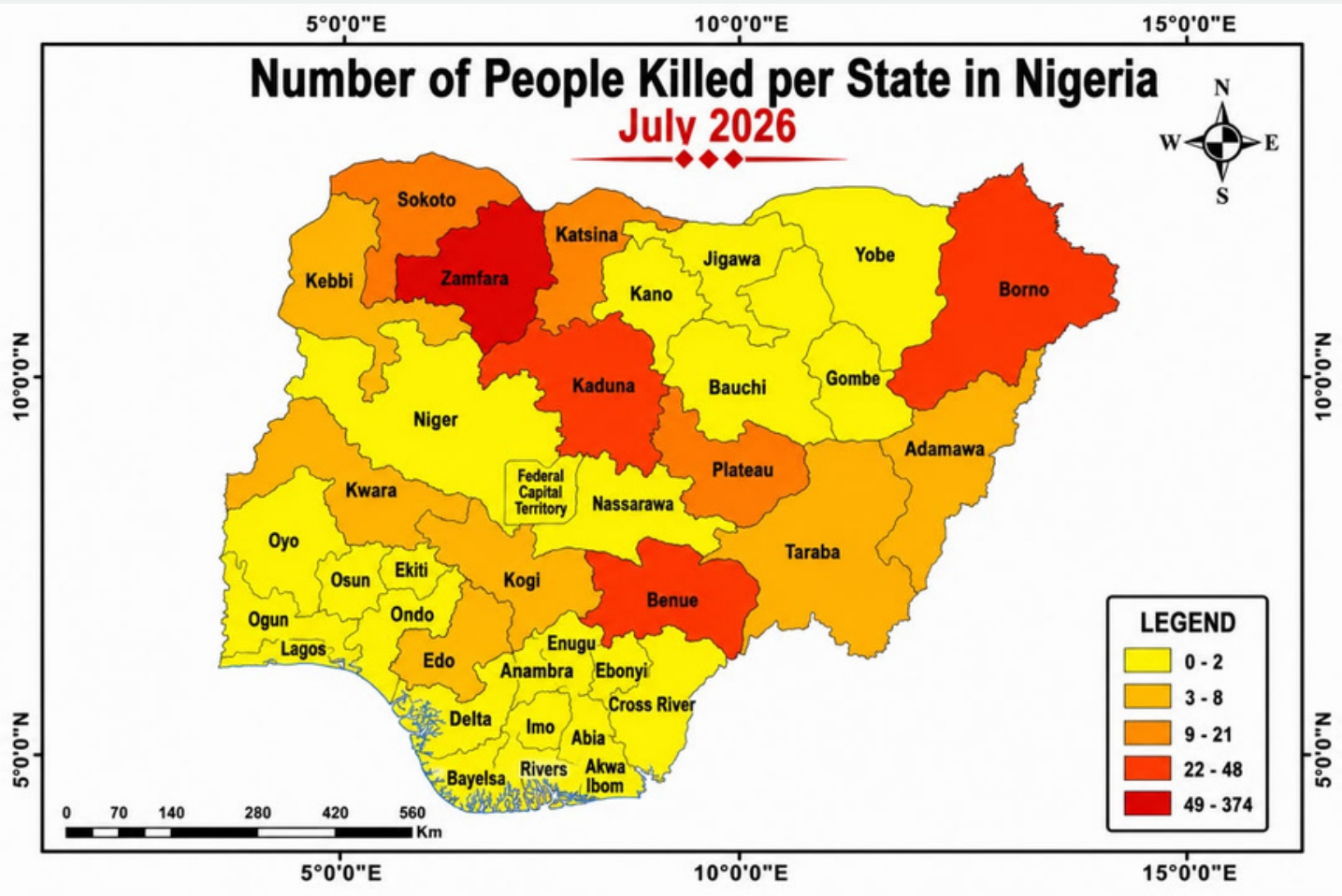


Incident Overveiw

The July 2026 security assessment recorded 75 verified violent incidents across Nigeria, resulting in 607 deaths, 136 injuries, 126 abductions, and the displacement of 110 households. Violence remained concentrated in northern Nigeria, particularly the North West, where bandit attacks accounted for the highest number of incidents and fatalities.

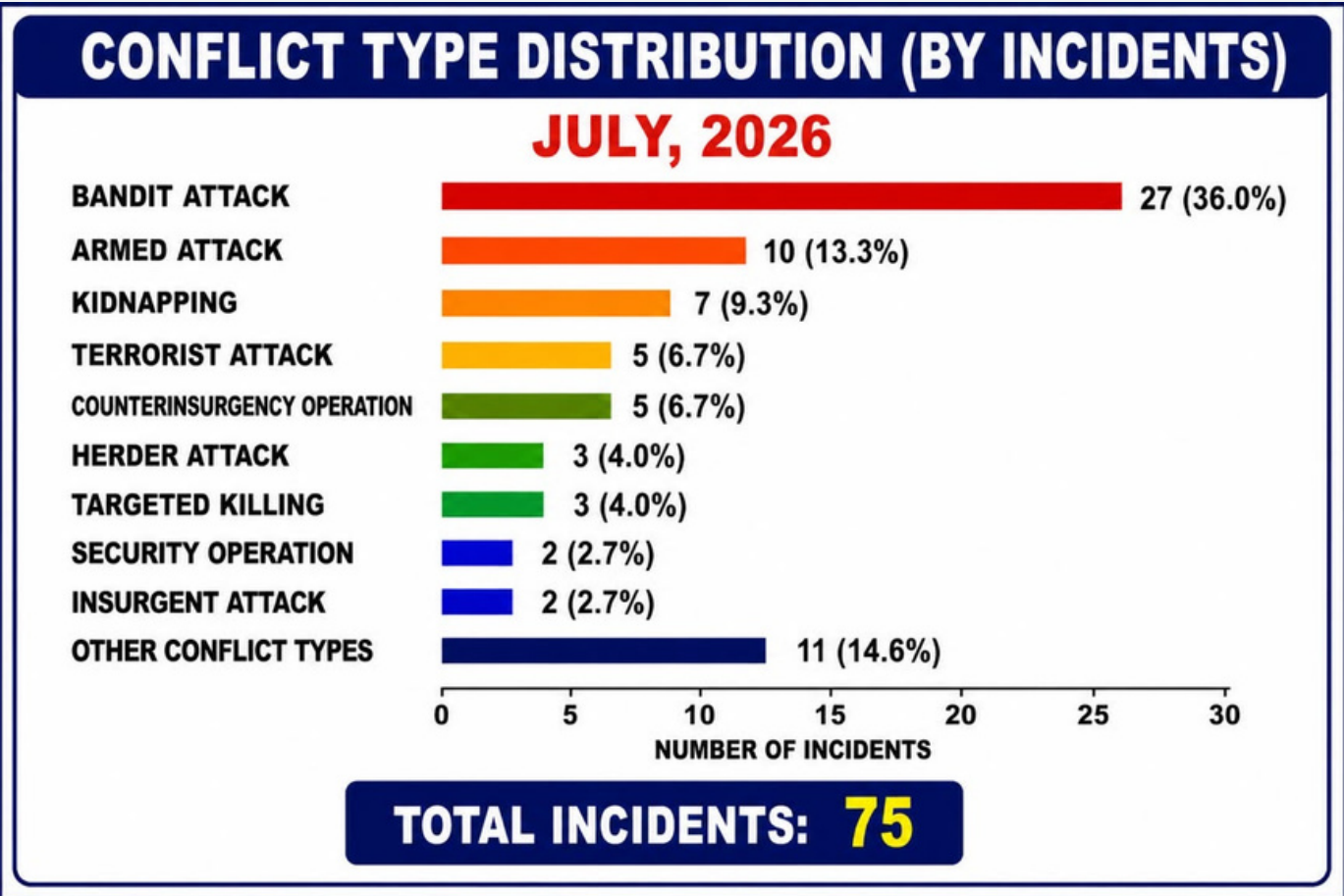
Spatial Distribution of Fatalities



The spatial distribution of fatalities in July 2026 shows that insecurity remained concentrated across northern Nigeria. Zamfara State recorded the highest number of deaths with 374 fatalities, making it the most severely affected state during the reporting period. Other major hotspots included Benue (48 deaths), Kaduna (41), Borno (32), Sokoto (30), and Plateau (21).

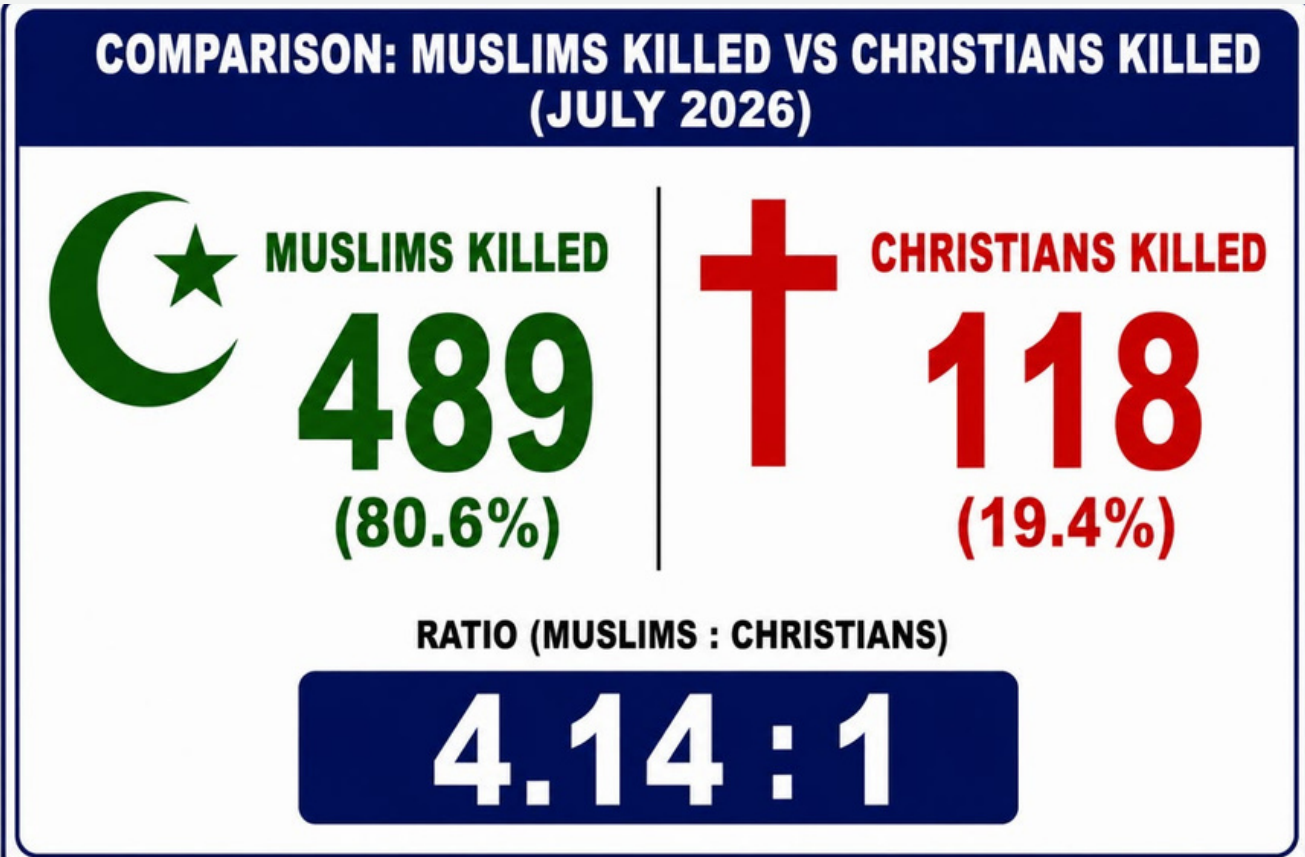
The map indicates that the highest intensity of violence was concentrated in the North West, particularly Zamfara, with additional high fatality clusters extending into parts of the North East and North Central. In contrast, most southern states recorded relatively low fatality levels, with the majority reporting fewer than nine deaths during the month.

Conflict Type Distribution



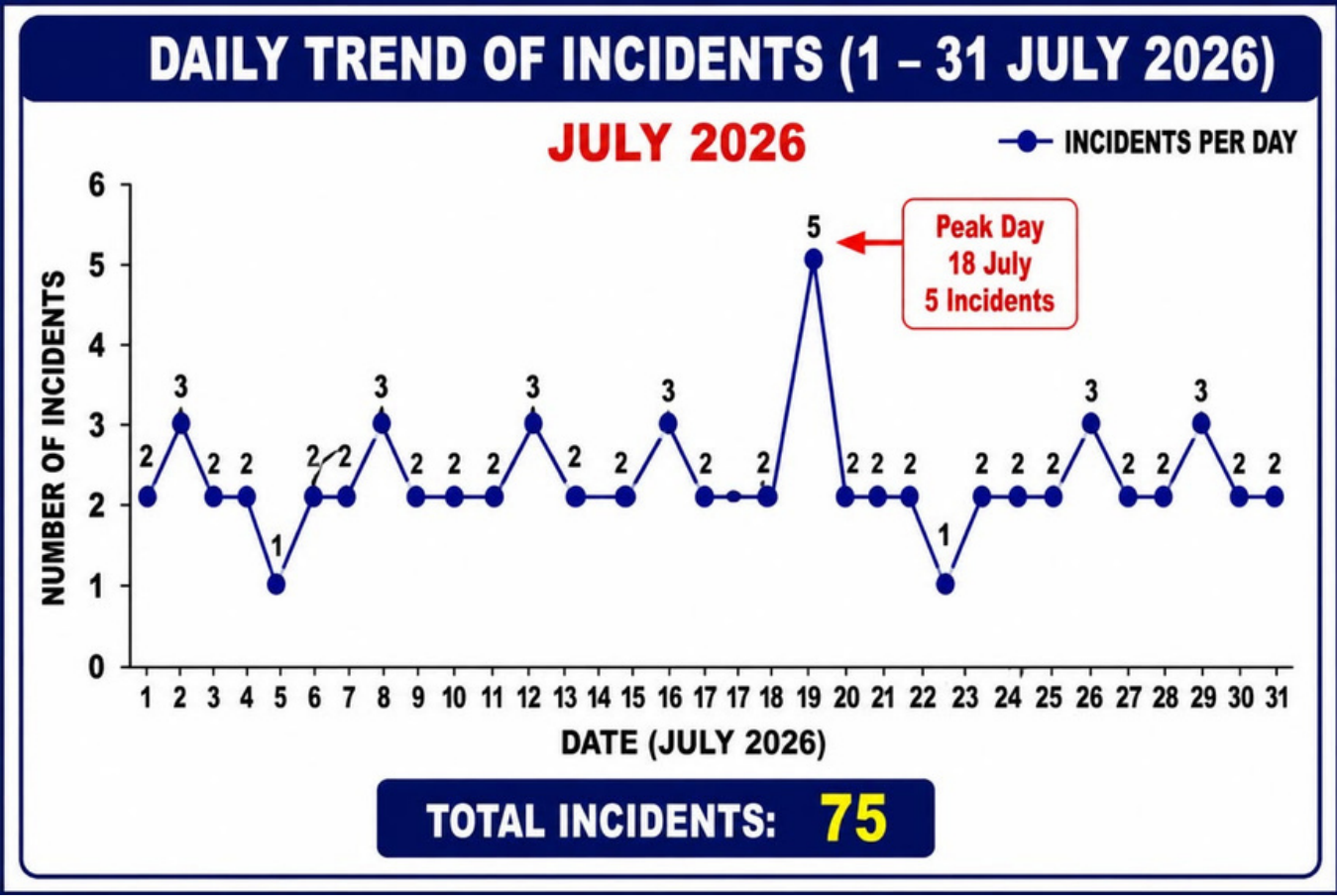
The July 2026 security assessment recorded 75 verified conflict incidents across Nigeria. Bandit attacks were the most prevalent, accounting for 27 incidents (36.0%), followed by other conflict types (11; 14.6%), armed attacks (10; 13.3%), and kidnappings (7; 9.3%). Terrorist attacks and counterinsurgency operations each recorded 5 incidents (6.7%), while herder attacks and targeted killings each accounted for 3 incidents (4.0%). Security operations and insurgent attacks were the least reported, with 2 incidents (2.7%) each. These findings indicate that banditry remained the leading driver of insecurity during the reporting period, particularly across northern Nigeria, where recurrent attacks on communities, civilians, and security personnel continued to contribute significantly to the overall security burden.

Christians Killed vs Muslim Killed



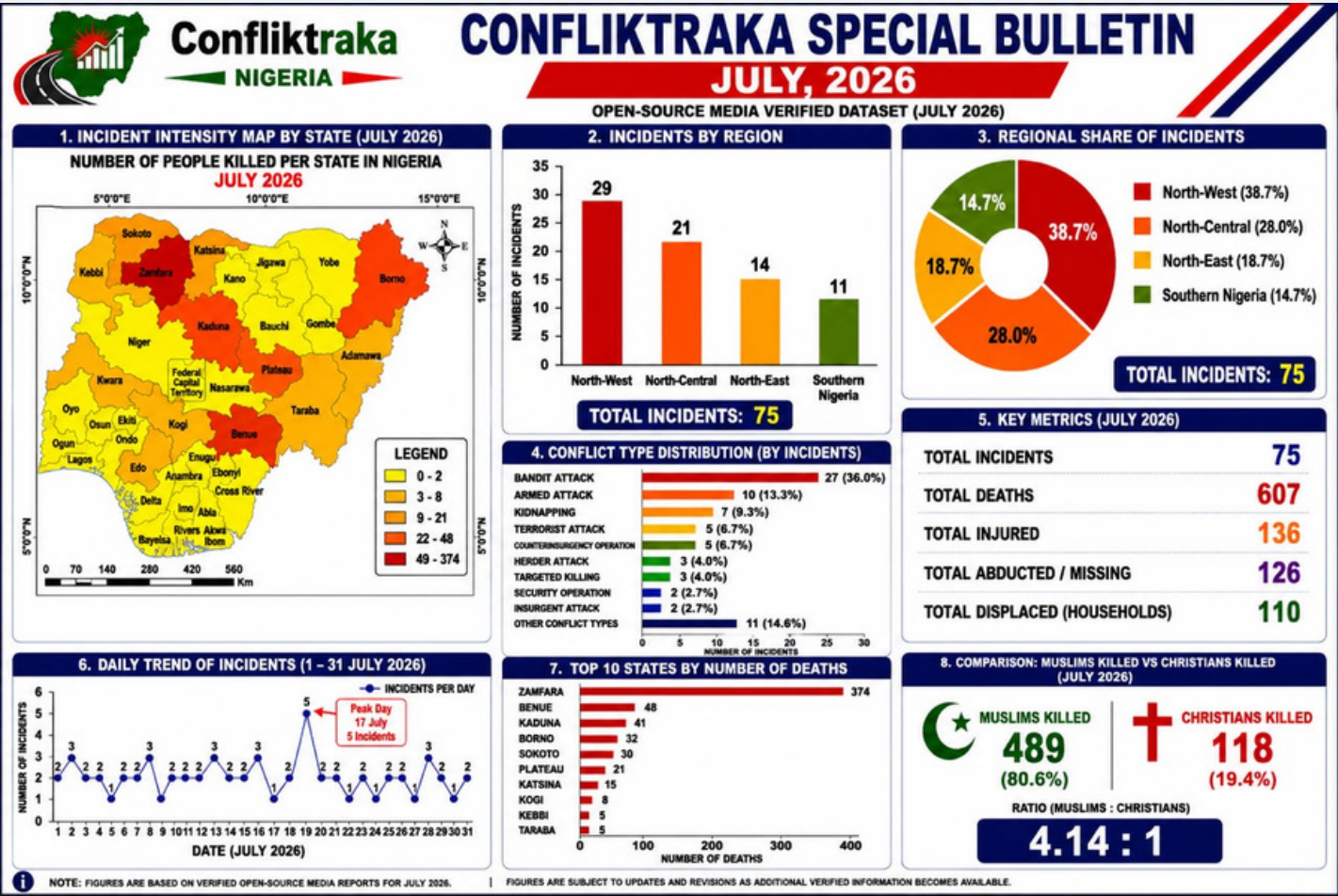
Analysis of fatalities by religious identity shows that 489 Muslims (80.6%) and 118 Christians (19.4%) were killed during July 2026, producing a ratio of 4.14:1. This pattern largely reflects the geographic concentration of lethal incidents in northern Nigeria, where most of the month's fatalities occurred. 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 incidents in July 2026 indicates a fluctuating security situation, with most days recording between one and three incidents. Activity peaked on 18 July, when five incidents were reported, representing the highest daily total of the month. While several days experienced relatively low levels of violence, the recurring occurrence of incidents throughout the month demonstrates that insecurity remained persistent across affected areas. Following the mid month peak, incident levels declined and remained relatively stable until the end of the reporting period. Overall, the trend reflects sustained but uneven conflict activity, characterized by intermittent spikes in violence rather than a continuous escalation of insecurity.

Summary



The July 2026 security situation remained challenging, with violence affecting several parts of Nigeria. A total of 75 verified incidents resulted in 607 deaths, 136 injuries, 126 abductions or missing persons, and the displacement of 110 households. The North West remained the most affected region, while bandit attacks continued to dominate the conflict landscape, accounting for over one third of all recorded incidents. Fatalities were concentrated in Zamfara State, with additional hotspots in Benue, Kaduna, Borno, Sokoto, and Plateau.

Although incident levels fluctuated throughout the month, violence persisted on most days, reflecting sustained insecurity across affected areas. Overall, the July 2026 findings highlight the continued complexity of Nigeria's security environment and the need for strengthened security operations, improved intelligence gathering, enhanced civilian protection, and more effective early warning and response mechanisms.

Conclusion

The July 2026 security assessment recorded 75 verified violent incidents across Nigeria, resulting in 607 deaths, 136 injuries, 126 abductions or missing persons, and the displacement of 110 households. Violence remained concentrated in the North West, with bandit attacks emerging as the most prevalent form of conflict. Zamfara State recorded the highest number of fatalities, followed by Benue, Kaduna, Borno, Sokoto, and Plateau. These findings highlight the need for sustained security interventions, enhanced intelligence gathering, strengthened civilian protection, and improved early warning and response mechanisms.