Tarkpe Akpenna (Shitile)	Enger Town	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
22	Ormasev Boy	Enger Town	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
23	Kuawe Kebo	Tse Aluku	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
24	Alu Misa	Goh	Saghev/Ukusu	2018

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
25	Umerai Nguvendan	Udufu	Sengev	2018
26	Gendaga Yongu	Tse Ikpa	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
27	Wanhemba Abeetse	Tse Kelefu	Sengev	2018
28	Kwaghhir Nguvendan	Tse Kelefu	Sengev	2018
29	Boy Kwaghhir	Tse Kelefu	Sengev	2018
30	Alhaji Boigyo	Tse Kyorkpev	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
31	Abonko Ukula	Tse Agi	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
32	Ochepo Aluma	Tse Uga	Tyoughatee	2018
33	Utele Agbulu	Tse Uga	Tyoughatee	2018
34	Ogbeche Ajaka	Tse Uga	Tyoughatee	2018
35	Bamidele Agbechenu	Jimba	Saghev/Ukusu	2018
36	Ilor Ager	Jimba	Saghev/Ukusu	2018
37	Akile Jime	Jimba	Saghev/Ukusu	2018
38	Kwagghar Igbaregh	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
39	Delaor Dooga	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
40	Hanbee Shintofo	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
41	Sunday Abel	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
42	Sarwuan Agbadu	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
43	Iorhen Ave	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
44	Kwaghzer Wanger	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
45	Kwaghzer Sonter	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
46	Ter Kwaghbee	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
47	Igbadio Abulum	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
48	Terwase Elaijah	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
49	Sunday Iorakaa	Tse Gbinde	Merkyen	2018
50	Ortiv Dabo	Abian	Sengev	2018
51	Ukeyima Udufu	Abian	Sengev	2018
52	Terwase Avuu	Abian	Sengev	2018
53	Shagbaor Ayaga	Abian	Sengev	2018
54	Terlumun Ude	Abian	Sengev	2018
55	Mgbakyaa Nyitamen	Abian	Sengev	2018
56	Aondoaver Nyitamen	Abian	Sengev	2018
57	Shaorga Udam	Abian	Sengev	2018
58	Tyoakule Nyior	Abian	Sengev	2018
59	Ulam Adogom	Abian	Sengev	2018
60	Achinge Ajija	Abian	Sengev	2018
61	Agber Mwuese	Abian	Sengev	2018
62	Tarbee Agera	Abian	Sengev	2018
63	Tor Mitim	Abian	Sengev	2018
64	Seember Kwaghhie	Abian	Sengev	2018
65	Iorvaa Pigh	Abian	Sengev	2018
66	Chegh Kyambe	Abian	Sengev	2018
67	Agbade Terkimbi	Abian	Sengev	2018
68	Kuhe Alia	Abian	Sengev	2018
69	Terfa Kwende	Abian	Sengev	2018
70	Nyinongu Terzungwe	Utor	Saghev/Ukusu	2018
71	Nyinongu Franca	Utor	Saghev/Ukusu	2018
72	Or-ukusu Adam	Tse Adekule	Mbachohon	2018
73	Tse Antse	Tse Adekule	Mbachohon	2018

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
74	Ortese Iheen	Tse Adekule	Mbachohon	2018
75	Terna Adam	Tse Adekule	Mbachohon	2018
76	Terver Igbashaor	Tse Adekule	Mbachohon	2018
77	Sunday Census	Abian	Avihijime	2018
78	Mnguakwaghga Tyoakaa	Tse Tyoakaa	Saghev/Ukusu	2018
79	Kpungu Katsa	Abian	Gbaange/Tongov	2018
80	Abraham Kwaghsha	Along Makurdi-naka road	Saghev/Ukusu	2018
81	Ayange Tyoban	Along Makurdi-naka road	Merkyen	2018
82	Uker Azongo	Along Makurdi-naka road	Mbapa	2018
83	Agelagba Iorvaa Piin	Along Makurdi-naka road	Sengev	2018
84	Nyinongu Apav	Namikpe	Sengev	2018
85	Iorliam Kwarkar	Namikpe	Sengev	2018
86	Terungwa Mgbajime	Tse Gbuku	Sengev	2018
OKPOKWU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA, 2018				
1	Cletus Adikwu	Okana	Ojigbo	2018
2	Alaadi Igoche	Okana	Ojigbo	2018
3	Okwori Onmodo	Okana	Ojigbo	2018
4	Joseph Ejembi	Okana	Ojigbo	2018
5	Regina Ochigbo	Okana	Ojigbo	2018
6	Eric Onyilo	Okana	Ojigbo	2018
7	Francis Iduh	Okana	Ojigbo	2018
8	Margaret Ochibo	Okana	Ojigbo	2018
9	Christopher Abah	Okana	Ojigbo	2018
10	Okwori Alice	Okana	Ojigbo	2018
11	Catherine Abah	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
12	Esther Idoko	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
13	Comfort Ilom	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
14	Esther Ilom	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
15	Peter Abah	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
16	Charity Ilom (and 2 children)	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
17	Onyema Theresa	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
18	Peter Ikwuletu	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
19	Okoh Joseph	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
20	Innocent Agbo Ojobo	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
21	Catherine Ilom	Omosun	Ojigbo	2018
LOGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA, 2018				
1	Ahange Nyager	Tse-Adagba	Tombo	1/2/2018
2	Oryiman Meeme	Tse-Meeme	LOGO LGA	1/2/2018
3	Aondoaver Terngu (nor)	Tse-Meeme	LOGO LGA	1/2/2018
4	Zuaga Shindan	Tse-Orveren	LOGO LGA	1/2/2018
5	Swende Uluhen	Tse-Uzagiir	LOGO LGA	1/2/2018
6	Dooshima Takur	Tse-Takur	Tombo	1/2/2018
7	Oryiman Iortim	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/2/2018
8	Avalumun Iortim	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/2/2018
9	Mnenge Agyabo	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/2/2018
10	ALOYSIOUS IORKEGH	Tse-Meeme	Tswarev	1/2/2018
11	ORYIMAN ATE	Tse-Meeme	Tswarev	1/2/2018
12	TYONGEE AGBER	Tse- Gyungu	Tswarev	1/2/2018
13	FESTUS TERDUE AGUDA	Tse-Gyungu	Tswarev	1/2/2018

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
14	DOOM AHULE ORAGBAI	Tse-Gyungu	Tswarev	1/2/2018
15	TORDUE TAMENBEE	Tse-Gyungu	Tswarev	1/2/2018
16	SHIAONDO TAMENBEE	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/2/2018
17	IORBUME SHIMO	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/2/2018
18	SUURSHA MMARGA	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/2/2018
19	MLUMUN NOGOV	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/2/2018
20	AONDOKOSU MONDO	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/2/2018
21	Vihior Ukor	Mchia	Mbagber	1/2/2018
22	Msuugh Alu	Mchia	Mbagber	1/2/2018
23	John Ayom	Mchia	Mbagber	1/2/2018
24	Chimobi Njoku	Mchia	Mbagber	1/2/2018
25	Organde Atuur	Mchia	Mbagber	1/2/2018
26	Iorvihi Ninge	Chembe	Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
27	Mkarhan Suega	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
28	Terungwa Suega	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
29	Dooyum Ityavyar	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
30	Nyinongu Agbadu	Uzer	Tombo	1/2/2018
31	Terfa Kurugh	Iorzua	Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
32	Timga Myina	Tsukwa Kaso	Tombo	1/2/2018
33	Tswenga Kaase	Tse Akor	Turan	1/2/2018
34	James Ianibo	Tse-Vii	Mbagber	1/2/2018
35	Ikpur Peven	Chembe	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
36	Apezan Chia	Chembe	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
37	Bem Torjem	Chembe	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
38	Terzungwe Utongu	Anyibe	Tombo	1/2/2018
39	Michael Ornguze	Tse Goji	Tombo	1/2/2018
40	Ukungwa Aondoer	Tse Gbeleve	Tombo	1/2/2018
41	Mbahenve Orfega	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
42	Alu Orfega	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
43	Luper Orfega	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
44	Mwuese Iorndiir	Tse Jigam	Tombo	1/2/2018
45	Tyokuma Asema	Tse Jigam	Tombo	1/2/2018
46	Msughaondo Shiwua	Channel 1	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
47	Aondowua Ugbamire	Channel 2	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
48	Ibor Tor	Channel 3	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
49	Festus Aguda	Tse Agudu	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
50	Doom Oragbai	Tse Oragbai	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
51	Geoffrey Iormanger	Gough	Mbagber	1/2/2018
52	Oraduen Chaka	Gough	Mbagber	1/2/2018
53	Msugh Agule	Tse Joguna	Tombo	1/2/2018
54	Tyovenda Timbee	Get	Tombo	1/2/2018
55	Terwase Uoso Samu	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
56	Terkimbi Isholibo	Ayilamo	Tombo	1/2/2018
57	Sonter Orhii	Ayilamo	Tombo	1/2/2018
58	Amire Tsukwa	Tsukwa Ishomgba	Tombo	1/2/2018
59	Kulekule Abata	Tse Abata	Mbagber	1/2/2018
60	Kwaghaondo Azenda	Tse-Hwer	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
61	Mbasen Azenda	Tse-Hwer	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
62	Kpanagwaza Azenda	Tse-Hwer	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
63	Terungwa Ihomwua	Tse-Hwer	Tombo	1/2/2018
64	Hamatar Zozo	Zozo	Mbagber	1/2/2018
65	Emeka Egu	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
66	Iorpuu Ger	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
67	Terhile Tyozoho	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
68	Dooter Aondotsugh	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
69	Mlahaga Tse	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
70	Chiangi Tyozoho	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
71	Tatyough Tarnongo	Anyiin	Mbagber	1/2/2018
72	Pinega Damtsoho	Tse-Hwer	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
73	Yagba Shausu	Tse-Hwer	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
74	Samuel Tsetim	Tse-Hwer	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
75	Saater Iortim	Tse-Hwer	Tswarev/Ukemberagya	1/2/2018
76	Zahemen Tsakuleve	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
77	Suughsha Kwaghve	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
78	Samuel Shaku	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
79	Mwuese Aondolumun	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
80	Francis Shaku	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
81	Apen Getim	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
82	Suughsha Apen	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
83	Shiaondo Mvihi	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
84	Aonover Tarngu	Tse Gwatse	Tombo	1/2/2018
85	Ioryue Tsavhembra	Mbakiigh	Tombo	1/3/2018
86	Suurshater Apen		LOGO LGA	1/3/2018
87	Aondongu Shigwa	Tse-Abema	Tombo	1/3/2018
88	Zuaga Shidam	Tse- Orveren	Ukemberagya	1/3/2018
91	Saater Kwagh	Tse-Azage	Tombo	1/4/2018
92	Gbenger Orakunduh	Tse-Aban	Tombo	1/4/2018
93	Nguhemen Agbooga	Tse- Torkyondo	Tombo	1/4/2018
94	Akulaga Iortsegh	Tse- Shausu	Ukemberagaya	1/4/2018
95	Lanem Shausu	Tse-Gyungu	Tswarev	1/4/2018
96	Terkula Verbera	Tse-Suur	Mbagber	1/5/2018
97	Terlumun Uku	Tse-Kwagh	Tombo	1/5/2018
98	Atondo Nyam	Tse-Iba	Mbagber	1/5/2018
99	Kwaghve Baki	Mbakiigh	Tombo	1/5/2018
100	Suursha Baki	Mbakiigh	Tombo	1/5/2018
101	Vernumbe Jam	Adi	Ukemberagya	1/5/2018
102	Lanen Shausu	Adi	Ukemberagya	1/5/2018
103	Tseen Jam	Adi	Ukemberagya	1/5/2018
104	Mchiave Mom	Tse-Mom	LOGO LGA	1/5/2018
105	Verinumbe Tyo	Tse-Myange	Tswarev	1/5/2018
106	Kwaghkighir ukende	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/5/2018
107	Mnenge Agyabo	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/5/2018
108	Ianna Gyenger	Channel 1	Tswarev	1/5/2018
109	Amenger Angar	Channel 1	Tombo	1/5/2018
110	Naakaa Ingyuran	Chembe	Ukemberagya	1/5/2018
111	Aondokura zatsa	Chembe	Ukemberagya	1/5/2018
112	Ulam Tume	Tse- Goji	Tombo	1/5/2018
113	Pinega Baanjo	Tse-Agandou	Tswarev	1/5/2018

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
114	Verinumbe Jam	Tse- Tor adi	Ukemberagya	1/5/2018
115	Oryiman Iortim	Tse-Meeme	Tswarev	1/5/2018
116	Chukubente Nor	Tse-Meeme	Tswarev	1/5/2018
117	Solomon Oraya	Tse- Gyungu	Tswarev	1/6/2018
118	Verinumbe Tyo	Tse-Gyungu	Tswarev	1/6/2018
119	Mchiave Mom	Tse-Gyungu	Tswarev	1/7/2018
89	Apen injoor	Tse-Gertim	Tombo	1/31/2018
90	Paul Adi	Tse-Getim	Tombo	1/31/2018
KWANDE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA, 2018				
1	Zakaa Akanyi	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
2	Liamkpuur Zakaa	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
3	Gbaior Zakaa	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
4	Mimidoo Gbaior	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
5	Mngohol Imoter	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
6	Terseer Wanzan	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
7	Ternenge Wanzan	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
8	Mama Igbinde	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
9	Zakaa Akanyi	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
10	Liamkpuur Zakaa	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
11	Gbaior Zakaa	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
12	Mimidoo Gbaior	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
13	Mngohol Imoter	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
14	Terseer Wanzan	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
15	Ternenge Wanzan	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
16	Mama Igbinde	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
17	Zakaa Akanyi	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
18	Liamkpuur Zakaa	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
19	Gbaior Zakaa	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
20	Mimidoo Gbaior	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
21	Mngohol Imoter	Tse-Adough	Kwande LGA	3/6/18
GUMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA, 2018				
1	Apesu Uhula	Nzorov	Guma LGA	1/2/18
2	Mkohol Nyikombo	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
3	Iorlaha Gile	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
4	ABELEM VICTOR MBAIIIGA	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
5	MBACHIRIN ACHITERNA	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
6	MRS. ELIZABETH IORPUU	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
7	DONATUS ENE	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
8	SHIKAAN SENDE	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
9	AUGUSTIN A.I ALAKA	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
10	MBANYI NYAJO	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
11	Ucho Alfred Mtomga	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
12	Moses Iorember Dimta	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
13	Priscilla Ngohile Lanta	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
14	Akura Apebeen	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
15	Oraga T. Solomon	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
16	Kwaghgba Tyohemba	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/2/18
17	Gande Tsavbee		Guma LGA	1/2/18
18	Julius Gwa	Umenger	Guma LGA	1/2/18

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
19	Emmanuel T. Attah	Kaseyo	Guma LGA	1/2/18
20	Fidelis Kondom	Umenger	Guma LGA	1/3/18
21	Atindiga Kondom	Kondon	Guma LGA	1/3/18
22	Hyenmoga Shakwe	Tomanyiin	Guma LGA	1/3/18
23	verlumun Udogbo	Ukpam	Guma LGA	1/3/18
24	Termamongo Tesum	Tomanyiin	Guma LGA	1/3/18
25	Jasper Agwe	lordye	Guma LGA	1/3/18
26	Teryem lordye	lordye	Guma LGA	1/3/18
27	Aondona Shihaan	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/3/18
28	Nyoko Gile	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/3/18
29	Tersoo Tarkighir	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/3/18
30	Shaondo Mvihi	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/3/18
31	Solomon Tertindi	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/3/18
32	Kwaghaondo Pever	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/3/18
33	Esther Ukumbur	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/3/18
34	Akaater Mzember	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/3/18
35	Edward Alibo	Tamatar	Guma LGA	1/3/18
36	Iorngilim Uhule		Guma LGA	1/3/18
37	Alexader Mtsor	Kaseyo	Guma LGA	1/3/18
38	Ortwav Igbaya Ukerakor	Yogbo	Mbayer/Yandev	2/3/18
39	Kongo Akwaja	Gborgyo	Mbayer/Yandev	2/3/18
40	Alexander Kelenku	Gborgyo	Mbayer/Yandev	2/3/18
41	Akpeh Itimg	Yogbo	Mbayer/Yandev	2/3/18
42	Ukeri Igbadio	Gborgyo	Mbayer/Yandev	2/3/18
43	Udam Injor	Gborgyo	Mbayer/Yandev	2/3/18
44	Boniface Hendan	Yogbo	Mbayer/Yandev	2/3/18
45	Ivurugh Gers	Tse Kpanye	Mbayer-Yandev	2/3/18
46	Devihin Tarkumbur		Mbayer-Yandev	2/3/18
47	Kuhee Gemwar	Yogbo	Mbayer-Yandev	2/3/18
48	Clement Utime	Yogbo	Mbayer-Yandev	2/3/18
49	Gboun Kpaye	Yogbo	Mbayer-Yandev	2/3/18
50	Godwin Orpin	Yogbo	Mbayer-Yandev	2/3/18
51	Kwaghgba Alam	Yogbo	Mbayer-Yandev	2/3/18
52	Clement Enger	Torkula	Mbadwem	2/3/18
53	Aondongu Kanyi	Gawan	Mbabai	2/1/18
54	Akula Adi	Tse Usenda	Uvir	2/1/18
55	Aondokula Gbeyowa	Pevi	Nzorov	2/1/18
56	Terhemba Ihalev	Pevi	Nzorov	2/1/18
57	Godwin Gbir	Adai Mbayer	Mbayer-Yandev	2/1/18
58	Pius Ianna	Adai Mbayer	Mbayer-Yandev	2/1/18
59	Dooshima Mtsor	Kaseyo	Uvir	2/1/18
60	Adams Godwin		Guma	2/1/18
61	Abah Patrick		Guma	2/1/18
62	Metsorga Ugba	Kuse	Uvir	2/1/18
63	Daniel Shoula	Kulayemen	Mbayer-Yandev	2/1/18
64	Aduwe Yange	Kulayemen	Mbayer-Yandev	2/1/18
65	Iorwuese Gbehe	Mbabai	Guma LGA	1/3/18
66	Gbawuan azahan	Mbabai	Guma LGA	3/4/18
67	Kwaghembe Tsekar	Mbabai	Guma LGA	3/4/18

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
68	Shivor Ioryoosu	Mbadwem	Guma LGA	3/4/18
69	Yev Dominic Washinya	Mbadwem	Guma LGA	3/4/18
70	Simon Ataki Mageri	Mbadwem	Guma LGA	3/22/18
71	James Apav	Mbadwem	Guma LGA	3/22/18
72	Gedion Tsekaa	Mbabai	Guma LGA	3/20/18
73	Bamgidi Apua	Mbabai	Guma LGA	3/20/18
74	Kator Shiher	Mbadwem	Guma LGA	3/25/18
75	Hoowe Emberga	Uvir	Guma LGA	3/25/18
76	Gbaiin Tarkende	Mbabai	Guma LGA	3/30/18
77	Tamen Koryol	Mbayer-Yandev	Guma LGA	3/28/18
78	Sylvester Utim Angyo	Nzorov	Guma LGA	4/6/18
79	Mkulem Uor	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/10/18
80	James Kena Agbede	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/10/18
81	Joseph Kena Agbede	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/10/18
82	Apeiliem Nyamger	Uvir	Guma LGA	4/10/18
83	Tsehembe Gbawuan	Uvir	Guma LGA	4/10/18
84	Ikyowe Tseva	Kaambe	Guma LGA	4/4/18
85	Ikyowe Abraham	Kaambe	Guma LGA	4/18/18
86	Aondo Or	Kaambe	Guma LGA	4/18/18
87	Lam Adiegba	Kaambe	Guma LGA	4/18/18
88	Julius Nyafa	Kaambe	Guma LGA	4/18/18
89	Yaia Abu	Kaambe	Guma LGA	4/18/18
90	Daniel Ikyo	Uvir	Guma LGA	4/19/18
91	Ornguga Uto	Nyiev	Guma LGA	4/20/18
92	Iorzua Uhembe	Mbayer-Yandev	Guma LGA	4/14/18
93	Sarwuan Uhembe	Mbayer-Yandev	Guma LGA	4/14/18
94	Ngusuur Zoho		Guma LGA	4/14/18
95	Shula Aor	Mbayer-Yandev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
96	Aondoaseer Orbeen	Saghev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
97	Mzungwega Mkoholga	Saghev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
98	Tarhulugh Mkoholga	Saghev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
99	Nyamve Unongo	Saghev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
100	Obadia abelem -	Saghev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
101	Zungwenen Iorshase	Saghev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
102	Mvendaga Uorai	Saghev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
103	Mathias adier	Saghev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
104	Mzungwe adier	Saghev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
105	Zark Nase Shim	Saghev	Guma LGA	4/22/18
106	Member Martrha Ugbuusu	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
107	Ukohol Nyamve	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
108	Zaki Michael Alaaga	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
109	Ukaana Ujiir	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
110	Terdo Ivokor	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
111	Paulina Wankusa Augustin	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
112	Ushiver Tyeku	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
113	Mayooga Tyeku	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
114	Maggi Atoo	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
115	Charity Shomngi	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
116	Iember Babangida	Mbadwem	Guma LGA	4/25/18

S/N	Name of Deceased Victim	Hamlet/Village	Council Ward	Date Killed
117	Kiiga Babangida	Mbadwem	Guma LGA	4/25/18
118	Akombobee Bua	Mbadwem	Guma LGA	4/25/18
119	Bridget Ugbuusu	Mbadwem	Guma LGA	4/25/18
120	Hanalu Kaduna	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
121	Eucharía Anyoko	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
122	Wankaa Zende	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
123	Michael Akosu	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
128	Iorzua Atim	Mbawa	Guma LGA	2/26/18
124	Gbateman Ukusu	Mbawa	Guma LGA	4/25/18
GWER-EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE, NIGERIA, 2018				
1	SAAONDO ZAHEMEN	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
2	DAVID LIAMZUA	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
3	JOHN IVOR	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
4	UBA TYORKISHU	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
5	SABASTINE MICHÍ	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
6	BEGI NOMOR	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
7	PETER DICK	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
8	SAAONDO BEE	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
9	MICHEAL TOR	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
10	IORLAHA KAZEVEE	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
11	KIMBIR BEE	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
12	JUDITH TYOZEE	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
13	APE CHIA	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
14	TYOLAHA BEE	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
15	REV FR FELIX TYOLAHA	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/18
16	REV FR JOSEPH GOR	AYAR	MBALOM	4/24/2018

Victims List: Adara People (Kaduna) Agatu People (Benue)

#	Date	Victim Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)	Source
1	07/17/2017	Zamani Dansalla	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
2	07/17/2017	Solomon Zamani	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
3	07/17/2017	Perry Francis	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
4	07/17/2017	Joseph Shaibu	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
5	07/17/2017	Ezekiel Bitrus	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
6	07/17/2017	Peter Zamani	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
7	07/17/2017	Danjuma Paul	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
8	07/17/2017	Baby Francis	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
9	3/27/2018	Enoch Borda	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
10	3/27/2018	Kundi Kaka	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
11	3/27/2018	Yohana Danladi	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
12	3/27/2018	Francis Bello	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
13	3/27/2018	Musa Maisango	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
14	07/01/2018	Mercy Simon	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
15	10/18/2018	Zakka Tum	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
16	10/18/2018	Maitalata Abasiya	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
17	10/18/2018	Mackson Danladi	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
18	10/18/2018	Musa Hausa	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
19	10/18/2018	Ayuba Gajere	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
20	10/18/2018	Sunday Ali	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
21	10/18/2018	Ishaku Adamu	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
22	10/18/2018	Maiyashi Zawa	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
23	10/18/2018	Yohanna Emmanuel	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
24	10/18/2018	Clement Makeri Sidi	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
25	10/18/2018	Michael Yakubu	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
26	10/18/2018	Paulina Michael	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
27	10/18/2018	Emmanuel Ma'aji	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
28	10/18/2018	Bitrus Ma'aji	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
29	10/18/2018	Husaini Madaki	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
30	10/18/2018	Danbiba Farah	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
31	10/18/2018	Timothy Gminu	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
32	10/18/2018	Bitrus Masaba	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
33	10/18/2018	Majalisa Wanzami	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
34	10/18/2018	Alhaji Wambai	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
35	10/18/2018	Danjuma Ahmadu	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
36	10/18/2018	John Doe 1	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
37	10/18/2018	Bernard Sidi	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
38	10/18/2018	Rebecca Benerd Sidi	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
39	10/18/2018	Vincent Tinaj	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
40	10/18/2018	Andrew Lawal	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
41	10/18/2018	Sunday Yohanna	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
42	10/18/2018	Sardauna Mallam	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
43	10/18/2018	Bakara Mami	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
44	10/18/2018	Anthony Audu	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
45	10/18/2018	Abanawari Kaduna	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
46	10/18/2018	Awolowd Ma'aji	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
47	10/18/2018	Adamu Alhaji	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
48	10/18/2018	Amala Kueane	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
49	10/18/2018	Adamu Usman	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
50	10/18/2018	Francis Danjuma	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
51	10/18/2018	Ubah Danjuma	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
52	10/18/2018	Steven Akawo	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
53	10/18/2018	Sunday Danladi	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
54	10/18/2018	Anthony Sunday	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
55	10/18/2018	Mali Bawa	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
56	10/18/2018	Idi Akila	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
57	10/18/2018	Ujukui Sale	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
58	10/18/2018	Andrew Mathew	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
59	10/18/2018	Baban Yara	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
60	10/18/2018	Pius Ado	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
61	10/18/2018	Wambm Kaduna	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
62	10/18/2018	Friday Jonathan	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
63	02/26/2019	Matuka Maikarfi	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
64	02/26/2019	Zimbo Dankurnia	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
65	02/26/2019	Markus Kaka	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
66	02/26/2019	Saieadan Tulani	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
67	02/26/2019	Marry Maikaratu	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association

Victims List: Adara People (Kaduna) Agatu People (Benue)

#	Date	Victim Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)	Source
68	02/26/2019	Arase Maitumbi	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
69	02/26/2019	Hanatu Ahmadu	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
70	02/26/2019	Safiya Ahmadu	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
71	02/26/2019	Aya Saramu	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
72	02/26/2019	Taiata Aminu	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
73	02/26/2019	Ayami Dangi	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
74	02/26/2019	Esoga Dangi	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
75	02/26/2019	Gude Kaka	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
76	02/26/2019	Amina Zangs	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
77	02/26/2019	Anthony Dankurma	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
78	02/26/2019	Emmanuel Jatau	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
79	02/26/2019	Awa Waje	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
80	02/26/2019	Laraba Samsin	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
81	02/26/2019	Najuba Kurara	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
82	02/26/2019	Dolina Muse	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
83	02/26/2019	Niariya John	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
84	02/26/2019	Kanazir Kafuls	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
85	02/26/2019	Anthoni Panchan	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
86	02/26/2019	Elisha	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
87	02/26/2019	Danjuma Malmo	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
88	02/26/2019	George Danjuma	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
89	02/26/2019	Najakiya Malmo	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
90	02/26/2019	Siciliya Najakiya	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
91	02/26/2019	Kankeni Micha	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
92	02/26/2019	Tanimu Masara	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
93	02/26/2019	Hanatu Abdallah	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
94	02/26/2019	Usuman Agewoh	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
95	02/26/2019	Igum Maikarfi	Maro	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
96	3/10/2019	Jerry Ikirimi	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
97	3/10/2019	Gwamna Abba	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
98	3/10/2019	Philimon Gwamna	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
99	3/10/2019	Mairo Daniel	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
100	3/10/2019	Ayami Daniel	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
101	3/10/2019	Mariya Dbb	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
102	3/10/2019	Samaila Jatau	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
103	3/10/2019	Ladi Samaila	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
104	3/10/2019	Tankifa Samaila	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
105	3/10/2019	Moses Kabiru	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
106	3/10/2019	Bafasa Daniel	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
107	3/10/2019	Pricilla Stephen	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
108	3/10/2019	Gideon Sudah	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
109	3/10/2019	Peter Tankifa	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
110	3/10/2019	Dantata Audu	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
111	3/10/2019	Amina Dantata	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
112	3/10/2019	Silas Dandabu	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
113	3/10/2019	Hilary Saleh	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
114	3/10/2019	Suzi Victor	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
115	3/10/2019	Aminu Victor	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
116	3/10/2019	Gambo Victor	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
117	3/10/2019	Alice Sani	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
118	3/10/2019	Uyah Kauna Zaka	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
119	3/10/2019	Rakiya Haruna	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
120	3/10/2019	Amina Maman Ahmadu	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
121	3/10/2019	Aseke Paul	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
122	3/10/2019	Mairo Baguau	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
123	3/10/2019	Alsabatu Magaji	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
124	3/10/2019	Samson Makeri	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
125	3/10/2019	Daniel Danladi	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
126	3/10/2019	Lauial Peter	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
127	3/10/2019	Timothy Lawal	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
128	3/10/2019	Emmanuel Timothy	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
129	3/11/2019	Umar Ja'afaru	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
130	3/11/2019	Gidaf Ja'afaru	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
131	3/11/2019	Maryamu Alhaji	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
132	3/11/2019	Gambi Garba	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
133	3/11/2019	Garb Gamba	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
134	3/11/2019	Umma Timothy	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association

Victims List: Adara People (Kaduna) Agatu People (Benue)

#	Date	Victim Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)	Source
135	3/11/2019	Deborah Dominic	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
136	3/11/2019	Nicodimus Dominic	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
137	3/11/2019	Awaj Maigari	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
138	3/11/2019	Lili Soni	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
139	3/11/2019	Agils Joatau	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
140	3/11/2019	Ado Maigari	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
141	3/11/2019	Jummai Mairabo	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
142	3/11/2019	Arola Layah	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
143	3/11/2019	Ladi Amos	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
144	3/11/2019	Daniel Danbaki	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
145	3/11/2019	Mercy Danbaki	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
146	3/11/2019	Namu Dominic	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
147	3/11/2019	Rejoice Bulus	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
148	3/11/2019	Cecilija Anthony	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
149	3/11/2019	Gadulus Lallah	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
150	3/11/2019	Ladi Cainu	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
151	3/11/2019	Ladi Tukura	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
152	3/11/2019	Fatu Kaka	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
153	3/11/2019	Arashz Bitrus	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
154	3/11/2019	Ishimel Ibrahim	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
155	3/11/2019	Jeremiau Bitrus	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
156	3/11/2019	Itito Baloh	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
157	3/11/2019	Mrs Bawa Akau	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
158	3/11/2019	Akay Lallah	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
159	3/11/2019	Pama Lallah	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
160	3/11/2019	Margret Alhaji	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
161	3/11/2019	Saraya Ajuba	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
162	3/11/2019	Samuel Usman	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
163	3/11/2019	Mailafiya Ali	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
164	3/11/2019	Etino Gajere	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
165	3/11/2019	Elina Ibrahim	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
166	3/11/2019	Fatu Musa	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
167	3/11/2019	Hanatu Abel	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
168	3/11/2019	John Jatau	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
169	3/11/2019	Tani Pama	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
170	3/11/2019	Koko Lallah	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
171	3/11/2019	Arude Pama	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
172	3/11/2019	Ayashi Dangiwa	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
173	3/11/2019	Bala Wambai	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
174	3/11/2019	Saioi Paul	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
175	3/11/2019	Mirsa Gajere	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
176	3/11/2019	Talatu Ja'afaru	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
177	3/11/2019	Yalwa Ja'afaru	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
178	3/11/2019	Bulus Gajere	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
179	3/11/2019	Tsoho Gajere	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
180	3/11/2019	Christy Nuhu	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
181	3/11/2019	Ishaku Padah	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
182	3/11/2019	Dalabi Pabah	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
183	3/11/2019	Josin Daniel	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
184	3/11/2019	Laraba Lallah	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
185	3/11/2019	Ayafa Idi	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
186	3/11/2019	Freeman Kayinu	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
187	3/11/2019	Afoot Alkana	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
188	3/11/2019	Azurfa Rufai	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
189	3/11/2019	Mariyam Idi	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
190	3/11/2019	Diaglou Godwin	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
191	3/11/2019	Maryamu Gwano	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
192	3/11/2019	Mariyam Gwando	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
193	3/11/2019	Saratu Magaji	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
194	3/11/2019	Anna Bitrus	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
195	3/11/2019	Samaniya Alkali	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
196	3/11/2019	Ayami Ajaka	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
197	3/11/2019	Saraya Ayuba	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
198	3/11/2019	Maita Danladi	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
199	3/11/2019	Amishi Danlami	Kufana	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
200	04/08/2019	Adelix Baroji	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
201	04/08/2019	Lucy Dauda	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association

Victims List: Adara People (Kaduna) Agatu People (Benue)

#	Date	Victim Name	Location (Village)	Location (LGA)	Location (State)	Source
202	04/08/2019	Lamy Ayuba	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
203	04/08/2019	Monica Gabriel	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
204	04/08/2019	Naomi Francis	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
205	04/08/2019	Magdaline Shuaibu	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
206	04/08/2019	Ayuba Haruna	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
207	04/08/2019	Salama Bukus	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
208	04/08/2019	Monica Patrick	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
209	04/08/2019	Patrick Dauda	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
210	04/08/2019	Bitrus Bello	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
211	04/08/2019	Annes Auta	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
212	04/08/2019	Kande Wamsa	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
213	04/08/2019	Mathina Annes	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
214	04/08/2019	Ciceliya Maigari	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
215	04/08/2019	Bulus Dogo	Ungwaku	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
216	04/26/2019	Shedrack Danfari	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
217	04/26/2019	Solomon Aminu	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
218	04/26/2019	Enock Danjuma	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
219	04/26/2019	Samson Markus	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
220	04/26/2019	Daniel Wakili	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
221	04/26/2019	James Haruna	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
222	04/26/2019	Samaila Tarah	Kasuwan Magani	Kajuru	Kaduna	Adara Development Association
223	10/09/2010	Amos Idu	Elo	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
224	05/12/2012	Sabo Ajekonye	Oweto	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
225	03/13/2013	Alhassan Ngbede	Okpanchenyi	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
226	03/14/2013	Danjuma Egahi	Olegede	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
227	03/17/2013	Elijah Ada Onuminya	Olochologba	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
228	05/12/2013	John Ahmedu	Okpanchenyi	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
229	05/12/2013	Paul Enogela	Okpanchenyi	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
230	05/12/2013	Bernard Oloje	Okpanchenyi	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
231	07/27/2013	Michael Aboh	Enogaje	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
232	07/27/2013	Joseph Anofun	Enogaje	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
233	07/27/2013	Sule Omakwu	Enogaje	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
234	07/27/2013	Ngbede Haruna	Ichogolugwu	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
235	07/27/2013	Haruna Jacob	Ichogolugwu	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
236	07/27/2013	Edoh Sule	Ichogolugwu	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
237	7/27/13	Usmaïla Adakolofu	Egba	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
238	08/28/2013	Michael Odu	Ichogologwu	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
239	03/12/2014	Ehi Gabriel	Olegochepo	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
240	03/20/2014	Sunday Mark	Abugbe	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
241	3/25/14	Ocheipo Abuh Joshua	Obagaji	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
242	3/25/14	Ocheipo Odeh Daniel	Obagaji	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
243	3/25/14	Mohammed Ibrahim	Obagaji	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
244	03/27/2014	Ukpoku Samuel	Olegogbeche	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
245	3/28/14	Ekanni Samuel	Olegogbeche	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
246	3/28/14	Oigbeche Samuel	Olegogbe	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
247	4/14/14	Oloche Oyishoma	Obagaji	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
248	4/14/14	Oloche Agala	Obagaji	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
249	4/14/14	Ochili Jacob	Obagaji	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
250	04/17/2014	Adio Ngbede	Olegochologba	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
251	06/16/2014	Andrew Aingbonya	Olegochepo	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
252	01/25/2015	Abubakar Abel	Abugbe	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
253	03/04/2015	Godey Boiy	Ocholonya	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
254	3/18/15	Antenyi Ngbede	Egba	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
255	04/12/2015	Ojili Anebi	Olegochepo	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
256	10/18/2015	Edoh Ojole	Aila	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
257	03/04/2016	Godwin Thomas	Ocholonya	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
258	03/15/16	Ochoche Peter	Egba	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
259	03/15/16	Omoja Omale	Egba	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
260	04/28/2016	Echewija Igbone	Adagbo	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre
261	02/05/2017	Alhassan Alaka	Aila	Agatu	Benue	Agatu Resource Innovation Centre

DATA COLLECTION FORM *THIRD ATTACK*

STATE KA-BINUWA LGA KAJUMA DISTRICT UNGWANGWA

DATE OF INCIDENT 08/04/2017 TIME OF INCIDENT 6:00AM

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR (S)
1	BANONO	FELIX BAROTI	37	MARRIAGE	M	RT D.S.P	FULLANIES
2	"	LUCY DAUDA	110	"	F	FARMING	
3	"	LAMY AYUBA	25	"	F	"	
4	"	MONICA GABRIEL	52	"	F	"	
5	"	NA'OMI FRANCIS	57	"	F	"	
6	"	MAGBALINE SHUAIBU	103	"	F	"	
7	"	AYUBA FARUNA	24	"	M	"	
8	"	SALAMA BULUS	19	SINGLE	F	STUDENT	
9	"	MONICA PATRICK	48	MARRIAGE	F	FARMING	
10	"	PATRICK DAUDA	30	"	M	"	
11	UNGWANGWA	BITELE BELLO	34	"	M	"	
12	"	ANNEK AUTA	94	"	M	"	
13	"	KARIBE WATSON	92	"	F	"	
14	"	MATHIAS ANNES	75	"	F	"	
15	"	CICELYA MATIGARI	78	"	F	"	
16	UNGWANGWA TERE	BULUS DAGE	26	"	M	"	
<i>Second Attack</i>							
1	Banwano	Merrey Simon	30	Marriage	F	Farming	Pulani
		James Gabriel	18/5/2017				

DATA COLLECTION FORM *FIRST ATTACK*

STATE KA-BINUWA LGA KAJUMA DISTRICT UNGWANGWA

DATE OF INCIDENT 17/07/2017 TIME OF INCIDENT 5:30AM

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR (S)
1	BANONO	ZAMANI BANSAI	58	MARRIAGE	M	FARMING	FULLANIES
2	"	SALOMON ZAMANI	37	"	M	"	
3	"	PERRY FRANCIS	31	"	M	"	
4	"	JOSEPH SHUAIBU	52	"	M	"	
5	"	EZEKIEL BITELE	34	"	M	"	
6	"	PETER ZAMANI	28	"	M	"	
7	"	DANJUMA PAUL	25	"	M	"	
8	"	BANSY FRANCIS	2 MONTH	"	F	"	
<i>James Gabriel</i>							
		James Gabriel	18/5/2017				

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KAITUM DISTRICT MARO

DATE OF INCIDENT 27/3/2018 TIME OF INCIDENT 9:00 PM

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR(S)
1	KARAMMA	ENOCH BORDA	32	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
2	KARAMMA	KUNDI KAKA	34	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
3	KARAMMA	YOLANDA DALLADI	30	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
4	KARAMMA	FRANCIS BELLO	30	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
5	KARAMMA	MUSA MPAISAKO	28	MARRIED	MEL	VILLAGE HEAD	FULANI
Name LINUS MPAISAKO			SV	APPS	DATE	24/5/2019	

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KAITUM DISTRICT MARO

DATE OF INCIDENT 26/2/2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 8:30 AM

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR(S)
22	KARAMMA	MUSA MAIKARFI	86	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
23	KARAMMA	ZIMBA DAIKURMA	42	MARRIED	II	II	II
24	KARAMMA	MARUS KAKA	35	MARRIED	II	II	II
25	II	SALADAN JUBA	91	II	II	II	II
26	II	MARY MAIKARFI	72	II	FEMEL	II	II
27	II	ABBE MAI JUMBI	75	II	II	II	II
28	II	HANAU MAIKARFI	79	II	II	II	II
29	II	SALIYA AHMADU	63	II	II	II	II
30	II	AYA SARKAMU	26	II	II	II	II
31	II	TALATA AMINU	65	II	II	II	II
32	II	AYAMI DANGI	86	II	II	II	II
33	II	ESOGA DANGI	87	II	II	II	II
LINUS MPAISAKO			DATE	24/5/2019	SV	APPS	

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KAJURU DISTRICT MIARD

DATE OF INCIDENT 26/02/2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 6:30 am

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR (S)
1	KARAMEI	GUDE KAIKAI	86	MARRIED	FEMEL	FARMING	FULANI
2	KARAMEI	AMUNA SANGA	87	MARRIED	FEMEL	FARMING	FULANI
3	KARAMEI	AMITHON DAKKURMA	50	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
4	KARAMEI	SAMANUEL JAHAI	50	SINGLES	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
5	KARAMEI	AUNA WABE	78	MARRIED	FEMEL	FARMING	FULANI
6	KARAMEI	LAROSA SANSIN	8	SINGLES	FEMEL	STUDENT	FULANI
7	KARAMEI	NAHUSA KWARA	86	MARRIED	FEMEL	FARMING	FULANI
8	KARAMEI	DOJUNA MUSS	76	MARRIED	FEMEL	FARMING	FULANI
9	KARAMEI	MARIYA JOHN	92	MARRIED	FEMEL	FARMING	FULANI
10	KARAMEI	KANMZR KATULS	85	MARRIED	FEMEL	FARMING	FULANI
11	KARAMEI	AMITHON PANCHAN	80	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
12	KARAMEI	ELISHA	83	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
13	KARAMEI	MANJUMA MALMO	40	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
14	KARAMEI	GEORGE NAIJUMA	30	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
15	KARAMEI	NAJAKIYA MALMO	87	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
16	KARAMEI	SICLIYA NAJAKIYA	45	MARRIED	FEMEL	FARMING	FULANI
17	KARAMEI	KANKONI MCHA	18	SINGLES	FEMEL	STUDENT	FULANI
18	KARAMEI	IANIMU MASARA	85	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
19	KARAMEI	HANITU HASDALLAH	85	MARRIED	FEMEL	FARMING	FULANI
20	KARAMEI	USUMAN AGEWON	89	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
21	KARAMEI	IGUM MAIKARA	45	MARRIED	MEL	FARMING	FULANI
		NAME LINUS MASAMA	51			DATE 24/2/2019	

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KAJURU DISTRICT KUFANA

DATE OF INCIDENT Monday 11-3-2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 6:30 am

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR (S)
1	DOGON-NOMA	UMAR JOHNSON	47	MARRIED	M	FARMER	FULANI
2	DOGON-NOMA	GDAB JA'AFARU	75	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
3	DOGON-NOMA	MARIAMU ALHADI	51	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
4	DOGON-NOMA	GABE GABBA	55	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
5	DOGON-NOMA	GARB GAMBIA	18	"	M	FARMER	FULANI
6	DOGON-NOMA	UMMA TIMOTHY	25	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
7	DOGON-NOMA	DEBORAH DOMINIC	29	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
8	DOGON-NOMA	ALCIBIMUS DOMINIC	3	STUDENT	M	STUDENT	HAUSA
9	DOGON-NOMA	AWAZ MAIGARI	100	"	M	FARMER	FULANI
10	DOGON-NOMA	LILI SONI	38	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
11	DOGON-NOMA	AGILO JOATAN	45	"	M	FARMER	FULANI
12	DOGON-NOMA	AGE MAIGARI	60	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
13	DOGON-NOMA	SUMMAI MAIGARI	68	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
14	DOGON-NOMA	ARELA LAJAH	49	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
15	DOGON-NOMA	LADI AMOS	84	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
16	DOGON-NOMA	DANIEL ADIBAKI	55	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
17	DOGON-NOMA	MERCEY DANIBAKI	37	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
18	DOGON-NOMA	NAMU DOMINIC	5	STUDENT	M	STUDENT	HAUSA
19	DOGON-NOMA	REJOICE BULUS	29	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
20	DOGON-NOMA	ANATU BULUS	61	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
21	DOGON-NOMA	CECILIA AMITHON	47	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
		NAME	GEORGI LALLAH	61		DATE 24/2/2019	

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KAJURU DISTRICT KAFANA

DATE OF INCIDENT MONDAY 11-3-2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 6:00 AM

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR(S)
22	DOGON-NOMA	LADI CAINY	26	MARRIED	F	FARMER	HAUSA
23	"	LADI TUKIRA	60	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
24	"	FATU KAKA	59	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
25	"	ARASHI BIRUS	3	STUDENT	F	STUDENT	FULANI
26	"	ISHIMEL IBRAHIM	7	STUDENT	M	STUDENT	HAUSA
27	"	IBRAMA BIRUS	5	STUDENT	M	STUDENT	FULANI
28	"	ETID BALU	37	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
29	"	MRS BAWA AMU (PASTOR WIFE)	45	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
30	"	AKAY LALLAH	60	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
31	"	PAMA LALLAH	81	"	M	FARMER	FULANI
32	"	MARGRET ALHADI	20	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
33	"	SARAYA AJUBA	67	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
34	"	SAMUEL ISMAN	55	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
35	"	MALAFINA ALI	57	"	M	FARMER	FULANI
36	"	ELINO GAGERE	53	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
37	"	ELINA IBRAHIM	43	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
38	"	FATU MILSA	61	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
39	"	HANATHU ABEL	48	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
40	"	JAMU JATAY	49	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
41	"	TANI PAMA	31	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
42	"	KOKO LALLAH	39	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
	NAME	GHOWIN LALLAH	SING	of Ladi	AGE	24/5/2019	

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KAJURU DISTRICT KAFANA

DATE OF INCIDENT MONDAY 11-3-2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 6:00 AM

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR(S)
43	DOGON-NOMA	ARUDE PAMA	71	MARRIED	F	FARMER	FULANI
44	DOGON-NOMA	AJASHI GANJAWA	74	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
45	DOGON-NOMA	BALA WAMBAL	72	"	M	FARMER	FULANI
46	DOGON-NOMA	SALDI PAUL	62	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
47	DOGON-NOMA	MIRSA GAGERE	55	"	M	FARMER	FULANI
48	DOGON-NOMA	JALATH JAJAFARI	55	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
49	DOGON-NOMA	JALWA JAJAFARI	40	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
50	DOGON-NOMA	BILUS GAGERE	57	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
51	DOGON-NOMA	JOSHI GAGERE	52	"	M	FARMER	FULANI
52	DOGON-NOMA	CHRISTY MUHY	39	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
53	DOGON-NOMA	ISHAKI PADAN	37	"	M	FARMER	FULANI
54	DOGON-NOMA	DALADI ZABAH	51	"	M	FARMER	HAUSA
55	DOGON-NOMA	JOSHI SADIEL	7	STUDENT	F	STUDENT	FULANI
56	DOGON-NOMA	LARABA LALLAH	93	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
57	DOGON-NOMA	AJAFI JOI	39	"	M	FARMER	FULANI
58	DOGON-NOMA	FREEMAN KAJINU	2	CHILD	M	FARMER	HAUSA
59	DOGON-NOMA	AJICI ALKANA	20	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
60	DOGON-NOMA	AZARA RUFAY	19	"	F	FARMER	HAUSA
61	DOGON-NOMA	MARIAM JOI	31	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
62	DOGON-NOMA	GHANLOY GHOWIN	12	STUDENT	M	STUDENT	HAUSA
63	DOGON-NOMA	MARJAMU GHANAD	39	"	F	FARMER	FULANI
	NAME	GHOWIN LALLAH	SING	of Ladi	AGE	24/5/2019	

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KALINGA LGA KAJURU DISTRICT KUFANA

DATE OF INCIDENT Monday 11-3-2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 6:00AM

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR (S)
64	AD GEN-NOMA	MARTIN GWANNO	37	MARRIED	F	FARMER	FULANI
65	AD GEN-NOMA	SARAI MAGAJI	68	II	F	FARMER	HAUSA
66	AD GEN-NOMA	AKKA BIRIUS	40	II	F	FARMER	FULANI
67	AD GEN-NOMA	SAMALIYA ALKALI	1	STUDENT	F	STUDENT	
68	AD GEN-NOMA	AJAMI AJAKA	32	II	F	FARMER	HAUSA
69	AD GEN-NOMA	SARAJA AJUBA	57	II	F	FARMER	FULANI
70	AD GEN-NOMA	MAITA DANLADI	42	II	F	FARMER	HAUSA
71	AD GEN-NOMA	AMINSU DANLAMI	20	II	F	FARMER	FULANI
72	Bahira Maro	Mairo Bayudu	69	Married	F	Housewife	Fulani
73	Hulu/Sarki/Toy Ganso	Emmanuel Timothy	18	Single	M	Student	Fulani
74	Ibirimi III	Jeery Ibirimi	30	Single	M	Student	Fulani
		NAME: <u>GODWIN LALLAH</u>		SING		DATE: <u>24/5/2019</u>	

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KAJURU DISTRICT KASUWAN MAGAJI

DATE OF INCIDENT 18 OCTOBER 2018 TIME OF INCIDENT 11:00 PM

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR (S)
1	KASUWAN MAGAJI	ZAKKA TUM	62	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
2	KASUWAN MAGAJI	MATALETA ABASIYA	47	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
3	KASUWAN MAGAJI	MACHSON DANLADI	48	MARRIED	MALE	CIVIL SERVING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
4	KASUWAN MAGAJI	MUSA HAUSA	47	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
5	KASUWAN MAGAJI	AJUBA GAJERE	53	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
6	KASUWAN MAGAJI	SUNDAY ALI	58	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
7	KASUWAN MAGAJI	ISHAKU ADAMU	48	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
8	KASUWAN MAGAJI	MAYASHI ZAWU	72	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
9	KASUWAN MAGAJI	YOHANNA EMMANUEL	21	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
10	KASUWAN MAGAJI	CLEMENT MAKARI SIDI	63	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
11	KASUWAN MAGAJI	MICHAEL YAKUBU	51	MARRIED	MALE	CIVIL SERVING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
12	KASUWAN MAGAJI	PAULINA MICHAEL	48	MARRIED	FEMALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
13	KASUWAN MAGAJI	EMMANUEL MA'ATI	46	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
14	DUTSEN GAYA	BIRIUS MA'ATI	40	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
15	DUTSEN GAYA	HUSAINI MADAKI	32	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
16	DUTSEN GAYA	DANUBA FARAH	53	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
17	DUTSEN GAYA	TIMOTHY AMINU	37	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
18	GIFE	BIRIUS MASABA	18	SINGLE	MALE	STUDENT	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
19	GURGU	MATILISA WANZAMI	41	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
20	GURGU	ALHAI WAMBAI	40	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
21	KALLAH	DANLUMAH AHMADU	75	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HAUSA FULANI HERDSMEN
		NAME: <u>ANAKU REUBEN</u>				DATE: <u>23-5-2019</u>	SIGN: <u>PCB</u>

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KATUNU DISTRICT KASUWALI MAGANI

DATE OF INCIDENT 18 OCTOBER 2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 6:00pm

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR (S)
22	KASUWALI MAGANI	BERNARD SIBI	75	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
23	KASUWALI MAGANI	REBECCA BENARD SIBI	110	SINGLE	FEMALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
24	KASUWALI MAGANI	VINCENT TIGAT	40	MARRIED	MALE	SUGAR MEKER	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
25	KASUWALI MAGANI	ANDREW LAWAL	25	SINGLE	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
26	KASUWALI MAGANI	SUNDAY YORAMA	22	SINGLE	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
27	KUFAFA	SARDEENA MALLAM	51	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
28	KUFAFA	BAKARE MAMI	49	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
29	KUFAFA	ANTHONY ADUW	57	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
30	KUFAFA	ABDULWAZIRI KADUNA	51	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
31	KUFAFA	AWOLAND MARI	52	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
32	KUFAFA	ADAMU ALHAI	37	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
33	KUFAFA	AMARA KUFAFA	28	SINGLE	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
34	KUFAFA	ADAMU USMAN	55	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
35	SABON GARKUWA	FRANCIS DANJUMA	58	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
36	SABON GARKUWA	USMAN DANJUMA	26	SINGLE	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
37	SABON GARKUWA	STEVEN AKWID	32	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
38	SABON GARKUWA	SUNDAY MAILADI	37	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
39	SABON GARKUWA	ANTHONY SUNDAY	31	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
40	SABON GARKUWA	MALI BAWA	23	SINGLE	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
41	KYAMARA	IDI AKILA	27	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
42	KYAMARA	ULUKWU SALE	26	SINGLE	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN

NAME: ANJALI REUSEN DATE: 23-5-2019 SIGN: PCCAN

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KATUNU DISTRICT KASUWALI MAGANI

DATE OF INCIDENT 18 OCTOBER 2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 6:00pm

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR (S)
43	IDON	ANDREW MATHEW	32	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
44	RIMAU	PIRAN YAKA	63	MARRIED	MALE	CIVIL SERVING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN
45	RIMAU	PUSU ADO	25	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	MOBILE POLICE
46	RIMAU	WAZIRI KADUNA	35	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	MOBILE POLICE
47	KARIMU	FRIDAY JOSEPHAN	28	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	HOUSE FULANI HERDSMEN

NAME: ANJALI REUSEN DATE: 23-5-2019 SIGN: PCCAN

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KATUNU DISTRICT KASUNU MAGAJI

DATE OF INCIDENT 26 APRIL 2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 7:30 PM

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR (S)
1	KASUNU MAGAJI	SHERACK DANFARI	20	SINGLE	MALE	STUDENT	ARMY
2	KASUNU MAGAJI	SOLIMON AMINI	25	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	ARMY
3	KASUNU MAGAJI	EUGEN DANJUMA	29	SINGLE	MALE	FARMING	ARMY
4	KASUNU MAGAJI	RAMSON MABALUS	22	MARRIED	MALE	DRIVER	ARMY
5	KADUNA	DANIEL WAKILI	113	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	ARMY
6	KUJANNA	JAMES HARUNA	29	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	ARMY
7	KUJANNA	SAMAILA TASHI	42	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	ARMY
8	MADAGAN RIGI	BILUS TARILO	34	MARRIED	MALE	FARMING	ARMY
		NAME: ANJALI BELISEN	DATE: 23-5-2019		SIGN: PCEM		

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KATUNU DISTRICT KUJANNA

DATE OF INCIDENT 10/2/2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 9:30 pm


S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR (S)
1	UNI BAGE	GWAMNA ABBA	45	MARRIED	M	FARMING	FULANI
2		PHILIMON GWAMNA	22	SINGLE	M	STUDENT	✓
3		MATRO DANIEL	44	MARRIED	F	H-WIFE	✓
4		AYAMI DANIEL	10/7	SINGLE	F		✓
5		MARIYA ABB	82	MARRIED	F	H-W	✓
6		SAMAILA JATAU	60	✓	M	FARMING	✓
7		LADI SAMAILA	47	✓	F	H-W	✓
8		TANKIFA SAMAILA	5	SINGLE	M	STUDENT	✓
9		MOSES KABIRU	32	MARRIED	M	FARMING	✓
10		BAPADA DANIEL	6	SINGLE	M	STUDENT	✓
11		PRISCILLA STEPHEN	26	MARRIED	F	H-WIFE	✓
12	Danzaro Day Gamo	Cawal Peter	69	MARRIED	M	Farming	Fulani
13	Danzaro Day Gamo	Timofu Cawal	77	MARRIED	M	Student	Fulani
TOTAL 33		NAME PATIENCE JACOB	SING	DATE 24/6/2019			

DATA COLLECTION FORM

STATE KADUNA LGA KAJURU DISTRICT KUPANA

DATE OF INCIDENT 10/3/2019 TIME OF INCIDENT 8:35 AM

S/N	VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	GENDER	OCCUPATION	PERPETRATOR(S)
12	WILLBARGE	GIDEON SUDAH	45	MARRIED	M	FARMING	FULANI
13		PETER TANKIFA	60	MARRIED	M	✓ ✓	FULANI
14		DANIATA AUDU	65	✓	M	✓	✓
15		AMINA DANATA	48	✓	F	H-WIFE	✓
16		SILAS DANABU	73	SINGLE	M	FARMING	✓
17		HILARY SALEH	4	✓	M	STUDENT	✓
18		SUZI VICTOR	6	✓	F	✓	✓
17		AMINU VICTOR	3	✓	M	✓	✓
20		GAMBO VICTOR	2	✓	M	✓	✓
21		ALICE SANI	82	MARRIED	F	H-WIFE	✓
22		UTAH KAWA ZAKA	20	SINGLE	F	STUDENT	✓
23	Dagouona Nay Gano	Alshafa Magaji	89	Married	F	Housewife	Fulani
24	Kultura Station.	Samson Magaji	89	Married	M	Farming	Fulani
25	Habo Kupana.	Daniel Danladi	27	Single	M	Student	Fulani
26	Mahoro III	Hakima Haruna	49	Married	F	Housewife	Fulani
27		Amina Maman Ahmadu	80	Married	F	Housewife	Fulani
28		Ashe Paul	67	Married	F	Housewife	Fulani
		NAME <u>PATIENCE JACOB</u>	<u>5m</u>	<u>mm</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>24/5/2017</u>	



Need to make Spreadsheet of names, village, date, etc.

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abugbe Community In Agatu

FAMILY NAME /NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Ejegoo's Family - Arzon Abubakar

NAME OF DECEASED
Abubakar Abul

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abugbe Community In Agatu


DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
4th Feb 1964

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
25th Jan 2015

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochoke Oluwona 1-5-2019 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abugbe Community In Agatu

FAMILY NAME /NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Adams's Family - Oche Mark

NAME OF DECEASED
Sunday Mark

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abugbe Community In Agatu

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
1st Dec 1970

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
30th March 2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochoke Oluwona 1-5-2019 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abugbe Community In Agatu

FAMILY NAME /NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Obachi Family - Daniel Obachi

NAME OF DECEASED
George Obachi

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
5th May 1954

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
5th May 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochoke Oluwona 1-5-2019 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Olegochere Agatu

FAMILY NAME /NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Engbonge Family - Andrew Alhaji

NAME OF DECEASED
Andrew Engbonge

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Olegochere Agatu

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
20-9-1978

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochoke O 6-5-2019 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

Ologba Community In Agba

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

Asio Family 09077872214

NAME OF DECEASED

Asio Bonifas

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

Ologba Agba

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

28 years

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ocheke O. 6-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

Abugbe Community In Agba

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

Inalegwe Family - Oreminus Sunday

NAME OF DECEASED

Sunday Inalegwe

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

5th Nov 1979

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

25th Jan 2015

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ocheke Okeke 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

Abugbe Community In Agba

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

Obochi Family - Peter Obochi

NAME OF DECEASED

Okeke Obochi

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

21st June 1971

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

5th May 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ocheke Okeke 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

Abugbe Agba

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

Adom's Family -

NAME OF DECEASED

Emmanuel Mark

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

8th June 1972

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

8th March 2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ocheke Okeke 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

Abugbe Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

Oloche Family / Samuel Oloche

NAME OF DECEASED

Victor Oloche

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

Unknown 6th June 1987

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

25/1/2015

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Date Sign
John Ochoke Oshoban 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

Abugbe Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

Ajuna's Family

NAME OF DECEASED

Obale Aguwana

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

3rd July 1969

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

14th Feb 2016

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Date Sign
John Ochoke Oshoban 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

Osbaku Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

Aigogbenki Family - Ehi Oso 6.8.814.826

NAME OF DECEASED

Samuel Ababam

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

Osbaku Agada

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Date Sign
John Ochoke Oshoban 6-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

Abugbe Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

Agbochen's Family - Odugbe Odote

NAME OF DECEASED

Ocheji Odote

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

6th July 1950

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

30th March 2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Date Sign
John Ochoke Oshoban 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abagbe Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Ochaigbo's Family - Adegbi Ochaigbo

NAME OF DECEASED
Bonifou Ochaigbo

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abagbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
7th August 1964

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
30th March 2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo)

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Oshodi Oshoban 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abagbe Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Ochoche's Family - Ene Abu

NAME OF DECEASED
Gideon Abu

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abagbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
2nd October 1982

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
5th May 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo)

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Oshodi Oshoban 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abagbe Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Adeno's Family - Adeno Skala

NAME OF DECEASED
Emmanuel Adeno

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abagbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
5th March 1969

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
30th March 2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo)

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Oshodi Oshoban 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abagbe Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Abali's Family - Douglas

NAME OF DECEASED
Siles Idub

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abagbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
14th May 1964

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
20th January 2015

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo)

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Oshodi Oshoban 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abugbe Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Ijakeyi Family - Abasi Amos

NAME OF DECEASED
Amos Ijakeyi

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
4th Sept 1952

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
25th Jan 2015

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochebe Oshoban 1-5-2015 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abugbe Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Ochocki's Family - Isaac Dorlasi

NAME OF DECEASED
Dorlasi Abu

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
4th Dec 1975

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
5th March 2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochebe Oshoban 1-5-2015 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abugbe Community In Agada

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Elaigoy Family - Noah James Elaigoy

NAME OF DECEASED
Noah Elaigoy

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
16th April 1953

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
14th Feb 2016

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochebe Oshoban 1-5-2015 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abugbe Community

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Ade Family - Blessing Ikunlolu

NAME OF DECEASED
Ikunlolu Abiola

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abugbe Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
6th March 1989


DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
25th January 2015

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochebe Oshoban 1-5-2015 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abugbe Community In Agbe.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Oloche Family - Samuel Odele

NAME OF DECEASED
Odele Oloche

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abugbe Community.

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
17th July 1988

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
30th March 2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ocheke Oshunwa 1-5-2019 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abugbe Community In Agbe.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Olopanchi Family - A.Sa Simon

NAME OF DECEASED
Olokeun Simon

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abugbe Community In Agbe.


DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
5th May 1978

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
30th March 2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ocheke Oshunwa 1-5-2019 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Abugbe Community In Agbe.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Ocheke's Family - Ibebi Bello

NAME OF DECEASED
Bello Musa

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Abugbe Community.


DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
7th May 1965

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
5th May 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ocheke Oshunwa 1-5-2019 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OBAGBI - ABATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ADA FAMILY / PAUL DADDY

NAME OF DECEASED
PAUL ADA OLAGBI

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Along ALOPA ROAD (ABUSE SAND) OBAGBI,

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
01-01-1977

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
14-04-14

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ocheke Oshunwa 24/04/19 [Signature]



AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OBAGASI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
EHEDA / EHEDA EWADCHE

NAME OF DECEASED
Olumia EHEDA

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
ALONG ABAGA ROAD

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
4TH JANUARY, 1986

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
8TH FEBRUARY, 2015

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: EMMAUEL ALIBESO Date: 9. 27/04/19 Sign: 



AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OBALAJI

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ADIKWU ANJYEBE / ISAH ENONCHIE

NAME OF DECEASED
ISAH ADIKWU

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
EBETE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
15-3-2004 1969

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
17-01-2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: EMMAUEL ALIBESO Date: 24/4/19 Sign: 



AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OBAGASI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ADANU FAMILY / IKOJA DIGOCHO (0807946260)

NAME OF DECEASED
DIGOCHO IKOJA

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
ALONG ALOKPA ROAD (ADJE) IN OBAGASI

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
FEBRUARY, 5TH 1962

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
28-04-2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: EMMAUEL ALIBESO Date: 25/04/19 Sign: 



AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OBAGASI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ABU FAMILY / MARQUEL SUNDAY LANTH OLOHE

NAME OF DECEASED
SUNDAY ABU

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
ALONG SABAMA AREA

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
05-01-1994

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
25-03-13

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: JOKY OGBOLE OJUMBA Date: 24/11/19 Sign: 

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OBAGIJI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
NGENI / ~~ASO~~ ASAKA NGANI PETER ^{08075351081, 084320452}

NAME OF DECEASED
ASAKA NGANI

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
FADAFA FARM (OBAGIJI - AGATU)

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
12-12-1989

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
25-03-13

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer _____ Date _____ Sign _____
25/04/19

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Obagiji Agatu

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Ayosobade Family - Thank God Oshwole

NAME OF DECEASED
Oshwole Oshwole

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Obagiji Agatu

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
3/8/11

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
22-2-2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer _____ Date _____ Sign _____
John Oshwole Oshwole 6-5-2019

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OBAGIJI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
OGBOLA FAMILY / THARROW OGBOLE

NAME OF DECEASED
OGBOLE OGBOLA

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
ALONG USHA ROAD

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
07-06-1970

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
25-03-14

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer _____ Date _____ Sign _____
John Oshwole Oshwole 25/03/14

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OBAGIJI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ABA IBEJI

NAME OF DECEASED
ADA JACOB OGBILI

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
ABOJE - IN OBAGIJI

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
03-02-1984

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
25-03-13

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer _____ Date _____ Sign _____
John Oshwole Oshwole 25/03-14



AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

NAME OF DECEASED

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Pictures of deceased available? Yes No
 If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photos).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign



AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

NAME OF DECEASED

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN


DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Pictures of deceased available? Yes No
 If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photos).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign



AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

NAME OF DECEASED

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Pictures of deceased available? Yes No
 If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photos).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign



AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

NAME OF DECEASED

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Pictures of deceased available? Yes No
 If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photos).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign

 **AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE**

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OBAGASI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
IBRAHIM FAMILY / OGBORKEFU ENENICHE

NAME OF DECEASED
ENENICHE IBRAHIM

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
OHEGEBETE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
01-04-1982

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
01-2-16

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Okoko Okubom 23/06/19 [Signature]

 **AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE**

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OKPANCHENYI, AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
JOHN / JUNIOR JOHN

NAME OF DECEASED
JOHN ABANU

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
OKPANCHENYI VILLAGE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
10TH OCTOBER, 1965

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
12TH MAY, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
EMMANUEL NIGBENE T 20/4 APRIL, 2019 [Signature]

 **AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE**

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OKPANCHENYI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ANBELI / ERNIO ~~AGATU~~ ANBELI

NAME OF DECEASED
OHEJISE ANBELI

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign

 **AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE**

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OKPANCHENYI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ADAH / ODOBA ADA

NAME OF DECEASED
ADAH ODEJO

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
OKPANCHENYI VILLAGE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
12TH MAY, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
EMMANUEL NIGBENE T 29/04/19 [Signature]




ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OKPANCHENYI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
PETER / IGOSU PETER

NAME OF DECEASED
PETER ANUW

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
OKPANCHENYI - VILLAGE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
03-04-1960

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
12TH MAY, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photos).

Name of ARIC volunteer: EMMANUEL NGBEDE T. Date: 29/04/19 Sign: 



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
EKILO / OKPANCHENYI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
EJEH / ALHASSAN PAUL

NAME OF DECEASED
ALHASSAN UGALA EJEH

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
OKPANCHENYI

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
10TH OCTOBER, 1952

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
12TH MAY, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photos).

Name of ARIC volunteer: EMMANUEL NGBEDE T. Date: 01-05-19 Sign: 



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
EKILO AKPANCHENYI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ALHASSAN / BLESSING ALHASSAN

NAME OF DECEASED
ALHASSAN NGBEDE

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
AKPANCHENYI VILLAGE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
28TH MAY, 1968

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
13TH MARCH, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photos).

Name of ARIC volunteer: EMMANUEL NGBEDE T. Date: 01-05-19 Sign: 




ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OKPANCHENYI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
JOHN / SAMUEL JOHN

NAME OF DECEASED
JOHN ANIBAU

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
OKPANCHENYI VILLAGE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
11TH JANUARY, 1970

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
12TH MAY, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photos).

Name of ARIC volunteer: EMMANUEL NGBEDE T. Date: 29/04/19 Sign: 



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OKPANCHENYI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ENLUGELA

NAME OF DECEASED
PAUL ENLUGELA

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
OKPANCHENYI VILLAGE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
05-02-1960

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
12TH MAY, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: JIMSON UWA ROZABE-T. Date: 20/04/19. Sign: [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
EGBA - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
OCHOCHIE FAMILY / SUNDAY PETER

NAME OF DECEASED
OCHOCHIE PETER

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
AT EGBA TOWN

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
10/2/1992

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
15/3/16

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: EMMANUEL ALUBATE. Date: 20/04/19. Sign: [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
EGBA-AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
OMALE FAMILY / OJOTU OMALE

NAME OF DECEASED
OMUSA OMALE

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
BETHLE EGBA VILLAGE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
03-03-1950

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
15-03-16

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: John Okeke Okeke. Date: 25/04/19. Sign: [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Ochobonga Community In Agatu.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Adebo Family - Okejola Thomas ⁰⁶⁰⁷⁰⁶⁴³⁹⁸⁴

NAME OF DECEASED
GOSAIN Thomas.

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Ochobonga Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
30 years.

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
9-3-2016

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: John Okeke Okeke. Date: 6-5-2019. Sign: [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Ocholona Community In Agatu.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Obanle Alanji Family — Samuel Isiah ⁰⁹¹⁵⁴⁶¹⁶⁸²³

NAME OF DECEASED
Gooloy boyi

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Ocholona Community —

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
26 years.

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
9-3-2015

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Oshole Osholewa 6-5-2019 



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Aila Agatu

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Alaka Family — Enduwanne Alaka.

NAME OF DECEASED
Alkasan Alaka

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Aila Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
35 yrs

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
5-2-2017.

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Oshole O. 6-5-2019 



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Aila Community In Agatu.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Ojide Family — Samuel Gboh.

NAME OF DECEASED
Gboh Ojide

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Aila Community In Agatu

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
Eid. April 1982

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
18th. October. 2015

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Osholewa Osholewa 6-5-2019 



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
ENOGAGE AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ABOH FAMILY (MICHAEL S ⁰⁷⁰⁷⁷⁰⁷⁶⁷⁶⁶ MEDAL)

NAME OF DECEASED
MICHAEL ABOH

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
ENOGAGE (SET HIM ON FIRE)


DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
04-04-1980

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
27/07/2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
James Ojide S. 24/06/19 



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
ENDOGASE - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
EDACHE FAMILY / MONDAY JOSEPH

NAME OF DECEASED
JOSEPH ANFOFUN

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
AT HIS HOUSE FRONTAGE IN ENDOGASE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
13TH - 06 - 1960

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
27TH - 07 - 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer _____ Date _____ 25/04/19 _____ Sign _____



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
ENDOGASE AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
DMAKWU Family / OCHOLAFU SULE ⁰⁷⁰⁸³³⁰⁴²⁴⁷

NAME OF DECEASED
SULE OMAKWU

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
ENDOGASE VILLAGE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
01-01-1918

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
27/07/2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer _____ Date _____ 24/04/19 _____ Sign _____



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
OKPANCHI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
BENARD / BENARD ISAAC

NAME OF DECEASED
BENARD OJISE

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
OKPANCHIHEALTH VILLAGE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
10TH OCTOBER, 1950

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
12TH MAY, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer _____ Date _____ 27/04/19 _____ Sign _____



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Olegochepo Community in Agatu.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Anobi's Family - Isiah ⁰⁹⁰⁶³³⁶²⁸¹⁶

NAME OF DECEASED
O'Sili Anobi

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Olegochepo Community.

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
12th April, 2015.

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer _____ Date _____ 1-5-2019 _____ Sign _____

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 Ologochupo Community In Agatu.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 Malachi Gabriel.

NAME OF DECEASED
 Ehi Gabriel

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 Ologochupo Agatu.

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 16-10-1983

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 12-8-2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 John Oshaka O. 6-8-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 Ologochupo Community In Agatu.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 Aringbonye Family - Paul Andrew ⁰⁹⁰⁶⁰¹⁹⁰⁶⁰⁷

NAME OF DECEASED
 Andrew Aringbonye

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 Ologochupo Community.

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 16th June 2014.

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 John Oshaka Oshaka 1-8-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 Olocholoyba Community In Agatu.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

NAME OF DECEASED
 Adu Abubakar - Olocho.

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 Olocholoyba Agatu.

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 45 years.

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 17-4-2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 John Oshaka Oshaka 6-8-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 Olocholoyba Community In Agatu.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

NAME OF DECEASED
 Ada Ouminye Family - Tishale Ouminye

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 Olocholoyba.

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 38 yrs

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 17-3-2018.

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 John Oshaka O. 6-8-2019 [Signature]

 **AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE**

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 ICHOGOLUGWU AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 HARUNA / OCHERIKWIMA NGBEDE (08167462587)

NAME OF DECEASED
 NGBEDE HARUNA

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 IN THE STREAM AT ICHOGOLUGWU

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 6TH MAY 1980

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 27TH July, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
 If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 John Okeke Onibura 26/04/2019

 **AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE**

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 ICHOGOLUGWU AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 JACOB FAMILY / ADAKOLE HARUNA (09087852193)

NAME OF DECEASED
 HARUNA JACOB

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 IN THE STREAM BETWEEN ICHOGOLUGWU

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 5TH MARCH, 1960

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 27TH July, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
 If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 Emmanuel Njibe 26/04/2019

 **AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE**

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 ELLO AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 IDU FAMILY / OCHERIKWIMA JOSEPH

NAME OF DECEASED
 AMOS IDU

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 BETWEEN ICHOGOLUGWU AND ORANGEBE BOND

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 5TH JUNE 1975

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 9TH OCTOBER 2010

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
 If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 Emmanuel Njibe 25TH APRIL 2017

 **AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE**

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 ICHOGOLUGWU AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 ANODI FAMILY / ENOCK EDDH

NAME OF DECEASED
 EDDH SULE

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 ON THE WAY FROM IN ICHOGOLUGWU

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 NOT KNOWN 08123559387

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 27TH DECEMBER, 1977

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 27TH JULY, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
 If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 Emmanuel Njibe 26/04/2019



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 ICHOGOLUWAN AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 ODU FAMILY / JOSHUA MICHAEL (01013704184) (081345624)

NAME OF DECEASED
 MICHAEL ODU

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 EKWITANOBE IN HIS FARM

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1960

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 25th AUGUST 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
 If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 John Okeke Okeke 26/12/2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 Ole Ogbuoke Community In Agatu

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 Samuel Family - Ochiagwale Ochiagwale

NAME OF DECEASED
 Ochiagwale Samuel

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 Ole Ogbuoke Community In Agatu

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 3.5. Nov 1985

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 27th March 2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
 If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 John Okeke Okeke 1-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 Olegede Agatu

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 Egbu Family - Emmanuel Dantima (08115734331)

NAME OF DECEASED
 Dantima Egbu

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 Olegede Agatu

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 60 years

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 14-3-2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
 If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 John Okeke 6-3-2019 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 OMIETO

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 ASEKONYE / SANI SABO (0811828652)

NAME OF DECEASED
 SABO ASEKONYE

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 OMIETO

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 01-01-1960

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 12-05-2012

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes
 If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 EMMANUEL NIGREDET 01-05-19 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Asagbo Community In Agbo.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Asigbo Family - Ochoye En. 08073148812

NAME OF DECEASED
Ekwuwa Igboe

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Asagbo Community.

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
42 Years.

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
2-8-4-2016

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochoye Oshojuwa 6-5-2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
DLOCHE OTISHOMA (OFADA)

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
OTISHOMA FAMILY / JOSEPH DLOCHE

NAME OF DECEASED

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
14-04-14

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochoye Oshojuwa 26/8/2019 [Signature]

ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Oleogbake Community In Agbo.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Ochoye Family - Onifia Samuel

NAME OF DECEASED
Ekanji Samuel

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Oleogbake Community

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
26-Oct-1986

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
2-6-3-2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If you kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
John Ochoye O. 6-5-2019 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Oleogbeke Community In Agbe.

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
Odele Family - Odele Samuel
08112577971

NAME OF DECEASED
Odeleke Samuel

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Oleogbeke Community.

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
30-10-

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
28-8-2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: John Odeke Date: 6-8-2014 Sign: [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
ICHOGOLUWU AGBU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
ADAKOLOFU/SIMON ADAKOLOFU

NAME OF DECEASED
USMAILA ADAKOLOFU

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
AT HIS HOUSE FRONTAGE

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
12-12-1960

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
27th July, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: [Name] Date: 25/04/17 Sign: [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
Edebe Community In Agbe

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

NAME OF DECEASED
Ankeri Njide

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
Edebe Community In Agbe.

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
14th May 1988

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
16th March 2015

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer: John Odeke Date: 6-8-2014 Sign: [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 Odehisi - Agatu

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 Odehisi Family / Odehisi Odehisi Odehisi (OR 106291735)

NAME OF DECEASED
 Odehisi Agutu Justin

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 Odehisi - Odehisi Road, Odehisi, L.G.A, Benue State

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 21/07/1975

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 25/03/2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes/ No

If yes kindly take a copy, write the name of the deceased behind the photo.

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 Odehisi Odehisi Odehisi 24/04/2014 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 Odehisi - Agatu

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 Odehisi Family / Odehisi Odehisi Odehisi (OR 106291735)

NAME OF DECEASED
 Odehisi Odehisi Daniel

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 Odehisi - Odehisi Road, Odehisi, Agatu L.G.A, Benue State

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 05/03/1965

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 25/03/2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes/ No

If yes kindly take a copy, write the name of the deceased behind the photo.

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 Odehisi Odehisi Odehisi 24/04/2014 [Signature]



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 OBAJISI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 IBRAHIM / MUSA IBRAHIM

NAME OF DECEASED
 MOHAMMED IBRAHIM

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 AAOYE IN ALOKPA ROAD

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 26TH FEBRUARY, 1991

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 25TH MARCH, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
 If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 EMMANUEL OGBENE 29/04/19



ARIC AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE
 Obajisi - Agatu

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
 Jacobs Family - Ochoke Jacob

NAME OF DECEASED
 Ochoke Jacob

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN
 Obajisi Agatu

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)
 6th December 1952

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)
 14th April, 2014

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Picture of deceased available? Yes No
 If yes kindly take a copy, (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer Date Sign
 John Ochoke Oduhoro 1-5-2019





AGATU RESOURCE & INNOVATION CENTRE

ARIC DATA COLLECTION FORM

NAME OF VILLAGE

OBAKASI - AGATU

FAMILY NAME / NAME OF NEXT OF KIN

AGATA OTHIHOA FAMILY / JOSEPH ODOCHE

NAME OF DECEASED

DODOCHE AGATA

WHERE DID THE EVENT HAPPEN

DATE OF BIRTH (VICTIM)

DATE OF DEATH (VICTIM)

14-04-14

OTHER INFORMATION (please state other details if any) - e.g. Other family members injured Etc.

Photos of deceased available? Yes No

If yes kindly take a copy (write the name of the deceased behind the photo).

Name of ARIC volunteer

Date

Sign

John Odoke Odoke 26/1/2019



NIGERIA RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ROUNDTABLE: ELECTION APPEAL

Thursday, January 10, 2019

We are leaders from our communities that represent diverse religious, ethnic, and geographic backgrounds. We write to you today to encourage you to support the constitutional religious freedom rights of every Nigerian and to guarantee the highest international standards for our upcoming elections.

As you know, Nigerians are a deeply and diversely religious people. And as you are perhaps uniquely aware, our upcoming elections are important. Our history has featured both local traditional governance, colonialism, military rule, and democracy. Sadly, when we have had elections, they have often increased violence among various communities.

This violence causes people to be put in fear, harmed, or even killed, and as this happens their most fundamental rights are taken away. As this violence has not just fallen on political fault lines, but ethnic and religious ones as well, cultural rights and religious freedom rights can be grievously harmed. Because often ethnic and religious identity are more deeply felt than political identity, this can cause even more harm to our democracy than purely political violence might in other places since it breeds mistrust over identities that people hold the most strongly.

That is one reason we are coming together as diverse religious and community leaders who stand for people from many tribes and faiths. We know each of us, and indeed our communities, most fundamental rights are at risk, and we know that by working together as citizen leaders, we can appeal to the best aspirations of every Nigerian. We are inspired by the first-ever Ministerial to Advance Religious Freedom held in Washington DC, USA in 2018, and the ways that multi-faith actors were able to come together mutually calling for every individual's rights to be honored no matter what their beliefs.

We stand together in that spirit. We pledge to continue working together in that spirit, and to call our communities and fellow leaders to the same spirit. We do that now because we are greatly concerned that without significant action in Nigeria, violence that impacts religious and cultural fault lines is a significant risk. Especially true, since our last Federal Election was the first peaceful transfer of power from one political leader to another.



Given the size of Nigeria's economy and population, both the largest in Africa, its importance of producing resources, both natural such as oil, and cultural such as Nollywood, many leaders around the world understood the importance of our last

Federal election. Leaders from around the world stood beside our country calling from the main parties and candidates to commit to free, fair, peaceful, and credible elections.

We join this call at this election. We are grateful that the two main candidates have signed an agreement committing themselves to peaceful and fair outcomes, but we think more could be done.

- 1) Commit their offices to advancing Religious Freedom for each citizen as a constitutional right of every Nigerian and consistent with international law, such as Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 2) Publicly and repeatedly commit themselves and their parties through written, video, and public statements to their supporters and constituencies that they support free, fair, peaceful, and credible elections and that they will honor such an outcome
- 3) Publicly and repeatedly commit their parties, and have their deputies produce plans, that will give the highest level of access to INEC and international observers
- 4) Continue to make public statements that the leadership does not want its supporters to sell their vote or otherwise cheat the election
- 5) Ask from their parties for plans to support peace during and after the election
- 6) Political leaders invite leaders among Nigeria's friends and allies, such as whom made previous statements to ask for election support
- 7) We ask for these same standards and practices to be used in the State level elections in March.

We think that these actions by our leaders and those of our friends and allies could make a significant difference for the religious freedom of our nation and for an election marked by justice rather than violence; and election that supports the aspirations of the Nigerian people.

HOSTED & ORGANIZED BY: ICON & PSJ

PARTICIPANTS INCLUDE MEMBERS FROM: Sunni & Shi'ite community, University leaders, Evangelical representatives, etc.,

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Data sourced from GTD, CFR/NST, and ACLED is acknowledged and cited as follows, but the findings of ICON/PSJ do not necessarily represent the opinions of the organizations providing the source data:

ACLED. (2020). Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project; DATA FILE: "1997-01-01-2020-04-27-Middle_Africa-Western_Africa-Burkina_Faso-Cameroon-Chad-Mali-Niger-Nigeria-Togo.csv". Retrieved from <https://www.acleddata.com> on April 27, 2020 at 5:31PM.

FROM: admin@acleddata.com

Firstly, thank you for your interest in ACLED and reaching out on this. We are actually in the process of revamping our attribution policy and terms of use but in this case the application is pretty straightforward. As you are not for profit (non-commercial) you certainly can use our data in this project. Am I correct to assume you will be including it as a layer of some sort on your map? In terms of attribution of our data I would ask that you ensure you cite ACLED prominently on the map and any other derivative materials. Usually we request this be more visible than a small/minor footnote as it helps others find an access our data (citing our website as well would be greatly appreciated). As I noted, we are currently revamping our attribution policy so I can send that along when its finalized as further guidance, but in the meantime please feel free to move forward using the data and citing us as described above.

Regarding your question on where we get our data: Our sources include traditional media (online newspapers, radio, magazines/journals), reports from the UN, INGOs or local NGOs and human rights organizations, trusted and vetted social media accounts (we do not crowdsource or crowdseed - these are only highly vetted sources who consistently produce reliable information, for example journalist accounts or the Twitter account of a media outlet we cover) and, finally, depending on the media landscape in a given country, we often develop partnerships with local conflict observatories who collect their own primary incident data or collate data from hyper local sources (or both) which we assess and integrate where appropriate into our dataset. The "Source" column in the dataset includes the source for each event which you can consult if you are curious about specific sources for Nigeria. Please let me know if you have further questions. Finally, we are always interested to see how users are applying and analysing our data so when the project is complete, if you wouldn't mind sharing the link we'd really appreciate it. We also like to publicize user content via our Twitter account. Thanks again for reaching out on this.

Olivia Russell

Program Director, Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

Council on Foreign Relations. (2020). Nigeria Security Tracker [DATA FILE: NST-Main Sheet.xlsx]. Retrieved from <https://www.cfr.org/nigeria/nigeria-security-tracker/p29483>, on Mar 3, 2020 at 10:43AM.

FROM: SPoudyal@cfr.org

You have permission to use the data in the Excel file available for download on the webpage of the NST interactive. Please credit the Council on Foreign Relations, as you note below. If/when you present the derivate map or image on a blog or website, please send us a link to that page. Thank you again for your interest in using CFR content.

Best, Sumit Poudyal

Assistant Editor, Publishing, Council on Foreign Relations

National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism And Responses to Terrorism (START). (2017). Global Terrorism Database (GTD) [DATA FILE: "Global Terrorism db_0617dist.xlsx"]. Retrieved from <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd> on June 28, 2017 at 6:31PM.

FROM: infostart@umd.edu

Thank you for reaching out to START and for using the Global Terrorism Database. We encourage users to download the data and conduct their own analysis, as you propose to do here. We do not permit the raw publication of our data. Further terms of use can be found here: <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/>

Thank you, Jessica

DATA NOTES

Disclaimer

The International Committee On Nigeria (ICON), and the International Organisation for Peace-building and Social Justice (PSJ) are responsible for the opinions and conclusions made in this report. The findings of ICON / PSJ do not necessarily represent the opinions of the organizations providing the source data. Our methodology includes data obtained from specific sources, victim reports / interviews / statements (i.e. audio, video and photo), atrocity documentation through our restricted app users and corroboration by State governments, and community associations, where certain events and atrocities occurred.

Explanations & Analyses

We discovered that data was collected generally and was not explicitly verified beyond citing a source – apart from ICON & PSJ who have verified specific incidents. The following sources were utilized for this report (see “Acknowledgment”):

- Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
- National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) Global Terrorism Database (GTD)
- Council on Foreign Relation’s (CFR) Nigeria Security Tracker (NST)
- ICON / PSJ – App users and our team of regional researchers

Data that was focused on Nigeria, used the following coordinates:

- LATITUDE: 3.8 Degrees North -by- 15.1 Degrees North
- LONGITUDE: 1.1 Degrees East -by- 15.5 Degrees East

Data, Reports & Accuracy

- Source data was merged, compiled, extrapolated and edited by ICON / and PSJ based on arranging and validation of the data:
 - We expect a 10-12% error based on numerous duplicates, sources, reiterations of reported incidents, deaths, sources, etc.
 - ICON / PSJ established ‘Primary Actors’ and ‘Primary Victims’ based on the sources cited, incident location, and our regional research/verification.
- Additionally, we discovered the need to correct/modify the source data because of:
 - Missing or incorrect Longitude & Latitude
 - Missing or incorrect “State” and/or “Country” titles based on “Source” or “Longitude/ Latitude”.
 - Deleted or estimated “Deaths” on obvious duplications (entries from 3 sources were merged, or created duplicates, and, as such, we reduced death counts but left citations).
- Errors or issues from data reports:
 - “Deaths” category, translated “Scores” using their source between either 20 or 40, but when the source stated, “Many killed” the number of deaths varied from 3 to 10.
 - Spelling mistakes on many locations (e.g. City/Town, State, Country)
 - One incident could be reported 2 or 3 times but because the source “Date” changed the data could be duplicating the same event, and/or the number of “Deaths”
- ICON / PSJ can identify certain ‘Primary Actors’ (i.e. Boko Haram/ISWAP and Fulani militants), and specific ‘Primary Victims’ by ascribing ethnicity and religion.
 - Categorizations like ethnic groups and religion are based on both research and historical records.

Overall, Boko Haram/ISWAP and Fulani militants are conducting a genocidal slaughter in Nigeria. While it is straightforward to ascribe blame to Boko Haram/ ISWAP leaders, the latter are being led, either directly or indirectly, by covert individuals, or through veiled public pronouncements. We are not condemning the entire Fulani population, as we know that there are nonviolent Fulani and those who are Christians. We desire to present a balanced report on the acts of Fulani militants as well as those who are killed. Our research with individual Fulani, cite a militant faction that take orders from someone, but there is a source limitation on where these militants live or an incapacity to expose those who are providing directives.



CREDITS

The following individuals uniquely integrated their research to present a narrative.

Articles and reports were written and compiled by:

Dr. Richard Ikiebe (PSJ)
Stephen Enada (ICON)
Kyle D. Abts (ICON)
Ayo Adedoyin (PSJ-UK)
Dr. Obadiah Mailafia (PSJ)

Maps & Data were compiled by:

Kyle Abts
Ann Buschhaus

Cover Photo: peeterv "eyes of an african girl" [www.gettyimages.com, #157402348](http://www.gettyimages.com/#157402348), Getty Images, Royalty-free, www.gettyimages.com/detail/photo/african-royalty-free-image/157402348.

Bro. Nnadi Michael photo: "18-year-old seminarian killed by kidnappers has been buried amid tears in Kaduna (photos)" February 12, 2020, www.nigeriadailynews.com/gossip/33865-18-year-old-seminarian-killed-by-kidnappers-has-been-buried-amid-tears-in-kaduna-photos.html.

Rev. Lawan Andimi photo: "Buhari: Pastor Andimi's faith should inspire all Nigerians," [thenewsguru](http://thenewsguru.com), February 4, 2020, www.thenewsnigeria.com.ng/2020/02/04/buhari-pastor-andimis-faith-should-inspire-all-nigerians.

Mrs. Philip Adaga photo: "Medical Doctor who lost wife to kidnappers in Kaduna, donated a police station to his community late last year," February 3, 2020, www.nasoweseonline.com/2020/02/03/medical-doctor-who-lost-wife-to-kidnappers-in-kaduna-donated-a-police-station-to-his-community-late-last-year.

Lawrence Duna Dacighir and Godfrey Ali Shikagham photo: "Two Christian Aid Workers Killed By Boko Haram In Borno," October 6, 2019, www.omokoshaban.com/2019/10/06/two-christian-aid-workers-killed-by-boko-haram-in-borno.

Ropvil Daciya Dalep photo: "Kidnapped Christian Student Executed by Islamic Extremists in Northeast Nigeria," January 23, 2020, www.morningstarnews.org/2020/01/kidnapped-christian-student-executed-by-islamic-extremists-in-northeast-nigeria/



NIGERIA'S ~~SILENT~~ SLAUGHTER

Genocide in Nigeria
and the Implications for
the International Community

Nigeria's Silent Slaughter: Genocide in Nigeria and the Implications for the International Community was researched, compiled and produced by the collaborative efforts of the International Committee On Nigeria (ICON) & International Organization on Peace-building & Social Justice (PSJ).

As a joint endeavor, this data report was written and compiled by organizations who are at the forefront of advocacy in Nigeria. These individuals along with their respective organizations are actively involved in exposing the atrocities and the slaughter currently engulfing Nigeria.



International
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On Nigeria



INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR
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