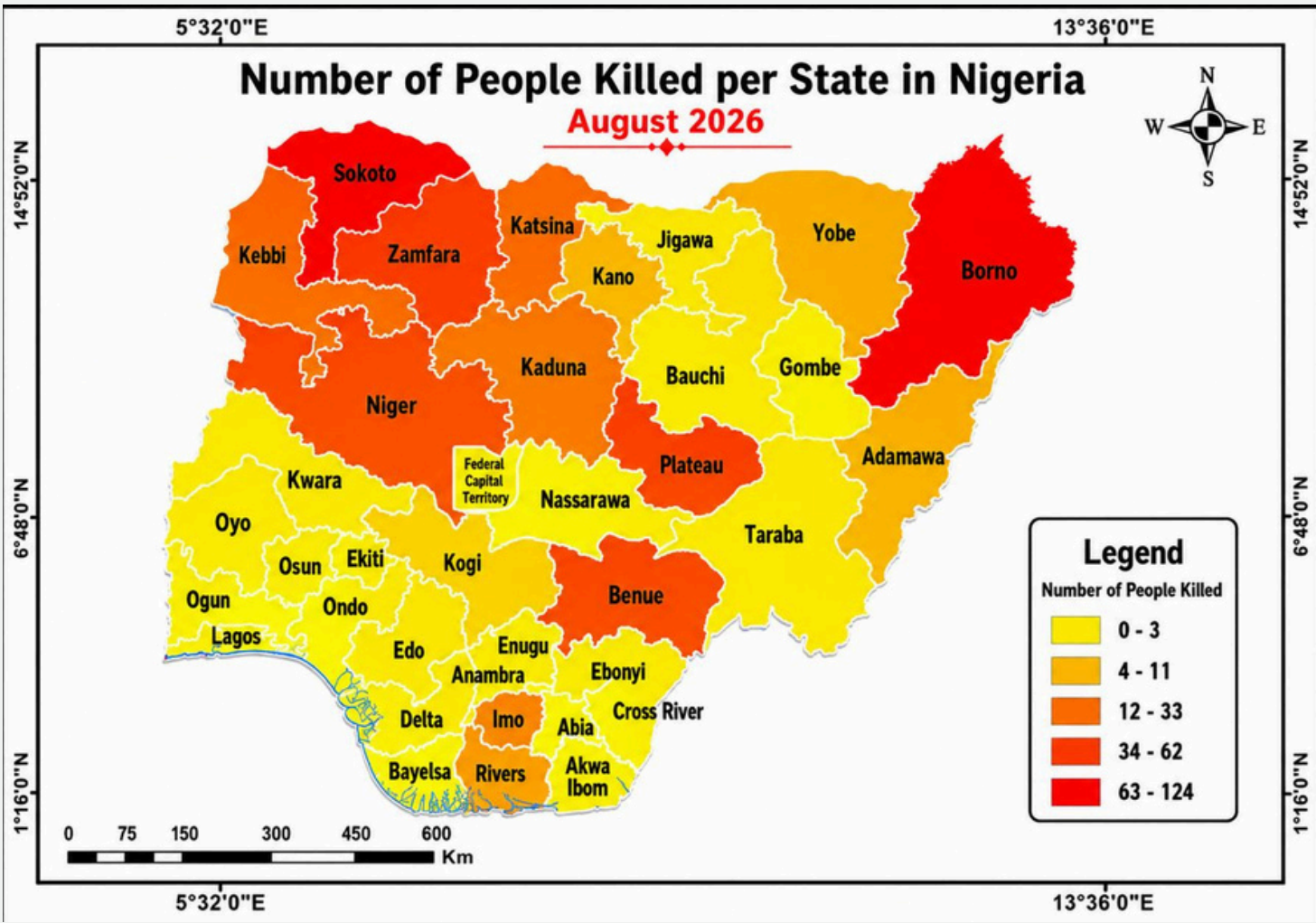


Incident Overveiw

The August 2026 bulletin recorded 95 lethal conflict incidents and 515 deaths, mainly in northern Nigeria. Borno had the highest deaths (124), followed by Sokoto (90), Zamfara (62), Plateau (59), and Kebbi (52). The North Central and North West accounted for 74.7% of incidents, while armed and bandit attacks made up 55.8%. Muslims represented 83.1% of fatalities and Christians 16.9%.

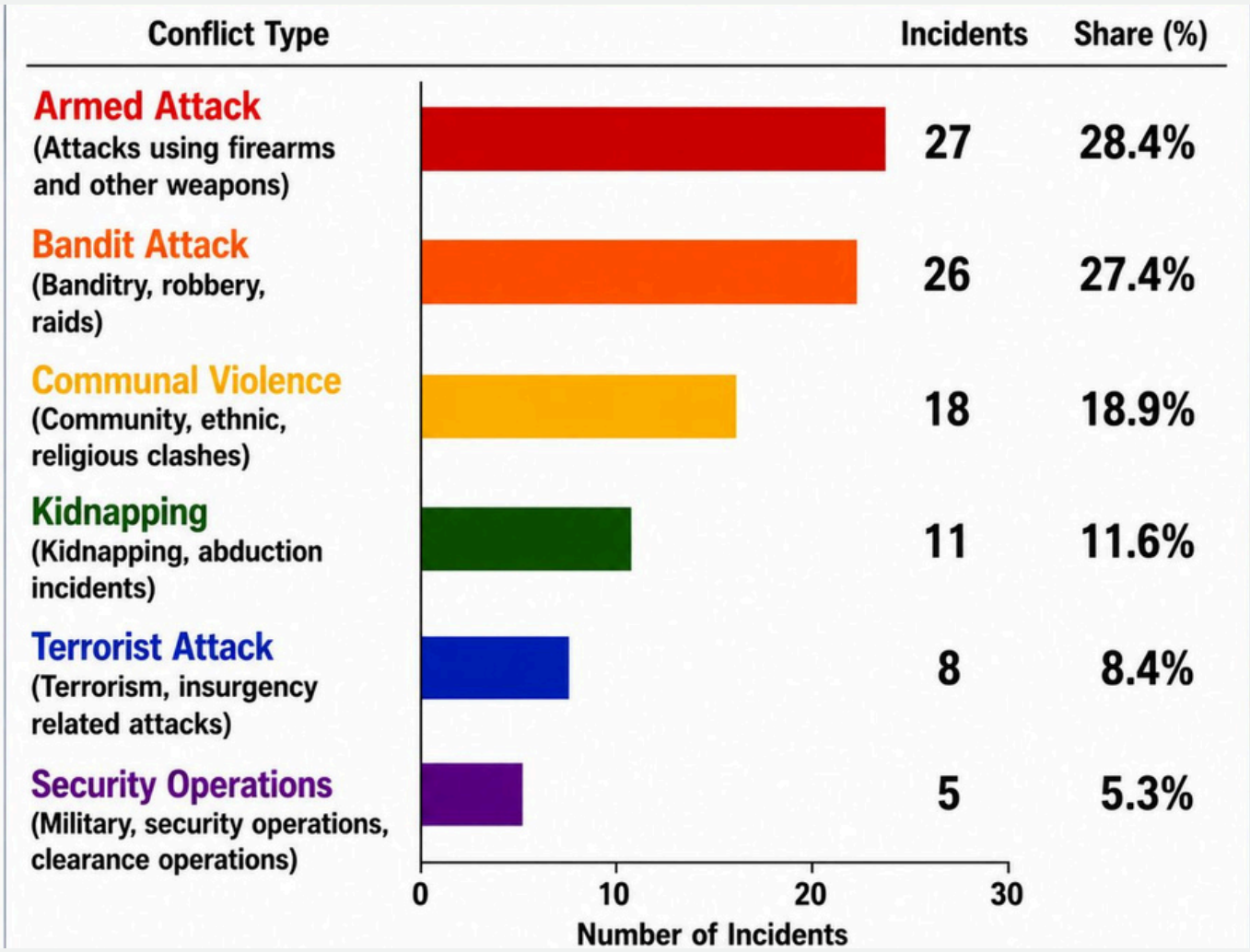
Spatial Distribution of Fatalities



The spatial distribution of fatalities in August 2026 shows a strong concentration of lethal violence in northern Nigeria. Borno recorded the highest number of deaths (124), followed by Sokoto (90), Zamfara (62), Plateau (59), and Kebbi (52). Other states with notable fatalities included Kaduna (31), Niger (23), Benue (22), Taraba (17), and Adamawa (13).

Fatalities were mainly concentrated across the North West, North East, and North Central, while most southern states recorded relatively low levels. This pattern reflects the continued impact of banditry, insurgency, armed attacks, and communal violence in major conflict areas. The concentration of deaths in these regions points to the persistence of security challenges in established conflict hotspots.

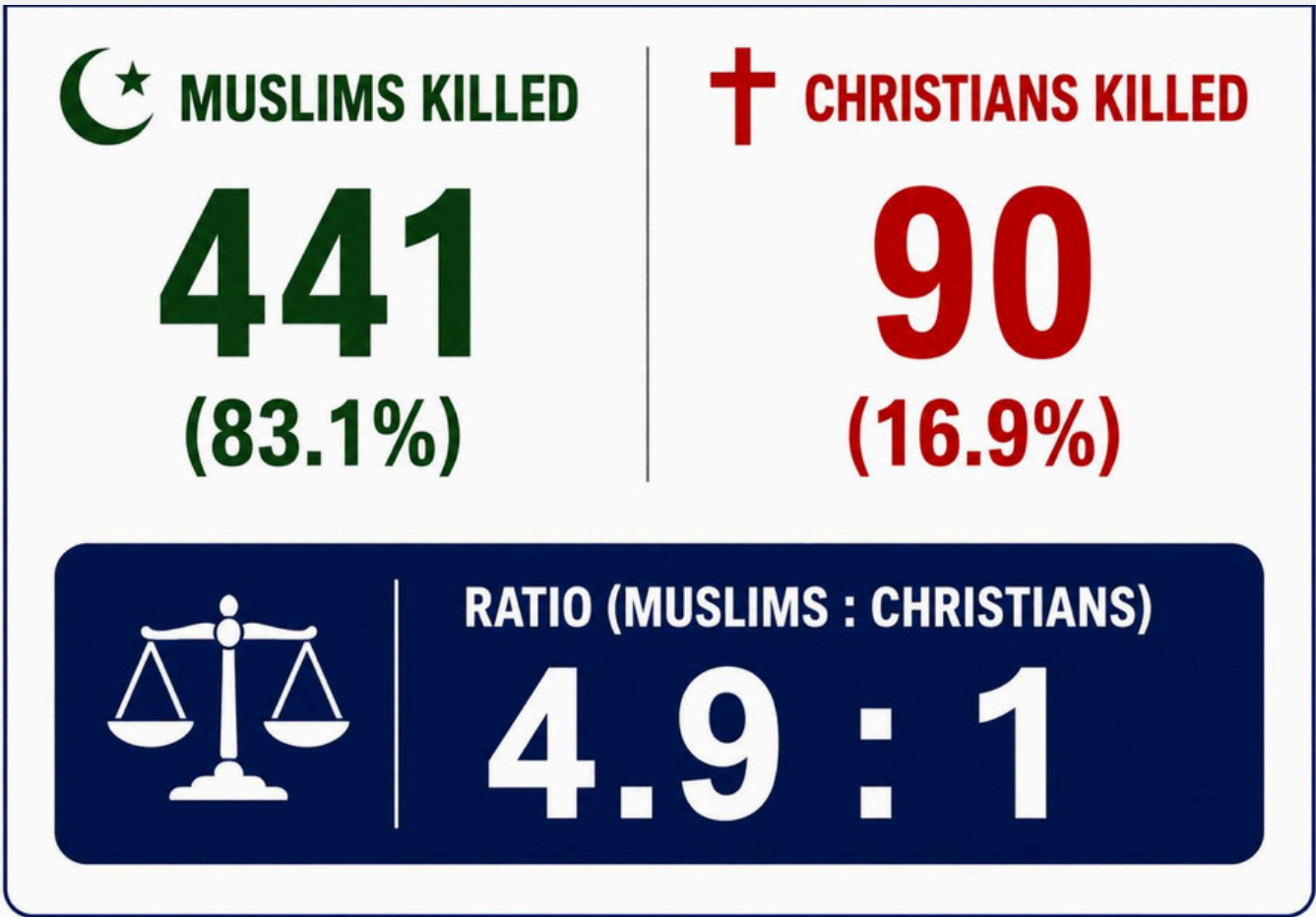
Conflict Type Distribution



Armed attacks were the leading category of lethal violence in August 2026, accounting for 27 incidents (28.4%), followed closely by bandit attacks with 26 incidents (27.4%). Together, these accounted for 53 incidents (55.8%), representing more than half of all recorded lethal incidents during the month. Communal violence accounted for 18 incidents (18.9%), while kidnapping contributed 11 incidents (11.6%). Terrorist attacks recorded 8 incidents (8.4%), and security operations accounted for 5 incidents (5.3%). These figures show that several forms of violence contributed to the overall pattern of lethal conflict.

Lethal violence was driven mainly by armed attacks and banditry, with communal violence also contributing. Terrorism, kidnapping, and security operations further highlight the varied nature of lethal conflict across Nigeria in August 2026.

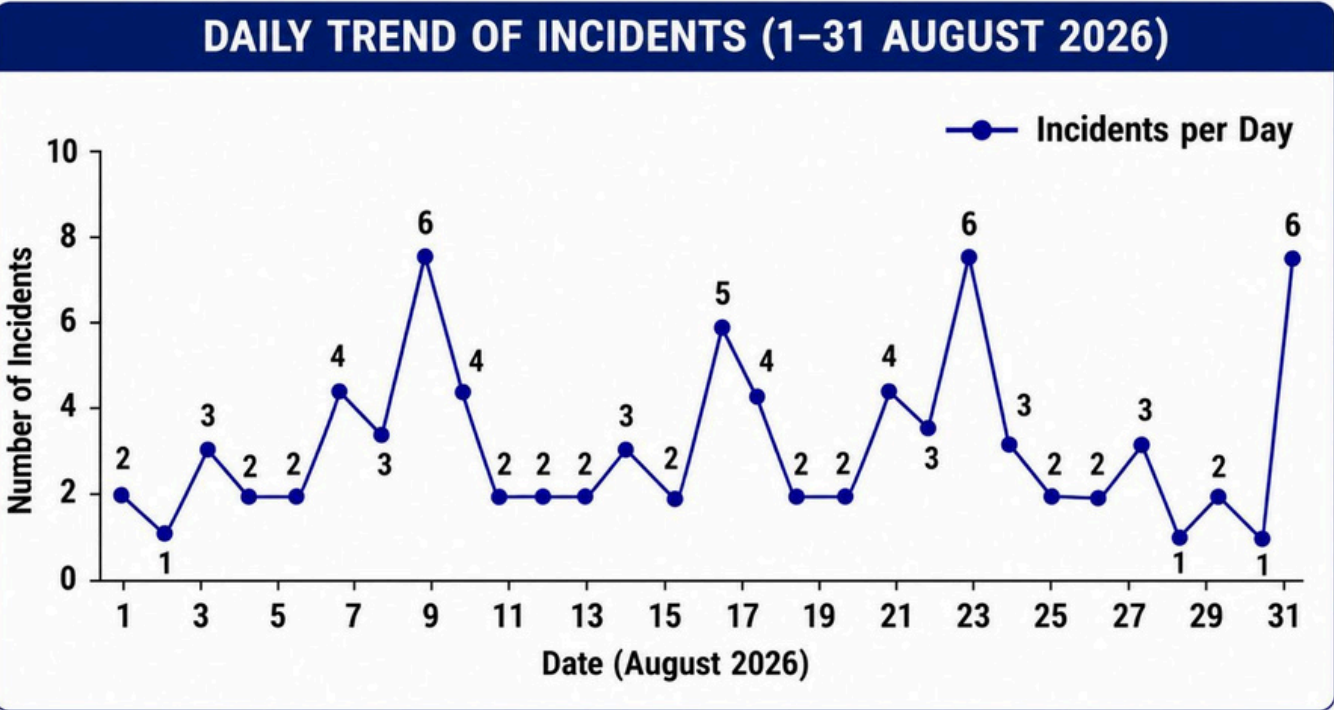
Christians Killed vs Muslim Killed



Analysis of fatalities by religious identity shows that 441 Muslims (83.1%) and 90 Christians (16.9%) were killed during August 2026. This produces a Muslim to Christian fatality ratio of 4.9:1.

The difference is closely related to the geographic concentration of lethal violence, particularly in northern states where several of the month’s deadliest incidents occurred. Borno, Sokoto, Zamfara, Plateau, and Kebbi accounted for a substantial share of the overall deaths. The figures therefore reflect the locations and intensity of recorded lethal violence during the reporting period, while highlighting the unequal distribution of fatalities across affected communities.

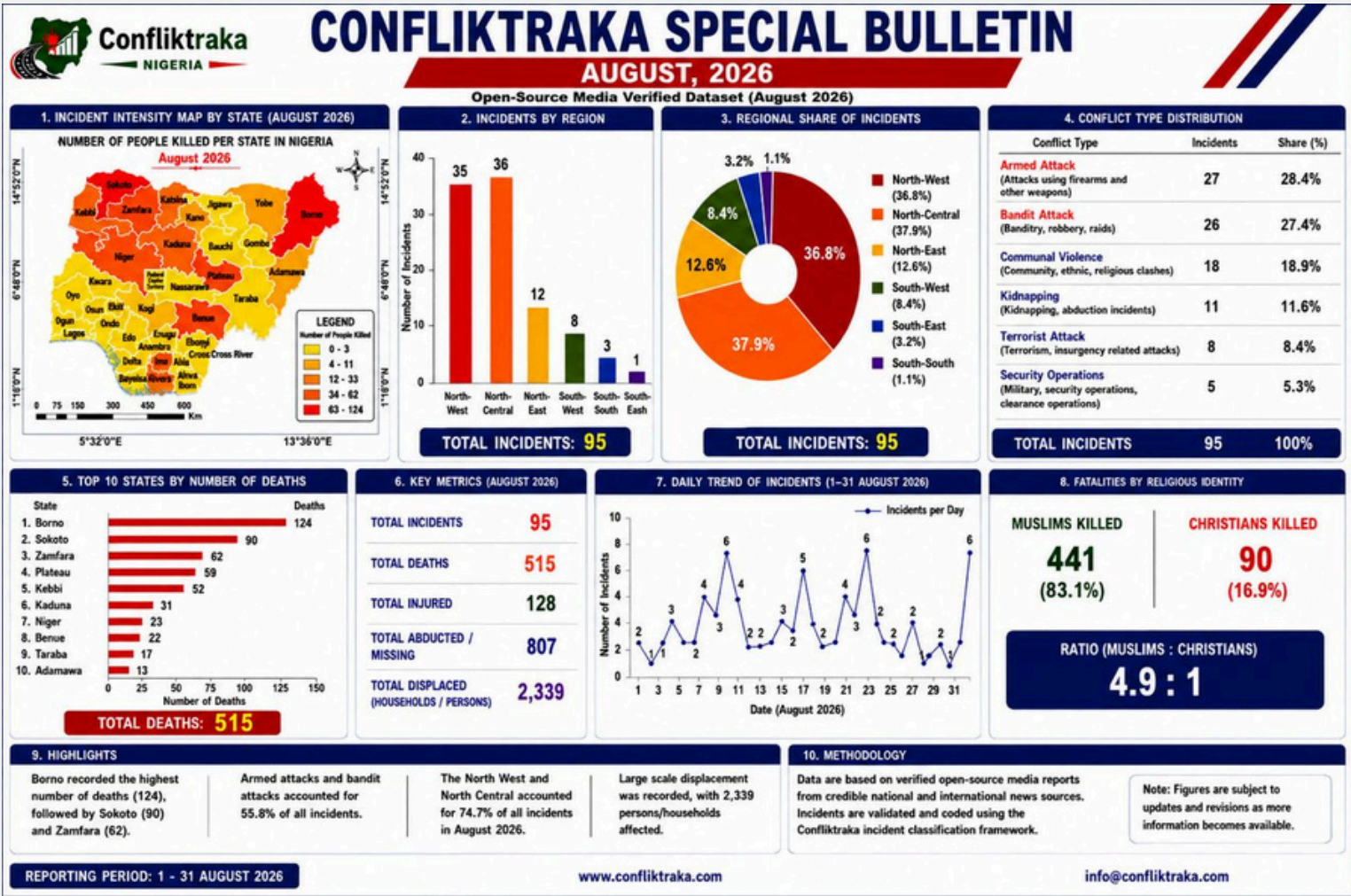
Daily Trend of Incidents



The daily pattern shows that lethal incidents occurred throughout August, with considerable variation in intensity from one day to another. The month recorded several periods of increased activity, including 6 incidents on 10 August, 5 incidents on 17 August, and 6 incidents on 23 August. Another notable increase occurred toward the end of the month, with 6 incidents recorded on 31 August.

The lowest daily levels occurred on several days when only one incident was recorded. Despite these fluctuations, lethal incidents remained persistent throughout the month, with no prolonged period of complete absence of recorded incidents. This pattern indicates a sustained level of lethal conflict activity, interrupted by short periods of higher incident concentration across the month.

Summary



A total of 95 verified lethal conflict incidents and 515 deaths were recorded across Nigeria. Lethal violence was concentrated mainly in the north, with the North Central recording 36 incidents (37.9%) and the North West 35 incidents (36.8%), together accounting for 74.7% of all incidents. Borno recorded the highest deaths with 124, followed by Sokoto (90), Zamfara (62), Plateau (59), and Kebbi (52).

Armed and bandit attacks were the leading conflict types, accounting for 53 incidents (55.8%). Communal violence recorded 18 incidents (18.9%), while kidnapping and terrorist attacks accounted for 11 (11.6%) and 8 (8.4%) incidents. The bulletin also recorded 128 injuries, 807 abducted or missing persons, and 2,339 displaced persons or households. Lethal incidents occurred throughout the month, with daily activity varying considerably and reaching a peak of 6 incidents on several dates. Lethal violence remained persistent and concentrated in established conflict hotspots across the country.

Conclusion

Persistent insecurity continues to pose a serious challenge to affected communities, with violence taking different forms and occurring at varying levels of intensity across the country. The continued occurrence of lethal incidents highlights the need for stronger preventive measures, improved early warning systems, timely security responses, and better protection of vulnerable communities. Sustained efforts to strengthen local resilience, improve community security, address emerging threats, and enhance coordination among relevant security and community stakeholders are essential for reducing future loss of life and promoting safer communities.