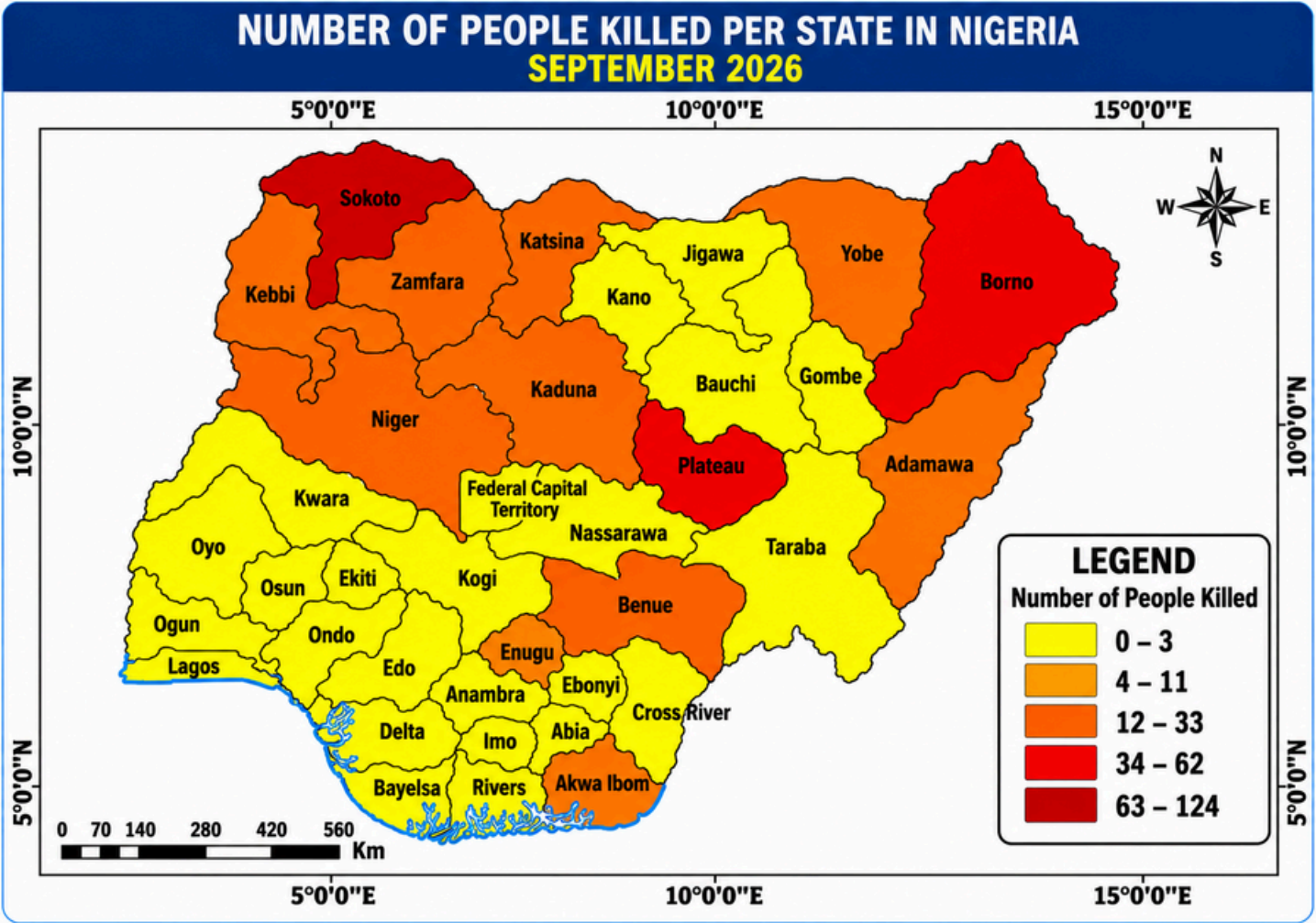


Incident Overveiw

The September 2026 bulletin recorded 76 lethal conflict incidents and 221 deaths, with violence concentrated mainly in northern Nigeria. Plateau had the highest number of deaths (86), followed by Sokoto (34), Borno (32), Katsina (20), and Adamawa (18). The North Central and North West accounted for 84.2% of incidents, while bandit attacks accounted for 35.5%. Muslims represented 57.0% of fatalities and Christians 43.0%.

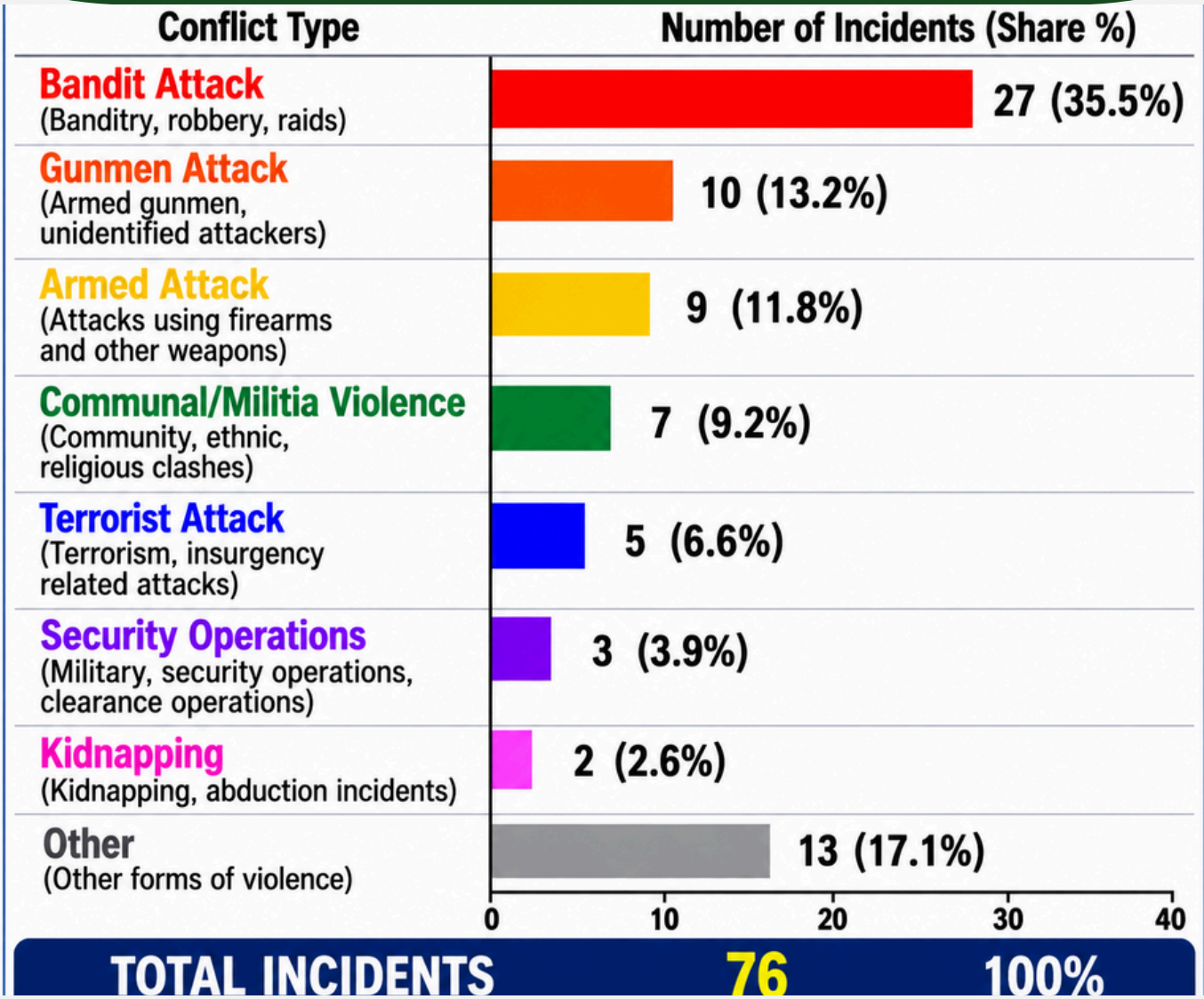
Spatial Distribution of Fatalities



The spatial distribution of fatalities in September 2026 shows a strong concentration of lethal violence in northern Nigeria. Plateau recorded the highest number of deaths (86), followed by Sokoto (34), Borno (32), Katsina (20), and Adamawa (18). Other states with notable fatalities included Benue (12), Taraba (7), and Kaduna (3).

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

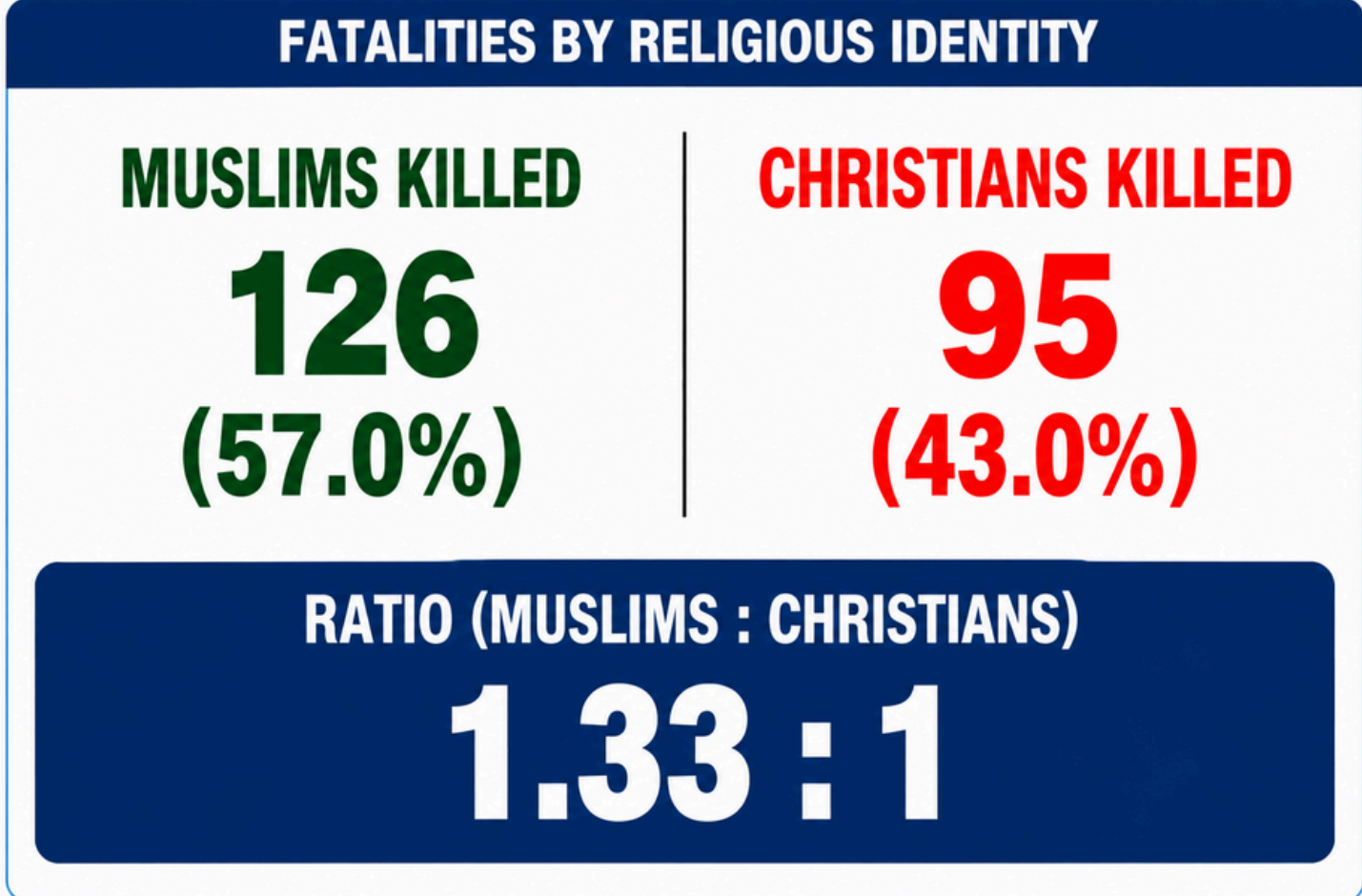
Conflict Type Distribution



Bandit attacks were the leading category of lethal violence in September 2026, accounting for 27 incidents (35.5%), followed by gunmen attacks with 10 incidents (13.2%) and armed attacks with 9 incidents (11.8%). Together, these three categories accounted for 46 incidents (60.5%) of all recorded lethal incidents. Communal/militia violence accounted for 7 incidents (9.2%), while terrorist attacks recorded 5 incidents (6.6%). Security operations and kidnapping accounted for 3 (3.9%) and 2 (2.6%) incidents, respectively, while other forms of violence accounted for 13 incidents (17.1%).

Lethal violence was driven mainly by bandit attacks, gunmen attacks, and armed attacks, while communal/militia violence, terrorism, kidnapping, security operations, and other forms of violence also contributed to the overall pattern of lethal conflict across Nigeria in September 2026.

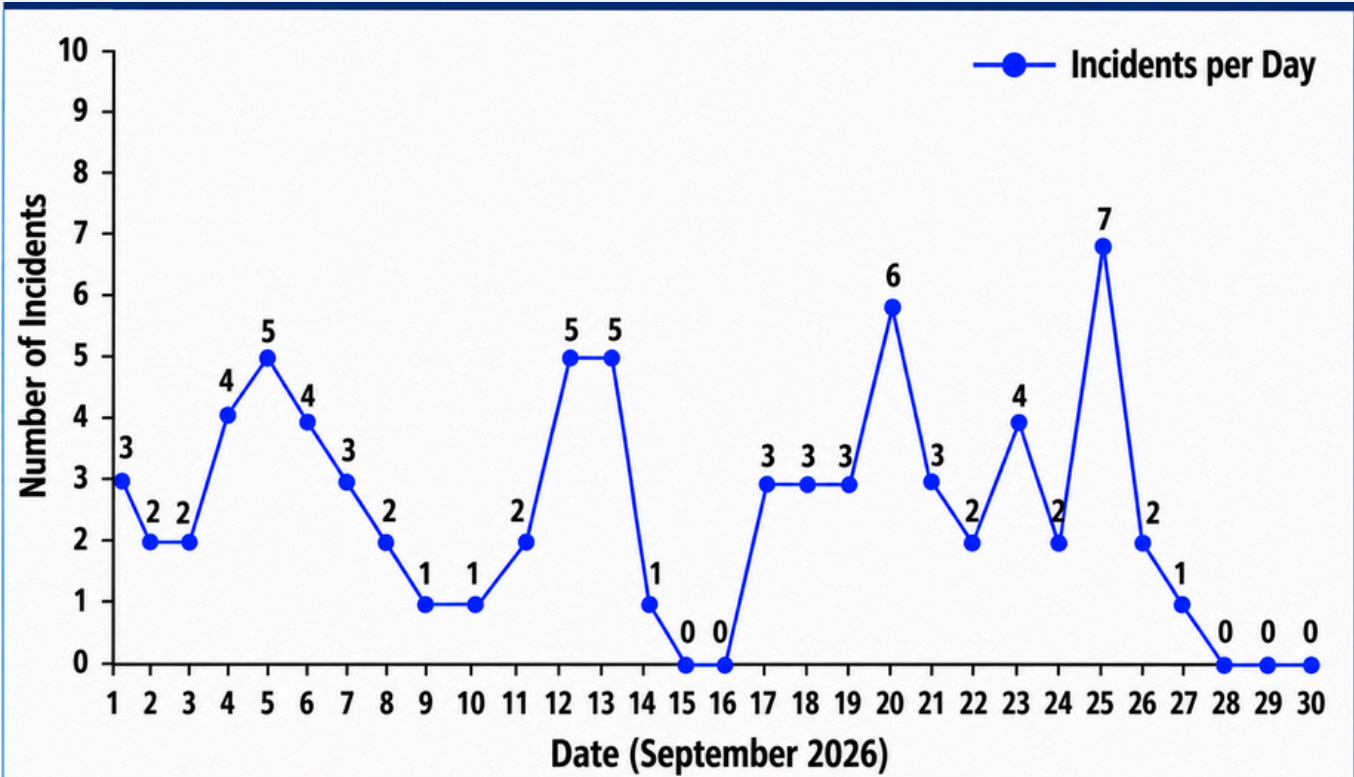
Christians Killed vs Muslim Killed



Analysis of fatalities by religious identity shows that 126 Muslims (57.0%) and 95 Christians (43.0%) were killed during September 2026. This produces a Muslim-to-Christian fatality ratio of 1.33:1.

The difference is closely related to the geographic distribution of lethal violence, particularly across northern and North Central states where several of the month's deadliest incidents occurred. Plateau, Sokoto, Borno, Katsina, and Adamawa accounted for a substantial share of the overall deaths. The figures therefore reflect the locations and intensity of recorded lethal violence while highlighting the uneven distribution of fatalities across affected communities.

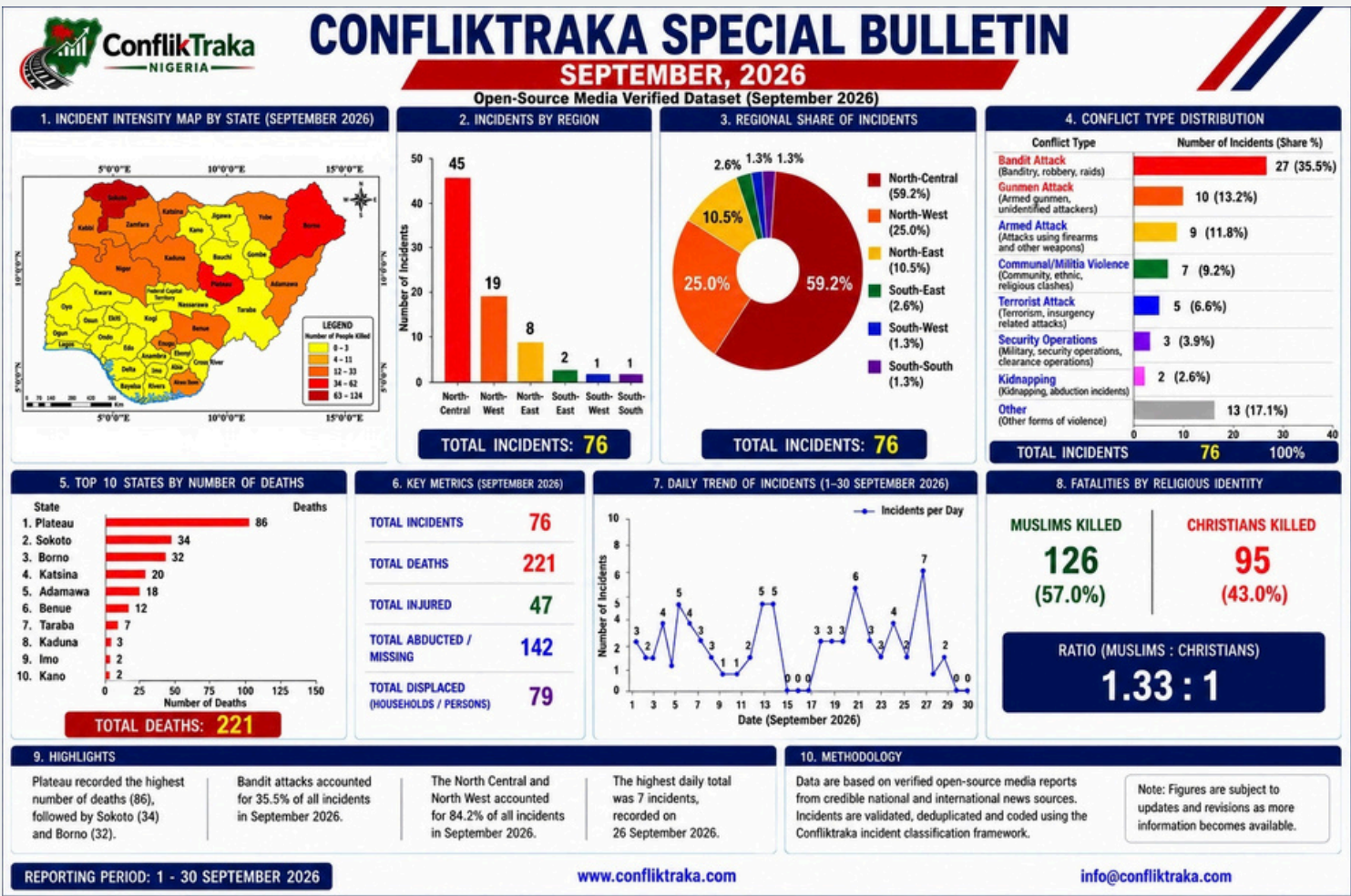
Daily Trend of Incidents



The daily pattern shows that lethal incidents occurred throughout September, with considerable variation in intensity from one day to another. The month recorded several periods of increased activity, including 5 incidents on 6 September, 5 incidents on 13 September, 5 incidents on 14 September, and 6 incidents on 21 September. The highest daily increase occurred on 26 September, when 7 incidents were recorded.

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 September.

Summary



A total of 95 verified lethal conflict incidents and 515 deaths were recorded across Nigeria in August 2026. 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 number of deaths (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, respectively. The bulletin also recorded 128 injuries, 807 abducted or missing persons, and 2,339 displaced persons or households. Lethal incidents were recorded across the month, with daily activity varying considerably and reaching a peak of 6 incidents on several dates. Overall, lethal violence remained persistent and concentrated in established conflict hotspots across the country.

Conclusion

Persistent insecurity continues to pose a serious challenge to communities across Nigeria, with lethal violence occurring in different forms and at varying levels of intensity. The continued loss of lives highlights the need for stronger preventive measures, improved early-warning systems, timely security responses, and better protection of vulnerable communities. Sustained efforts to strengthen community resilience, improve local security, address emerging threats, and enhance coordination among security agencies, authorities, and communities remain essential for reducing future fatalities and promoting safer communities.