

Youth Restiveness and Insecurity in Nigeria: The Case of Illegal Oil Bunkering and Violence in Igbo-Olomu Community

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Abstract

This study examines the plight of victims of youth restiveness in Igbo-Olomu which previous studies on youth restiveness have not examined. The study was conducted at Igbo-Olomu community where violent acts were perpetrated by restive youth who have been involved in illegal oil bunkering in the community for years. Data were gathered via in-depth interview. Findings show that violent attacks were unleashed on the residents of Igbo-Olomu community by poor and jobless youth with differing ethnic background who engage in illegal oil bunkering in the community. Thus, the study argues that communities and law enforcement agencies should take urgent steps to uproot known criminal gangs from the inception before they grows into intractable formidable forces; and residents should also desist from aiding and abetting criminal activities.

Key words: Youth Restiveness; Insecurity; Igbo-Olomu; Illegal oil bunkering; Attack

Introduction

Oil theft perpetrated by Nigeria youth has constituted a grave threat to Nigeria oil sector which contribute over 80% of Nigeria's revenue (Lawal, 2004). It is therefore worrisome that huge amount of crude oil which Nigeria heavily relies on is being lost to theft. The already worrisome situation has been exacerbated by international dimension to the crime which has resulted in the theft of large quantity of Nigerian oil which is illegally exported abroad for sale or exchanged for arms (Katsouris and Sayne 2013).

Not only has it resulted in loss of revenue to the government and multi-national oil companies, it has also resulted in insecurity of lives and property. Furthermore, it is against the constitutional provision of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Section 44 (3) of the 1999 constitution which makes it the prerogative of the federal government to own and control mineral resources both in land and water bodies. This constitutional provision makes it illegal for anyone to extract, refine or sale crude or refined oil without duly obtained license. Despite this constitutional provision, the Nigerian petroleum industry has over the years been bedeviled by oil pipeline vandalism and oil theft. According to Nigerian Economic Summit Group, about 100, 000 barrels of crude oil amounting to over \$2.8 million is stolen each day (Subair and Adesanmi, 2003). In the same vein, Ikowku (2004) claims that Nigeria losses \$7 Billion to oil theft on yearly basis. On his part, Akanimo (2004) puts the figure of yearly losses to oil theft at \$14 Billion. Lending credence to the above, Naanen and Tolani (2014) estimated that Nigeria loses over \$6 Billion to oil theft yearly. According to them, about 145 barrels of Nigerian oil is stolen per day.

From the foregoing, it is a non-negotiable fact that oil theft constitutes a grave threat to Nigerian economy. This is because the huge amount of revenue accruable from petroleum products that should be invested in other sectors of the economy for the growth and development of the economy goes into the hands of private individuals who use it for their own selfish ends.

Over the years, there have been cases of tragedies occasioned by the activities of oil thieves who vandalize oil pipelines to illegally siphon petroleum products. Igbinovia (2014) compiled some of these tragedies as presented below:

Date	Tragedy
10-07-2000:	250 villagers killed by exploded oil pipeline at Jesse, Delta State.
16-07-2000:	Ruptured oil pipeline exploded killing about 100 villagers in Warri.
30-11-2000:	About 60 people died following a leaking ruptured oil pipeline which caught fire.

- 19-06-2003: About 125 villagers were killed by a punctured pipeline which exploded in Umuahia, Abia State.
- 17-09-2004: An attempt to siphon fuel belonging to NNPC resulted in the death of dozens of people following the explosion of the punctured pipeline.
- 12-05-2006: Pipeline explosion killed over 250 people at Inagbe beach, Lagos State.
- 26-12-2006: Hundreds of people were burnt to death by explosion from a vandalized pipeline in Abule-Egba, Lagos State.
- 26-12-2007: About 45 people died in fire outbreak caused by oil thieves siphoning fuel from a buried oil pipeline.

Source: Igbinovia, P. E. (2014) Oil Theft and Pipeline Vandalism in Nigeria.

Other reported cases of tragedies resulting from oil theft were documented by Nnadi, Hassan, Smith and Mooney (2014, Symposium Series No. 159: Harzard 24) thus: About 100 people died on 16th May 2008 at Ijebu, Lagos; 15 persons lost their lives at Osisioma, Abia State on 1st October 2012; About 30 persons died on 13th January 2013 at Arepo, Ogun State. Similarly, in May, 2016, 2 and 3 persons were killed while residents fled their homes at Elebute community, Ogun State and Iba, Lagos State respectively when Police Officers and oil pipeline vandals clashed (Oji & Itaro, 2016; Sunnews, 31st May, 2016). In the same vein, Oyadongha (2017) reported that explosion occasioned by oil theft caused the death of over 20 persons at Kolo Creek, Bayelsa State on 5th December, 2017.

From the foregoing, oil theft has been an incessant occurrence in Nigeria. It is not only harmful to the economy and hazardous to the lives of the perpetrators, it is also destructive to lives and property of the general public who reside or engage in legitimate businesses in the areas where this crime is perpetrated. This study examined insecurity of lives and property which is one of the negative consequences resulting from the activities of the perpetrators of oil theft with a focus on Igbo-Olomu community. Result shows that oil theft is a suicide mission that people embark on regardless of the attendant dire consequences by virtue of poverty occasioned by economic hardship and lack of conducive atmosphere to engage in legitimate businesses. Despite the dangers associated with it, motivated offenders have continued to engage in it, predisposing the residents of oil theft sites to danger. Residents of the sites of illegal oil bunkering are sitting on a keg of gunpowder.

Theoretical Framework: The Strain Theory

The Strain Theory proposed by Robert Merton states that deviant behavior is an inevitable product of the strain members of the society feel when the society fails to provide legal means of attaining culturally valued goals. According to this theory, members of society strive to achieve success which is valued in societies and measured in terms of wealth and material possessions. In all societies, there are institutionalized means of reaching culturally defined goals. When society fails to provide the socially acceptable means of achieving goals, there is the tendency to reject the 'rules of the game' and to strive for success by any available means (Haralambos and Holborn, 2004). When rules no longer control behavior, the result is deviance. Merton however acknowledges that not all individuals would deviate by virtue of lack of legal means of achieving goals. He outlined five possible responses to this situation: conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion.

It is tantamount to inviting social vices if the youth who should channel their energies to productive endeavours through which they could meet their material needs are not provided with the opportunities to do so. Youth restiveness in Nigeria, illegal oil bunkering inclusive, could be strongly attributed to the failure of the government at all levels to provide opportunities for the youth of this country to meet their material needs through legal means. There is widespread poverty, high rate of unemployment, lack of or grossly inadequate infrastructural facilities etc. Kew (2006) asserts that the political leadership of Nigeria has failed in its responsibility of meeting the needs of the people. Buttressing this point, Ogbeidi (2012) identifies unwillingness and inability of Nigerian leaders to render required services to Nigerians satisfactorily as a problem facing Nigeria. According to Inibehe and Ibrahim (2014), the persistent increase in the level of poverty that has bedeviled the country is a result of the failure of various leadership regimes at various levels in the country. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo asserts that West African countries are sitting on a "keg of gun powder" by virtue of their failure to find solution to the menace of massive unemployment in the region (Danielle Ogbeche, Daily Post, July 5, 2016). According to him, West African countries are "sitting on a keg of gun powder" by virtue of treating youth unemployment with negligence. He added that a situation where over 50 per cent of West African youth are unemployed portends danger for the region. Poverty which results from the state of the economy remains one of the major reasons behind youth restiveness in Nigeria.

The Federal government of Nigeria has successively adopted policy measures aimed at curbing incessant pipeline vandalism and oil theft. In its resolve to curb oil theft, the Nigerian government increased its military presence in the Niger Delta in 2003 which culminated in the deployment of a Joint Task Force (JTF) in 2008 (Tomas 2010). The Joint Task Force comprises the Army, Navy, and paramilitary agencies. The JTF is mandated to curb and possibly put an end to illegal bunkering in the oil-rich Niger Delta region. Since its establishment, the Joint Task Force has on several occasions launched offensive operations on the oil thieves.

The JTF has paraded several suspected oil thieves and operators of illegal refineries in the creeks of Niger Delta leading to the destruction or recovery of several barges, canoes, speed and large wooden boats (Ogodo 2012). Regrettably, the JTF has not recorded the desired success in the fight against oil theft in Nigeria. The Nigerian government also warned governments known to receive stolen oil from Nigeria to stop accepting it. Despite the efforts of Obasanjo's regime to curb oil theft in Nigeria, the menace continued to thrive through to President Yar Adua administration of 2007 to 2009. Also worried about the economic sabotage that has been the bane of the oil sector, the former late President, Umaru Musa Yar' Adua initiated the Amnesty programme which was designed to have the Niger Delta militants surrender their arms and give up oil sabotage and militancy in the Niger Delta region. However, Yar 'Adua died in 2009 and the mandate to pilot the affairs of the country rested on his deputy, Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan. On his part, President Goodluck Jonathan was also resolute in ending the menace of pipeline vandalism and oil theft in Nigeria. To achieve this, he authorized the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) to carry arms and gave them extra responsibility of protecting oil pipelines across the country. He also sorted international collaboration in fighting oil theft in the country. In this regard, he reached out to some of his counterparts in various countries where government feels some of Nigeria's crude is being refined in, and where these entities are laundering the funds made as a result of illegal bunkering (Nwanosike, 2013; Udo, 2013). According to Dodondawa (2014), President Goodluck Jonathan earlier in the 2014 approached the European Union and the United States to support the fight against oil theft by not purchasing stolen crude oil from Nigeria.

The Federal Government had also engaged the services of some ex-militant leaders in the Niger Delta to patrol the country's vast coastline and protect her strategic oil installations but all these measures have not yielded a remarkable positive result. There are fears among stakeholders and security experts in the industry that crude oil theft in Nigeria may persist for long time to come due to the level of sophistication the illicit trade has assumed in recent times and the calibre of persons involved in it even from within and outside the country (Uwotu, 2013).

Location and Methods

The study was conducted at Igbo-Olomu, in Ikorodu, Lagos State Nigeria. Ikorodu is a city located North East of Lagos State Nigeria along the Lagos lagoon with a population of 535, 619 (National population Commission, 2006). Ikorodu is situated at a distance of approximately 36 km north of Lagos. The town is bounded on the South by the Lagoon. In the north, Ikorodu shares common boundary with Ogun State. While in the East, it has common boundary with Agbowa-Ikosi, a town in Epe Division of Lagos State.

Igbo-Olomu is one of the emerging community where mostly the poor who cannot afford exorbitant rent in Lagos town migrate to. Oil pipelines of the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation that pass through the community provide opportunity for motivated offenders to commit crime (pipeline vandalism) while the existence of rivers in the community provides means of escape for the criminals. The descriptive qualitative design was used to examine the impact of the activities of oil pipeline vandals on Igbo-Olomu residents who were violently attacked as a result of the menace of illegal oil bunkering in the community. The study population comprised residents of Igbo-Olomu community in Ikorodu, Lagos State. The sampling techniques adopted were purposive and snowball sampling techniques. Purposive sampling was employed to select Igbo-Olomu community due to the recent degeneration of illegal oil bunkering into violent attacks on the community while the snowball sampling technique was used to establish contact and rapport with the residents of the community prior to the interview. Data from a total of 60 residents were collected using In-depth Interviews (IDI). On the permission of the respondents, the interviews were recorded electronically and on field notes by the researchers and their research assistants. The data were thereafter transcribed to identify themes common in the narratives. The field notes were also organized according to the study objectives and questions. The data were then subjected to Thematic Analysis.

Pseudo names attached to respondent's sex and type of interview were used to distinguish between respondents. For example, a male respondent would be coded as (Idu/M//IDI/Igbo-Olomu) while a female respondent would be coded as Peace/F/IDI/Igbo-Olomu. The following sub-themes emerged from across all respondents:

- Economic factors as determinants of oil theft in Igbo-Olomu.
- Differing ethnic affiliation of perpetrators.
- Attack on the community: A revenge mission on ground of suspected betrayal.
- Calamitous attacks and internal displacement of Igbo-Olomu residents.
- Triggered eruption of other crimes and failure of the Police.

Results and Discussion of Findings

Findings of this study show that oil theft is a suicide mission that people deliberately embark on regardless of the attendant dire consequences by virtue of poverty occasioned by lack of jobs for the youth, economic hardship and lack of conducive atmosphere to engage in legitimate businesses. Despite the dangers associated with it, motivated offenders has continued to engage in it predisposing the residents of oil theft sites to danger. This is in consonance with the finding of Dominic (2016) that perpetrators of illegal oil bunkering commit the crime as a result of poverty, unemployment, underemployment and lack of credit facility.

According to the Strain Theory, crime occurs as a result of the inability of people to achieve cherished goals through socially approved means. Illegal oil bunkering is therefore attributable to the failure of Nigerian government to provide the means through which Nigerians could meet their needs. Stressing the economic determinant of illegal oil bunkering and the consequent attack on the host community, a respondent said that:

The leaders of this country have failed woefully. That is why all these are happening. If those youth had legitimate source of income, do you think they would have started breaking pipelines in the first place? The answer is No. So, to me, government is the cause of this problem. (Kola/M/IDI/Igbo-Olomu)

Buttressing the above assertion, another respondent stressed the danger associated with having idle youth in a community, maintaining that for lives and property to be safe, the youth must be engaged in lawful means of meeting their material needs. According to her, corrupt leaders who enrich themselves and impoverish the masses are to blame youth crimes, adding that residents of a community where majority of the youth can hardly meet their material needs are like sheep in the midst of wolves. She stated thus:

Insecurity of lives and property of residents is bound to be experienced in a society in which majority of the youth are idle. Most of the youth have nothing doing for a living and those who have cannot meet their basic needs. I am not surprised that this is happening because as long as our leaders continue to enrich themselves while the masses wallow in poverty, things like this will continue to happen and it is unfortunate that people who live in the midst of these youth fall victims of the failure of government. (Lola/F/IDI/Igbo-Olomu)

Contrary to popular claim that illegal oil bunkering in Lagos is perpetrated by militants from Niger Delta region, findings revealed that the perpetrators of illegal oil bunkering in Igbo-Olomu and other neighbouring communities were youth from across the country including the Niger Delta region. Responding to the researcher's question on whom the pipeline vandals were, a respondent explained thus:

No ethnic group has monopoly of economic hardship which is responsible for this crime. People say it is Ijaw boys, but here in Igbo-Olomu, people from various ethnic groups are involved in it because the economic hardship facing Ijaw boys is also facing other youth ethnic groups. (Luke/M/IDI/Igbo-Olomu)

Another resident affirmed the above position saying:

Those guys are from different parts of this country. Initially, they were all from the Niger Delta, but now it is not so. You know that an idle mind is the devil's workshop? So, other youth who have nothing doing for a living have joined them to make both ends meet (Udo/M/IDI/Igbo-Olomu).

Attack on the Community: A Revenge Mission on Ground of Suspected Betrayal

Oil theft is not a new phenomenon in Ikorodu. However, the violent attack unleashed on the residents of the area is unprecedented. This therefore spurred the researchers to probe into the root causes of the attacks by the restive youth on the community where they and the residents had peacefully coexisted for long. It revealed that residents of Igbo-Olomu had over the years patronized the illegal oil bunkerers by massively consuming the petroleum products which they illegally siphon from oil pipelines. Not only were they consumers of the 'product', they also partnered with the vandals in selling siphoned petroleum products both within and outside Igbo-Olomu. Trouble was said to have started as a result of two of the militants who were reportedly shot by the law enforcement agents in an attempt to arrest them in the hotel where they usually lodged. The militants thereafter vented their anger on the landlords of the area whom they suspected were the ones that gave the law enforcement agents tip off on their whereabouts. Also angered by the sudden and unexpected action of the law enforcement agencies which led to the death of two of their members, the militants began to unleash violent attacks on the residents of the community on ground of perceived betrayal. Prior to the malicious attack, the residents of the community were said to have been patronizing the vandals who sale illegally siphoned petroleum products to their 'marketers' in the community who in turn sale to the final consumers both within and outside the community for domestic and commercial use. Due to the high cost of petroleum products at the filling stations, residents of the community widely patronize the vandals. One of the residents explained thus:

This ugly incident never occurred since I started living in this place. They never attacked us. In fact, majority of the people in this area buy fuel from them. You know fuel is now too costly at the filling stations, so people would rather buy from them than pay higher at the filling stations. I learnt that two of their members were killed by the law enforcement agents and they are now on a revenge mission. They are attacking the community because they believe that the landlords reported them to the police (Musa/M/IDI/Igbo-Olomu).

In the same vein, another resident said:

*Before now, we have been living peacefully with them. This whole thing started when two of their members were shot by the law enforcement agents in an attempt to arrest them. They afterwards started killing people in this community because they thought that landlords were behind the attack on them.
(Akon/M/IDI/Igbo-Olomu)*

Calamitous Attacks and Internal Displacement of Igbo-Olomu Residents

According to the residents of the attacked community, the attack was such a disastrous one that it culminated in internal displacement of the residents. It was found that many lives were lost as a result of the violent attack on the community. According to the residents who escaped the attack, most of the casualties were men living in the area, especially landlords. One of the fleeing residents lamented that:

Many people have been killed by those boys. They are killing people living here to avenge the death of their gang members. They said landlords reported them to the police and so the community will pay for the death of their colleague. (Male respondent/KII/Igbo-Olomu)

Internal displacement refers to a situation whereby people flee their homes or places of residence for safety, by virtue of circumstances beyond their control. Igbo-Olomu was deserted as hundreds of residents were displaced from their homes following the violent attacks by the militants. Those who had no relatives in other parts of Lagos had to seek refuge in uncompleted buildings, schools churches etc. This is similar to internal displacement of people of Niger Delta region in 2009 by the militants prior to amnesty declaration for the militants by Alhaji Musa Yar'Adua in August, 2009, following the clashes between government forces and the militants, thousands of people fled their homes. The Joint Task Force (JTF), launched land and air strikes in Warri, Delta State, and later extended its offensive to neighbouring Rivers State (Reuters, 24 May 2009). The violence resulted in about 11, 000 civilians uprooted from their homes, while several casualties were recorded (IRIN 2009). Those who fled their homes alive sought safety in schools, hospitals, and forests.

The internally displaced persons suffer a lot of negative impacts of being violently uprooted from their homes. The victims are rendered homeless which further render them prone to attack and abuse. Many displaced women fall victims of rape while others are forced into prostitution by lack of adequate shelter. By sleeping in open places, market stalls, and under the bridges at night, they easily fall prey to sexual abusers or they are forced to engage in transactional sex as a means of survival. Psychologically displacement subjects the victims, especially women and children to post traumatic disorder after being frightened by their experiences during violent conflict or war. Goldstein (2001) buttressed the psychological consequences of exposure of victims of violence-induced displacement to abuse and violence. He stated thus: *following exposure to an extreme traumatic stressor involving direct personal experience of actual threatened death or serious injury, or other threat to one's physical integrity, the common denominator of traumatic experiences is a feeling of intense fear, helplessness, and loss of control and threat of total destruction.* He identified stressful traumatic experience to include rape, exposure to the dead and the wounded, which cause significant symptoms throughout their lifetime.

Violent conflict is followed by living in conditions of uncertainty, fear and anxiety which continue to negatively impact the displaced persons. This unpleasant experience is further exacerbated by the unfortunate killing of husbands and children which render the affected women widows and childless.

An internally displaced Igbo-Olomu resident stated that:

My entire family has been forced out of our home by this violence. I thank God that we managed to escape alive because many people were killed. Their major targets were the landlords, but you know anybody could fall a victim in a crisis situation (Okafor/M/IDI/Igbo-Olomu).

A female respondent lamented that she had been uprooted from her source of income through which she feeds for her children since her husband visits them from time to time. According to her:

I don't know how to feed my children now, since we fled Igbo-Olomu where my shop is located. It is from that shop I feed my children. Now I don't know what to do. (Tina/F/IDI/Igbo-Olomu)

Another respondent who could not go home after closing from work due to the eruption of violence in the area stated thus:

I was at work when my wife called me that I should not come back home after work. I asked her why? And she said that militants were killing people in Igbo-Olomu and that the community was almost deserted. At that time, she and our children were already out of Igbo-Olomu looking for where to stay. I have been wearing one trousers since then (Uwem/M/IDI/Igbo-Olomu).

Triggered Eruption of Other Crimes and Failure of the Police

Kidnapping is a social vice which has inflicted pains on many Nigerians and has also damaged the reputation of Nigeria in the international community. It refers to forceful abduction of a person to an unknown location for the purpose of demanding ransom, physical or sexual abuse, revenge or any other motive. The mayhem assumed a different dimension after the attackers were thought to have sheathed their swords and the subsequent return of the displaced persons. According to respondents, when the terrible situation was thought to be over, kidnapping for ransom or rape and robbery erupted. Girls were kidnapped and raped while men and children were kidnapped for ransom. Also, there were rampant cases of robbery in the area, which were allegedly not perpetrated by the militants only, but also other hoodlums that took advantage of the situation to commit crime.

A resident narrated thus:

Other forms of evil started when we thought it was all over. They started kidnapping people and demanding ransom. Nobody goes out anymore once it is 7: pm for fear of being kidnapped. Once it is 6: pm, all those that own shops here lock up their shops and go home. (Sola/F/IDI/Igbo-Olomu)

Another resident added that robbery was on the increase, stressing that, other jobless youth has taken advantage of the crisis to rob shop owners and people going home late from work. According to her:

This community is in a serious trouble. Kidnapping has become the order of the day. Apart from that, people are being robbed every day, not just militants this time, but also bad boys who don't have legal business or job to do. (Nkechi/F/IDI/Igbo-Olomu)

It is the duty of the police to protect lives and property. Unfortunately, many have argued that police are not living up to their responsibility. Findings revealed that the police officers that were deployed to the area to maintain law and order were stationed on the road leading to Igbo-Olomu. Consequently, people were being attacked in different parts of the community without police intervention. According to respondents, the police that were deployed to quell the violence turned down the request of the residents that they should send their men into the streets to prevent the attacks going on, on the streets. The police were said to have rejected this plea, insisting that they were not asked to go into the streets but to guard the road leading to the community. The resultant consequence of this was that people were attacked in their houses without the police going to rescue them.

A respondent explained thus:

What we need in Igbo-Olomu are soldiers. The police are not doing anything. They stationed themselves on the road while people were being attacked in their homes. If you call them, they tell you they were not asked to go to the streets (Ruth/F/IDI/Igbo-Olomu).

Another respondent spoke further, doubting the capacity of the police to confront the criminals. He was of the opinion that police deliberately refused to go into the streets for fear of being overpowered by the criminals. He stated as follows

Forget police. They cannot stand those guys. That is why they refused to go into the streets to confront the criminals. (Kunle/F/IDI/Igbo-Olomu).

Recommendations

- It is hazardous if majority of the youth of a country are jobless and poor. Since the major cause of youth restiveness in Nigeria is joblessness and the attendant poverty, the government should live up to its responsibility by creating jobs and creating enabling environment for people to meet their material needs. Law abiding youth tend to seek criminal alternative if legal means for them to meet their needs are not available.
- Communities and law enforcement agencies should take urgent steps to uproot known criminal gangs from the inception before they grows into intractable formidable forces. Residents of communities should desist from aiding and abetting criminal activities because it is tantamount to inviting catastrophe. Findings revealed Igbo-Olomu residents had aided and abetted illegal oil bunkering buy engaging in clandestine marketing and consumption of the stolen product.
- Fighting oil theft without making petroleum products affordable and available to the consumers would be counterproductive. Petroleum products should therefore be made affordable and available to the consumers in order to discourage them from patronizing illegally siphoned oil.
- Community policing should be introduced and adequately implemented in all the communities.
- Orientation programmes should be organized to educate the people on the need to report criminal activities to the appropriate authorities.

Conclusion

The study examined the plight of Igbo-Olomu residents who were attacked by the restive youth involved in oil theft in that community. Findings revealed that violent attacks on Igbo-Olomu community was perpetrated by jobless youth from across the country who have been involved in oil theft in that community and the neighbouring communities. Stolen petroleum products purchased from the militants were massively sold and consumed by Igbo-Olomu residents prior to the attack. The violent attack by militants on their Igbo-Olomu 'customers' started after the police attacked the militants, who subsequently embarked on revenge attacks on the residents on the ground that the landlords in Igbo-Olomu disclosed information about them to the police. As a result of the attacks, many lives were lost; hundreds of residents were internally displaced from their homes, while several people sustained various degrees of injury. The mayhem later degenerated into kidnapping for ransom and rape, and robbery. By virtue of the second phase of attacks on the community, the residents were for the second time uprooted from their homes. The intervention of the police could not quell the violence as they stationed on the road leading to the community while residents were being kidnapped, robbed and attacked in the community.

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