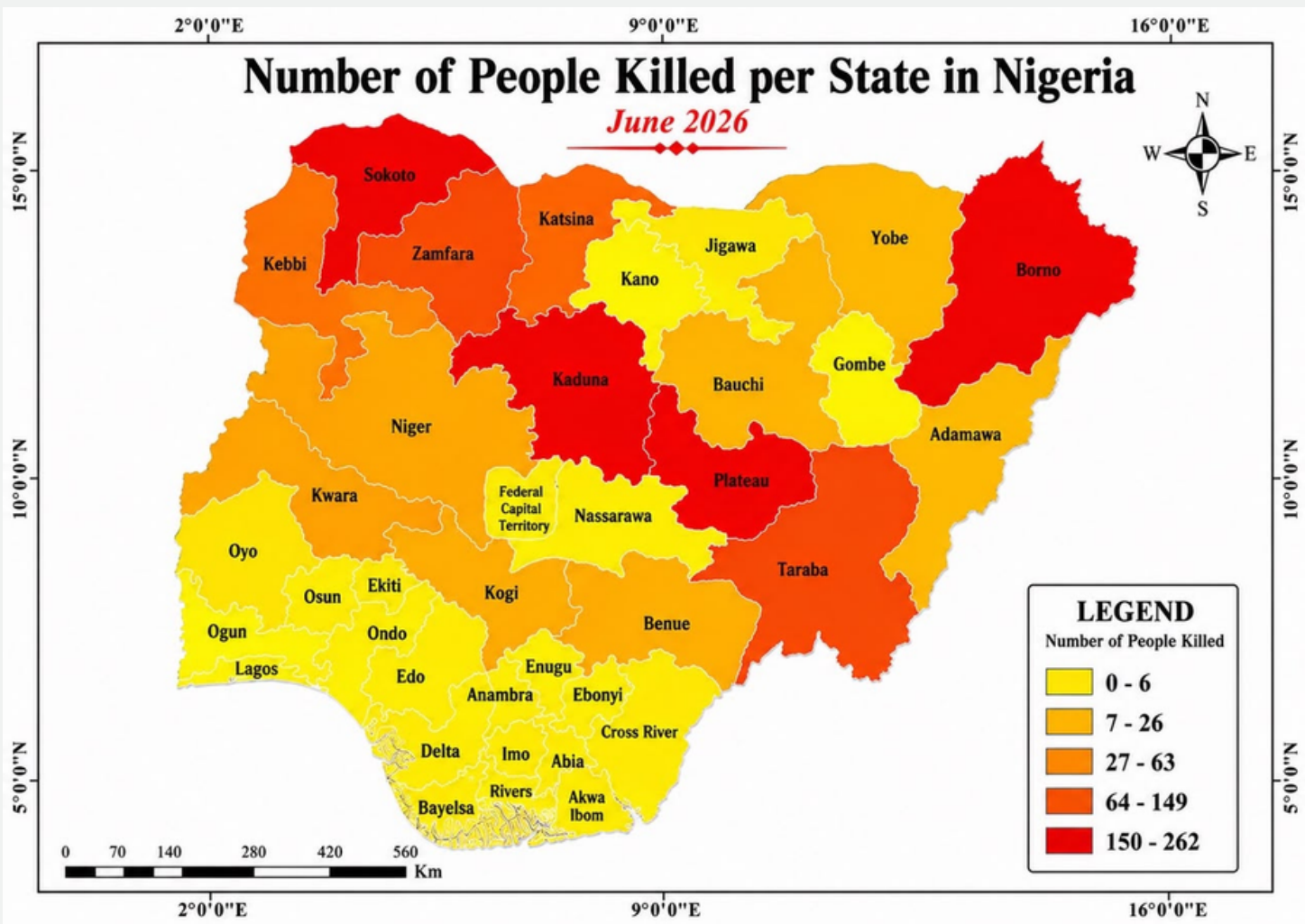


Incident Overveiw

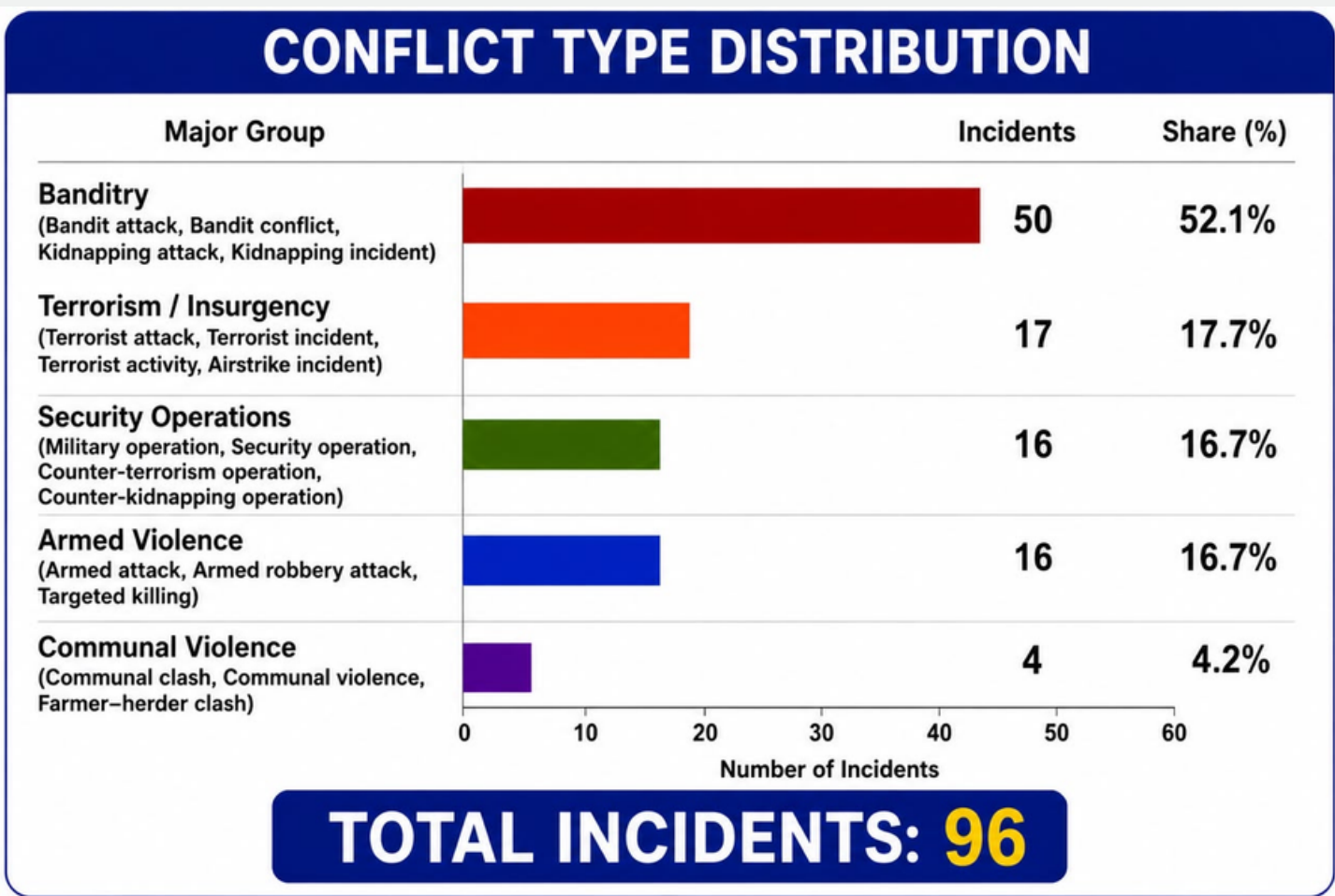
The June 2026 Confliktraka Bulletin recorded 96 verified lethal conflict incidents resulting in 400 deaths across Nigeria. The North West (44.8%) and North Central (36.5%) accounted for most incidents, while Sokoto (58 deaths) and Borno (53 deaths) recorded the highest fatalities. Banditry remained the leading driver of lethal violence, with incidents occurring throughout the month.

Spatial Distribution of Fatalities



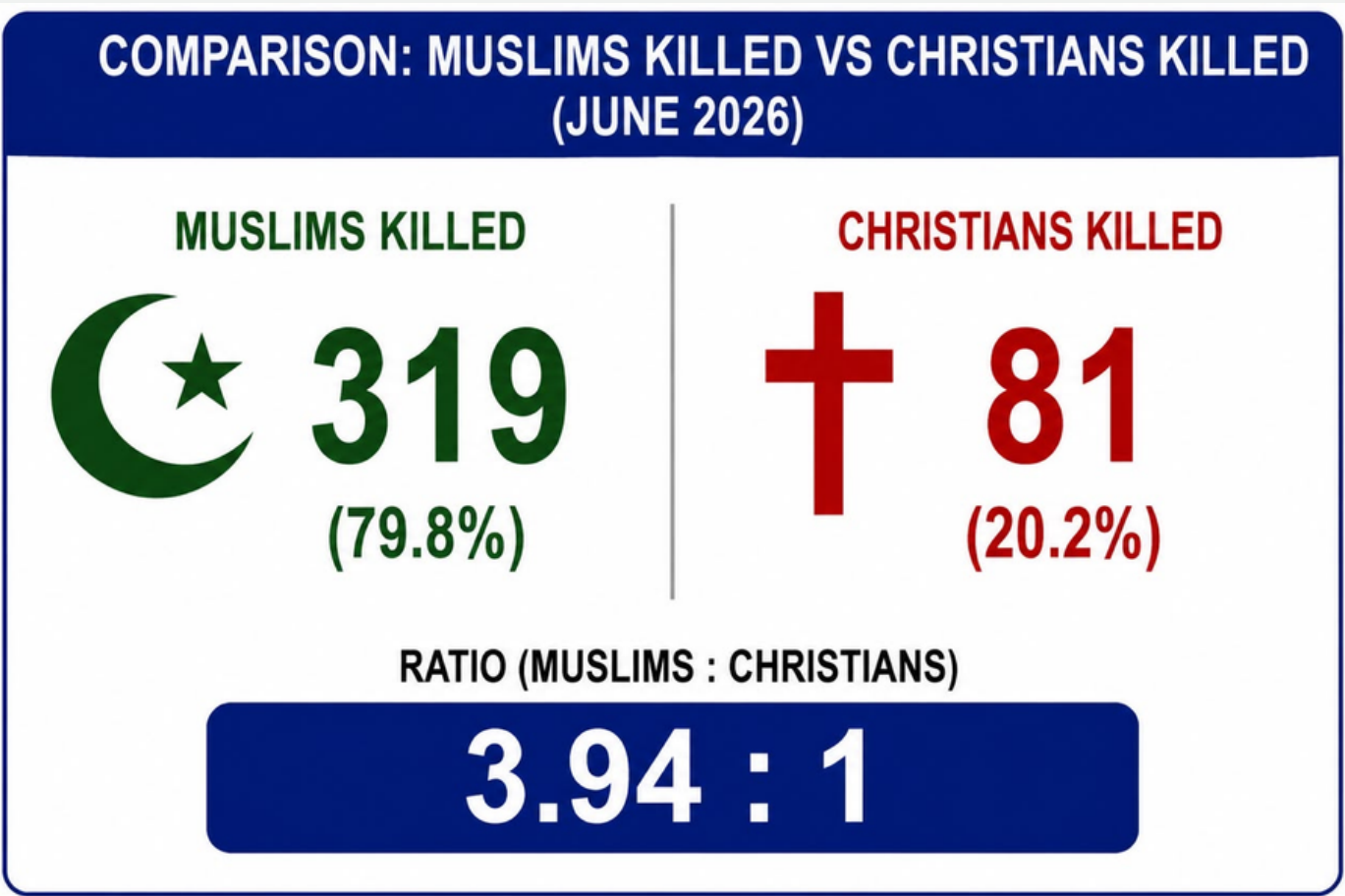
The spatial distribution of fatalities shows a clear concentration of lethal violence across northern Nigeria. Sokoto State recorded the highest number of deaths (58), closely followed by Borno (53), Kaduna (43), and Plateau (42). Other major hotspots included Zamfara (34), Kebbi (33), Taraba (30), and Katsina (26), indicating that the burden of lethal violence was concentrated within a relatively small number of states. States in the southern part of the country generally recorded lower fatality levels, with several states reporting no deaths during the reporting period. This pattern demonstrates that lethal violence remained concentrated in areas affected by banditry, insurgency, and other organized armed conflicts, highlighting the continued insecurity across Nigeria's northern conflict zones.

Conflict Type Distribution



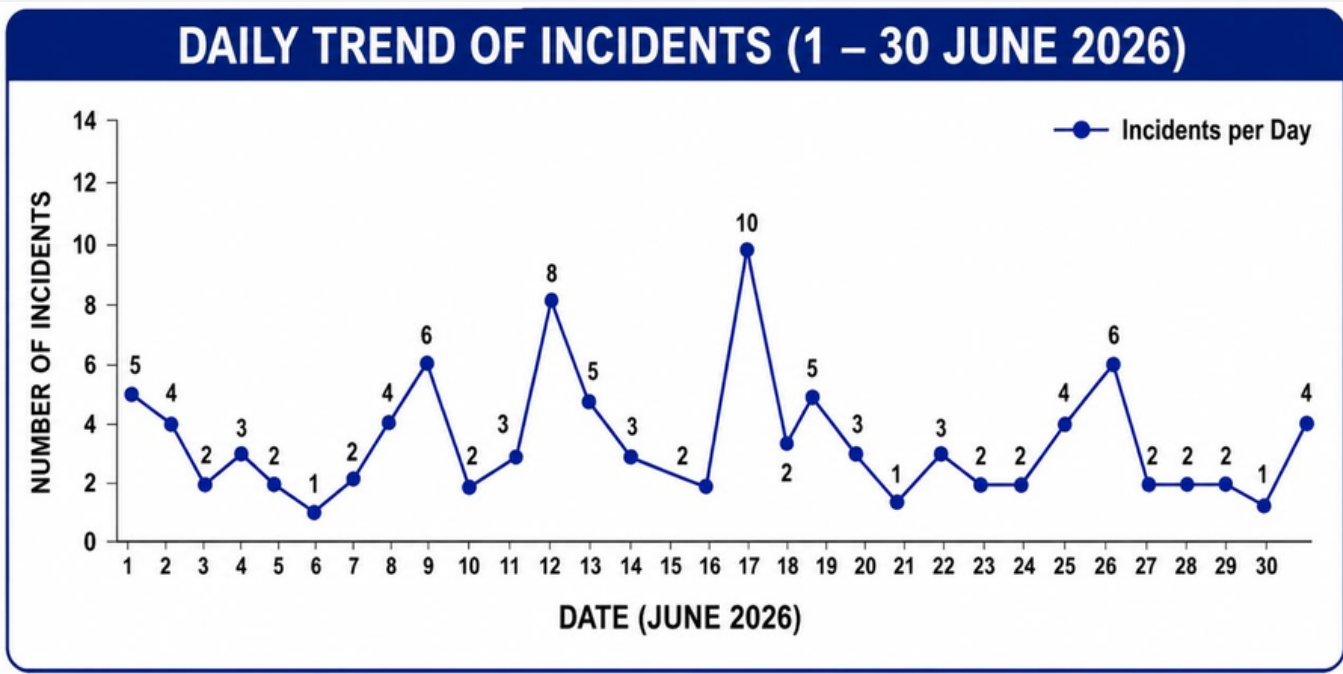
Banditry remained the leading driver of lethal violence during June 2026, accounting for 50 incidents (52.1%), representing more than half of all recorded incidents. Terrorism and insurgency followed with 17 incidents (17.7%), while security operations and armed violence each accounted for 16 incidents (16.7%). Communal violence represented 4 incidents (4.2%). The dominance of banditry highlights the continued threat posed by organized armed groups, particularly across conflict-prone areas of northern Nigeria, where attacks on communities and travelers remain frequent. The distribution reflects the diverse nature of Nigeria's security challenges, with criminal armed groups, insurgent activities, and security force engagements all contributing substantially to the country's lethal conflict burden, demonstrating the complexity of the country's evolving security environment.

Christians Killed vs Muslim Killed



Analysis of fatalities by religious identity shows that 319 Muslims (79.8%) and 81 Christians (20.2%) were killed during June 2026, producing a ratio of 3.94:1. This pattern largely reflects the geographic concentration of lethal incidents in northern Nigeria, where most of the month's fatalities occurred. The findings indicate that the distribution of recorded deaths was strongly influenced by the location and intensity of conflict rather than isolated incidents affecting particular communities. While both religious communities were affected, the disparity largely reflects the concentration of banditry, insurgency, and other organized armed violence in northern conflict hotspots.

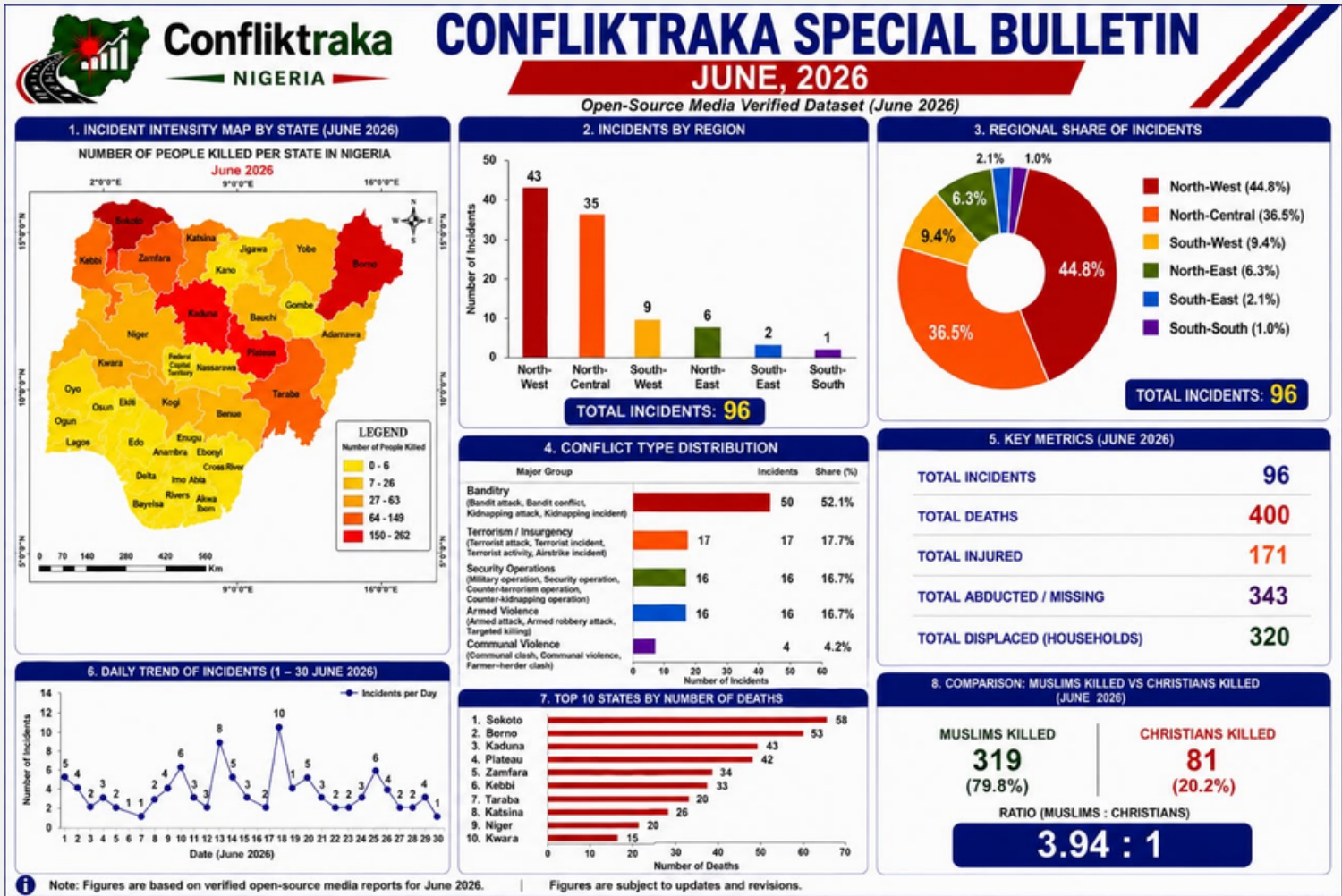
Daily Trend of Incidents



The daily distribution of lethal incidents shows that violence remained persistent throughout June, although the intensity varied from day to day. The month began with relatively high activity, recording five incidents on 1 June and four incidents on 2 June, before declining during the first week. Incident levels increased again between 8 and 12 June, culminating in a major spike of eight incidents on 13 June. The highest daily total occurred on 18 June, when 10 lethal incidents were verified, marking the most violent day of the month.

After this peak, incident levels generally declined but continued at moderate levels, with several smaller increases observed toward the end of June, including six incidents on 26 June. Overall, the trend indicates that lethal violence remained continuous throughout the month, punctuated by short periods of intensified conflict rather than a sustained escalation.

Summary



Nigeria's security situation in June 2026 remained highly volatile, with 96 verified lethal incidents resulting in 400 deaths, alongside 171 injuries, 343 abductions, and the displacement of 320 households. Lethal violence was heavily concentrated in northern Nigeria, particularly in Sokoto, Borno, Kaduna, Plateau, Zamfara, and Kebbi, while the North-West and North-Central recorded the highest number of incidents.

Banditry remained the dominant driver of lethal violence, followed by terrorism and insurgency, security operations, and armed violence, reflecting the diverse and complex nature of Nigeria's security challenges. Although incidents were recorded across all regions, fatalities remained concentrated in northern conflict hotspots. The distribution of deaths by religious identity largely reflects the geographic concentration of violence rather than deliberate religious targeting.

Conclusion

The June 2026 analysis indicates that lethal violence remained widespread across Nigeria, with northern states continuing to bear the greatest burden. The dominance of banditry, alongside terrorism, security operations, and armed violence, reflects the complexity of the country's security landscape. The concentration of fatalities in Sokoto, Borno, Kaduna, and Plateau highlights the persistence of major conflict hotspots. Strengthening coordinated security operations, improving early warning mechanisms, and enhancing civilian protection remain critical to reducing conflict related deaths and mitigating the humanitarian impact of violence across affected communities.