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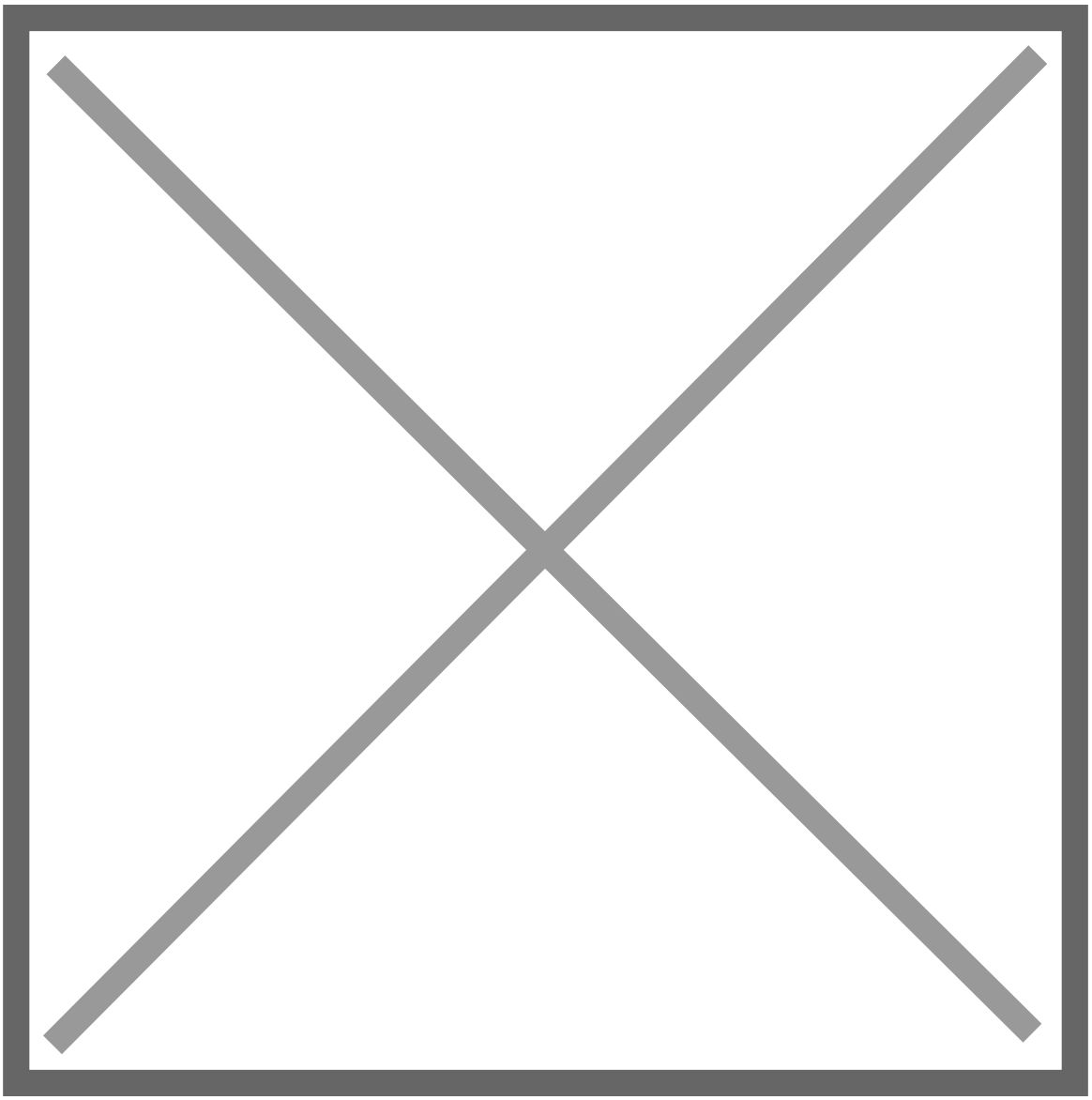
Ekiti

COMMON ANALYSIS
Last update: October 2021

Ekiti state is composed of 16 LGAs and its capital is Ado-Ekiti city. The state's estimated population was 3 270 798 in 2016.



Conflicts in Ekiti state are related to land, water resources and cattle rusting. The main actors in the conflict in Ekiti state are different armed groups, the Fulani ethnic militia group, and various groups of protesters including vigilante groups. Governors of all six states of South-West region established the Western Nigeria Security Network to protect communities from herder-farmer conflicts and/or criminal activities.

The South-West region, including Ekiti, faces cases of kidnapping, abduction, killings and other forms of crime. In 2020, attacks of Fulani herdsmen took place in Ekiti state, resulting in fatalities.

During 2020, ACLED reported a total of 16 security incidents (2 battles, 8 cases of violence against civilians, 6 incidents of riots) in Ekiti state (average of 0.3 security incidents per week). Security incidents took place in 8 out of 16 LGAs, with the largest overall number (5) being recorded in the LGA of Ado Ekiti.

The abovementioned security incidents resulted in 12 deaths. Compared to the estimated population in the state, this represents less than 1 fatality per 100 000 inhabitants.

From 1 January to 30 April 2021, ACLED reported a total of 8 security incidents (1 battle, 7 cases of violence against civilians) in Ekiti state (average of 0.5 security incident per week). These security incidents resulted in 4 deaths.

Information on the number of conflict-related IDPs and on the number of returnees in Ekiti state could not be found.

Acts of kidnapping and killing were reported in the roads of Ekiti state.

Looking at the indicators, it can be concluded that in the state of **Ekiti** there is, in general, **no real risk** for a civilian to be personally affected within the meaning of Article 15(c) QD.

Main COI reference: Security situation 2021, 2.26

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