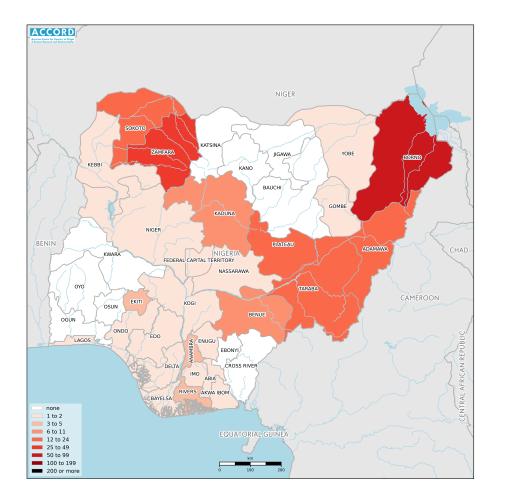
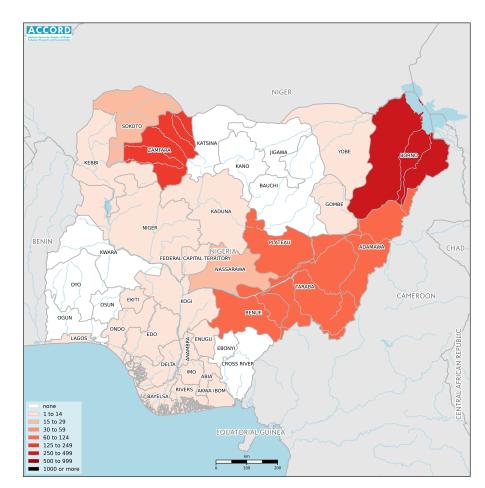
NIGERIA, THIRD QUARTER 2018:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Updated 2nd edition compiled by ACCORD, 20 December 2018

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



National borders: GADM, November 2015a; administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015b; incident data: ACLED, 15 December 2018; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

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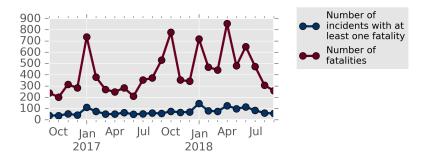
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Conflict incidents by category

Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
140	115	523
127	4	6
82	66	377
25	0	0
22	15	132
2	0	0
398	200	1038
	incidents 140 127 82 25 22 2 2 398	Number of incidentsincidents with at least one fatality14011512748266250221520

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 15 December 2018).

Development of conflict incidents from September 2016 to September 2018



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 15 December 2018).

Methodology

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED collects data on reported conflict events in selected African and Asian countries, Nigeria being among them. ACLED researchers collect event data from a variety of sources and code them by date, location, agent, and event type.

Most of the data collected by ACLED is gathered based on publicly available, secondary reports. It may therefore underestimate the volume of events. Fatality data particularly is vulnerable to bias and inaccurate reporting, and ACLED states to use the most conservative estimate available. ACLED uses the reports' context to estimate fatalities for events with reported fatalities for which the exact number is unknown ("10" for plural fatalities, "100" if "hundreds" are mentioned, etc.). For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see www.acleddata.com and Raleigh; Linke; Hegre, and Karlsen, 2010.

Based on this data, the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents and publishes them on ecoi.net to offer another access point to the ACLED datasets.

This 2nd edition replaces the previously published overviews on the same reporting period and is based on updated ACLED data.

It is advised to employ extreme caution when using fatality numbers.

Assessments of the security situation should not be based solely on quantitative analysis of event data.

The two maps above serve to compare the number of reported fatalities (potentially containing estimates) to the number of events with reported fatalities. Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other sources if necessary. ACLED's location data is then used to locate incidents in these maps. Incidents that could not be located are ignored. The numbers included in this overview might therefore differ from the original ACLED data. ACLED uses varying degrees of geographic precision for the individual incidents, depending on what level of detail is reported. Thus, towns may represent the wider region in which an incident occured, or the provincial capital may be used if only the province is known. Erroneous location data, especially due to identical place names, cannot be fully excluded.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battles, headquarters or bases established, non-violent strategic activities, riots/protests, violence against civilians, non-violent transfer of territory, remote violence. For details on these categories, please see

- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook; ACLED - ASIA, 2015 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/ACLED_ Codebook_2015_ASIA-CR.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 2017 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED_ Codebook_2017.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: User Guide, January 2017 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED User-

http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/201//01/ACLED_User-Guide_2017.pdf

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Abia	4	1	10
Adamawa	19	18	84
Akwa Ibom	7	2	5
Anambra	10	3	4
Bauchi	2	0	0
Bayelsa	8	2	4
Benue	14	10	62
Borno	80	58	432
Cross River	4	0	0
Delta	13	2	3
Edo	8	1	4
Ekiti	15	3	3
Enugu	6	1	1
Federal Capital Territory	24	1	7
Gombe	2	2	6
lmo	8	2	2
Jigawa	1	0	0
Kaduna	14	6	12
Kano	1	0	0

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Kebbi	1	1	1
Kogi	3	2	3
Kwara	4	0	0
Lagos	14	1	1
Nassarawa	2	2	18
Niger	1	1	1
Ogun	1	0	0
Ondo	8	1	1
Osun	12	0	0
Оуо	7	0	0
Plateau	28	22	77
Rivers	11	3	6
Sokoto	13	13	25
Taraba	18	15	68
Yobe	2	2	11
Zamfara	33	25	187

Localization of conflict incidents

Note: The following list is an overview of the incident data included in the ACLED dataset. More details are available in the actual dataset (date, location data, event type, involved actors, information sources, etc.). The data's precision varies among the incidents: a town may represent a region, or the provincial capital may be used if the precise location of an incident is unkown. In the following list, the names of event locations are taken from ACLED, while the administrative region names

are taken from GADM data which serves as the basis for the maps above.

In Abia, 4 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Aba, Okpuala, Umuahia.

In Adamawa, 19 incidents killing 84 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Bare, Bujum Yashi, Bujun, Gojefa, Gon, Lubu, Madagali, Mayo Lope, Ngurore, Nzumosu, Ugbakka, Wakka, Yojjin, Yola.

In Akwa Ibom, 7 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Eket, Ikot Ebak, Inyang Etim Ekpo, Iwuo-Ukem, Uyo.

In Anambra, 10 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Atani, Awka, Nkwelle, Nnewi, Nteje, Obosi, Onitsha.

In **Bauchi**, **2** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bauchi**, **Dass**.

In **Bayelsa**, **8** incidents killing **4** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Belema**, **Brass**, **Kpakiama**, **Mbiama**, **Ogu**, **Yenagoa**.

In Benue, 14 incidents killing 62 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Agbaaye, Chiata, Gbajimba, Katsina-Ala, Makurdi, Okpoga, Tombo, Tseabenga, Zaki Biam.

In Borno, 80 incidents killing 432 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abadam, Amarwa, Arege, Bama, Banki, Bukar Meram, Bula Dadobe, Bula Korege, Bulama Kayiri, Bunari, Dalori, Damasak,

Dikwa, Garunda, Gashigar, Gesada, Gudumbali, Gwoza, Jakana, Jentilo, Jilli, Kalamari, Kalari, Kekeno, Konduga, Kote, Kukawa, Kuwiya, Maiduguri, Mairami, Mairari, Malari, Missini, Modumajiri, Monguno, Munduri, Ngala, Pulka, Rann, Sabon Tumbun, Tongule, Tumbun Allura, Tumbun Rego, Wulgo Momaduri, Zari.

In **Cross River**, **4** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Calabar**.

In Delta, 13 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Aboh, Asaba, Bomadi, Inyi, Irri, Ndoni, Ogbe-Ijoh, Okpe, Sapele, Ughelli.

In Edo, 8 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Afuze, Benin City, Evbuotubu, Iguoriakhi, Irrua, Sabon Gida.

In **Ekiti**, **15** incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ado-Ekiti**, **Ikere**, **Ikole**.

In **Enugu**, **6** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Agbani**, **Enugu**, **Nsukka**, **Obolo**.

In **Federal Capital Territory**, **24** incidents killing **7** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abuja**, **Kwali**.

In **Gombe**, **2** incidents killing **6** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bangunji**, **Guyuk**.

In **Imo**, **8** incidents killing **2** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Akokwa**, **Owerri**.

In **Jigawa**, **1** incident killing **0** people was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Hadejia**.

In Kaduna, 14 incidents killing 12 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Doka, Igabi, Jankasa, Kaduna, Kidandan, Sabon-Layilasan, Tabanni, Unguwan Gado, Unguwar Danbaki.

In **Kano**, **1** incident killing **0** people was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Kano**.

In **Kebbi**, **1** incident killing **1** person was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Kaoje**.

In **Kogi**, **3** incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Idah**, **Lokoja**.

In **Kwara**, **4** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Illorin**.

In Lagos, 14 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Akoka, Atlas Cove, Epe, Ikeja, Lagos.

In Nassarawa, 2 incidents killing 18 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Shefan Abakwa, Sofiyo.

In **Niger**, **1** incident killing **1** person was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Bida**.

In **Ogun**, **1** incident killing **0** people was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Magboro**.

In Ondo, 8 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were

among the affected: Akure, Ipogun, Okitipupa, Ore.

In Osun, 12 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Ifon, Iwo, Oshogbo, Osogbo.

In **Oyo**, **7** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Agodi**, **Ibadan**, **Ogbomosho**, **Popoyemoja**, **Soka**.

In Plateau, 28 incidents killing 77 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Barkin Ladi, Bassa, Bokkos, Bukuru, Du, Foron, Jol, Jos, Kassa Hill, Kwi, Nding, Riyom, Ropp, Sabon Angwa, Turu, Wereh.

In **Rivers**, **11** incidents killing **6** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Isiokpo**, **Obigbo**, **Onne**, **Ozuoba**, **Port Harcourt**, **Rumu-Igbo**.

In Sokoto, 13 incidents killing 25 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Akuzo, Bango, Barebari, Buronga, Dankaiwa Native Area, Gandi, Tabanni.

In Taraba, 18 incidents killing 68 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Anguwan Bishop Yotti, Bali, Bamga, Bolki, Budon, Bujum Kasuwa, Bujum Waya, Bukuto, Bunzum, Iware, Jalingo, Kunini, Lau, Nyanga, Sabonlayi, Todung, Wuro Tafida.

In **Yobe**, **2** incidents killing **11** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Potiskum, Sasawa Kabaru**.

In Zamfara, 33 incidents killing 187 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Badarawa, Bawa, Boko, Chafe, Farin Zare, Gambiru, Gusau, Gyaddu, Hayin Alhaji, Kagara, Karakai, Kutcheri, Kwadi, Kwashebawa, Mai Tukunya, Mashema, Nyanga Fulani, Orawa, Sabon Gari, Sikida, Sunke,

Wonaka, Yanwari, Zurmi.

Sources

- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa 1997-present (Data through 17 November 2018), 15 December 2018 https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/
- GADM Global Administrative Areas: gadm28_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015a http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip
- GADM Global Administrative Areas: NGA_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/NGA_adm.zip
- Raleigh, Clionadh; Linke, Andrew; Hegre, Håvard, and Karlsen, Joakim: "Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data", in: Journal of Peace Research (47(5) 2010), pp. 651–660 http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html
- Smith, Walter H. F. and Wessel, Paul: Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography (GSHHG), Version 2.3.4, 1 May 2015 https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/shorelines/data/gshhg/latest/

Disclaimer

Event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. Updates in ACLED's datasets will not necessarily be reflected in ACCORD's reports if the update occurs close to or after the latter's publication. Changes in the sources used by ACLED to collect incident data might affect the comparability of data over time. For more information on ACLED's methodology, please see www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/. For more information on ACCORD's products based on the data,

please see the ecoi.net blog posts tagged with "ACLED". The lack of information on an event in this report does not permit the inference that it did not take place. The boundaries and names displayed do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the Austrian Red Cross.

Cite as

 ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Nigeria, third quarter 2018: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Updated 2nd edition, 20 December 2018