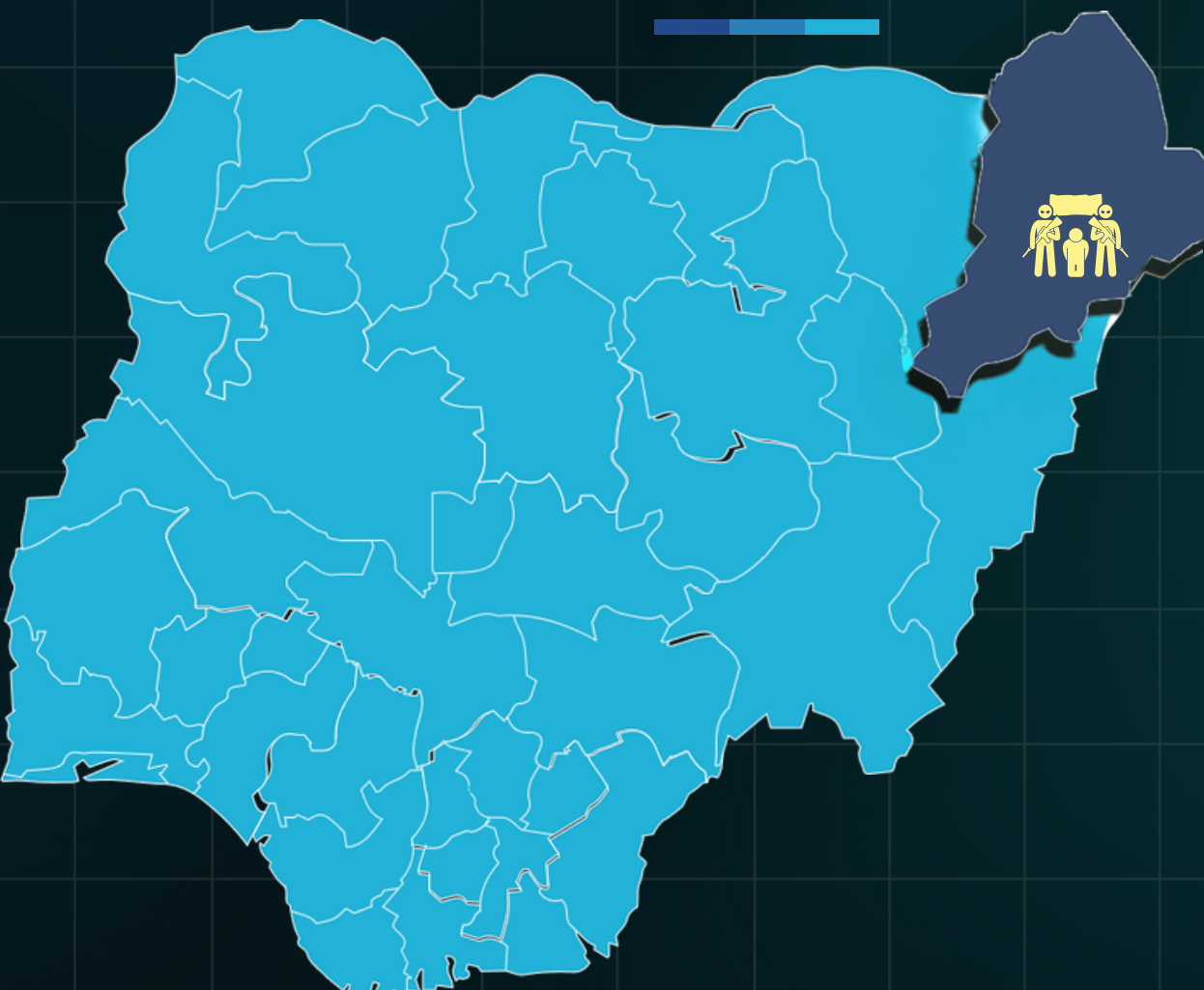




HumAngle TRACKER

JUNE 2026

**Documenting Conflict/Armed Violence
Across Nigeria**





SUMMARY

IN JUNE:

- The North West region had the highest number of incidents
- Zamfara State recorded both the highest number of incidents and fatalities
- There were 52 incidents of kidnapping, with 353 taken
- A total of 169 incidents were recorded with 377 fatalities
- The month was marked by intensifying rural insecurity through persistent attacks

LAST QUARTER:

- Q2 of 2026 experienced 491 incidents and 1,468 fatalities.
- 1,098 people were kidnapped across 96 incidents
- Violence Against Civilians happened in 227 incidents

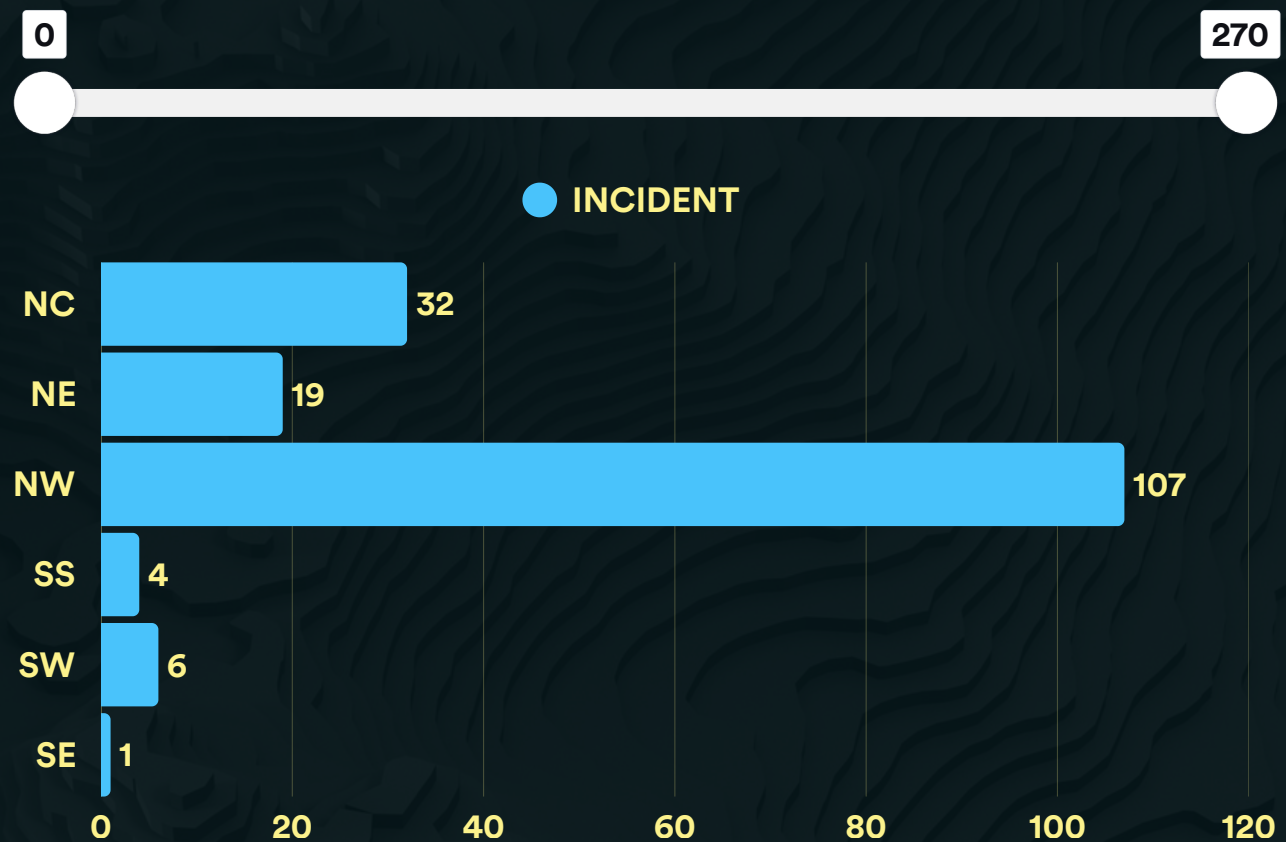




INCIDENTS OF INSECURITY, JUNE 2026

The North West had the highest incidents of insecurity. It recorded 107 incidents, followed by North Central, which had 32 incidents, and the North East, with 19 incidents. The South West recorded 6 incidents, South South 4, and the South East 1.

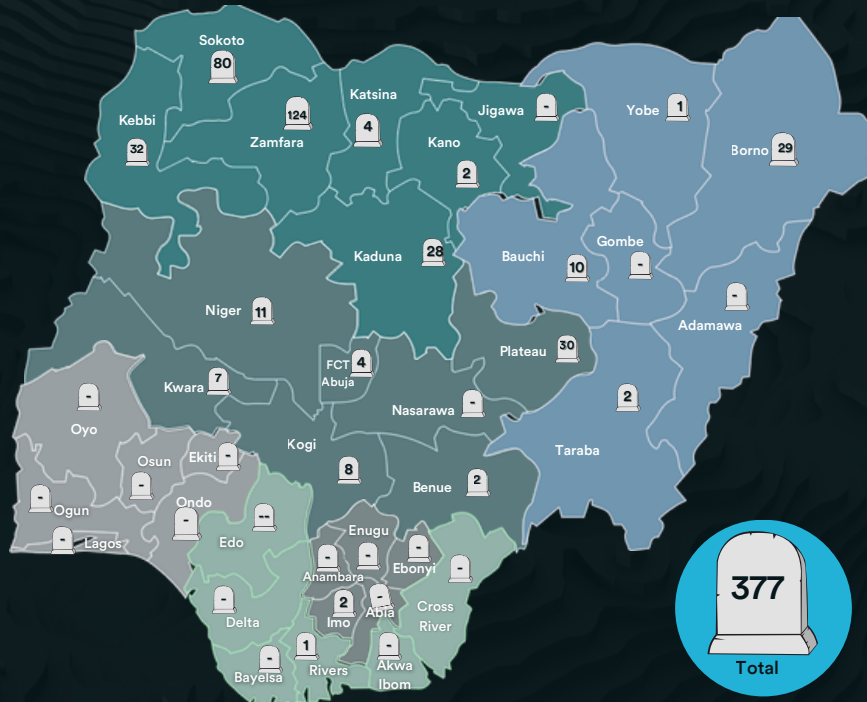
The states with high incidents recorded are: Zamfara (55), Sokoto (28), and Borno (12).





FATALITIES RECORDED IN JUNE 2026

Fatalities across states



In June, insecurity-linked fatalities in Nigeria amounted to 377. The North West alone accounted for 270, while the North Central recorded 62, and the North East 42. The South West had 0 fatalities, the South South 1, and the South East 2.

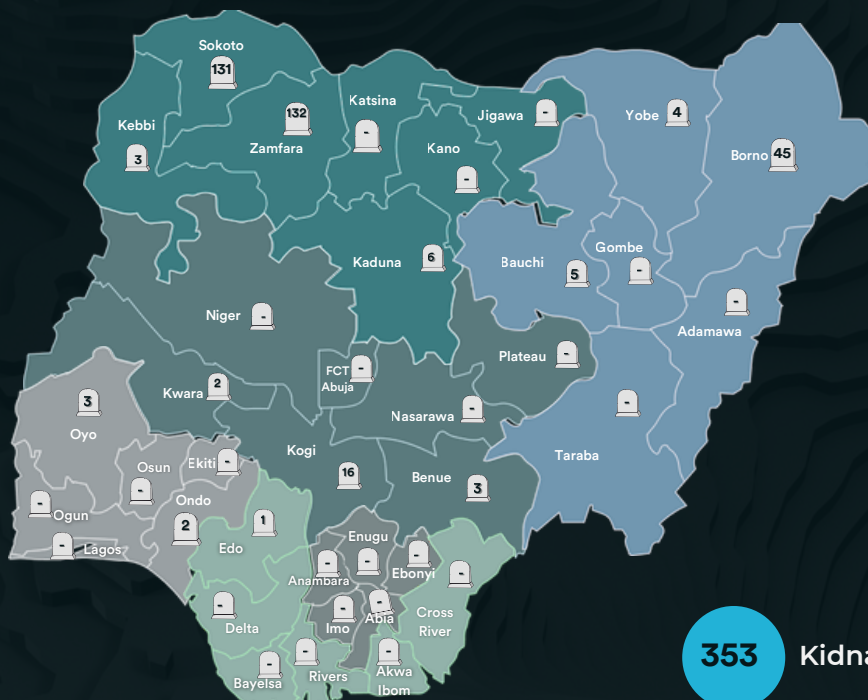


KIDNAPPING ACROSS NIGERIA, JUNE 2026

June saw an increasing number of incidents of kidnapping and the number of people kidnapped compared to the previous month, May. There were 52 incidents involving kidnapping, from which **353** people were taken hostage by non-state armed actors across 13 states.

The number of people kidnapped in each of the 13 states are thus: Bauchi (5), Benue (3), Borno (45), Edo (1), Kaduna (6), Kebbi (3), Kogi (16), Kwara (2), Ondo (2), Oyo (3), Sokoto (131), Yobe (4), Zamfara (132).

Kidnapped people across states:



353

Kidnapped people in JUNE



EVENTS AND FATALITIES IN JUNE 2026



“**Violence against civilians**” describes any action that inflicts harm on civilians when organised armed forces or non-state actors target civilians. This event included violent attacks, abductions/forced disappearances, and sexual violence. In June, this type of event was recorded **114** times with **251** fatalities.



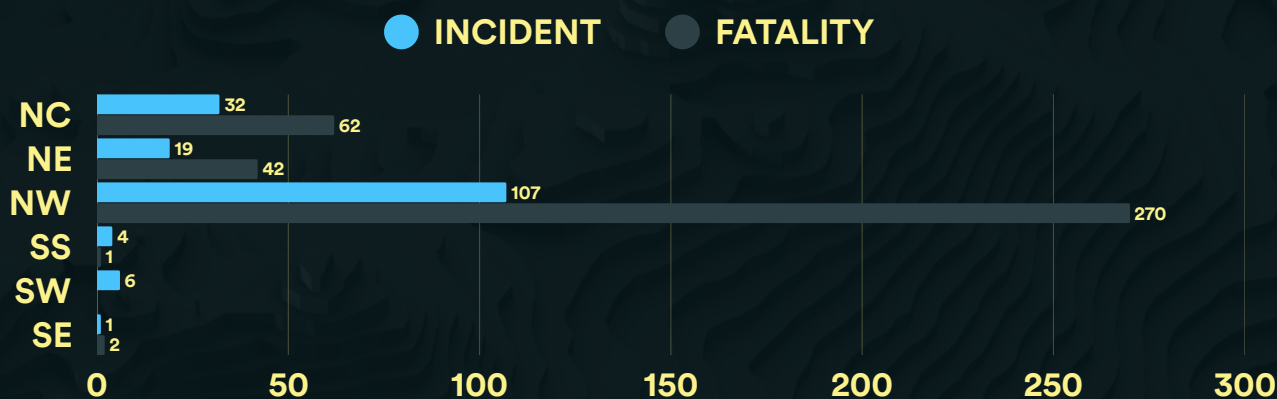
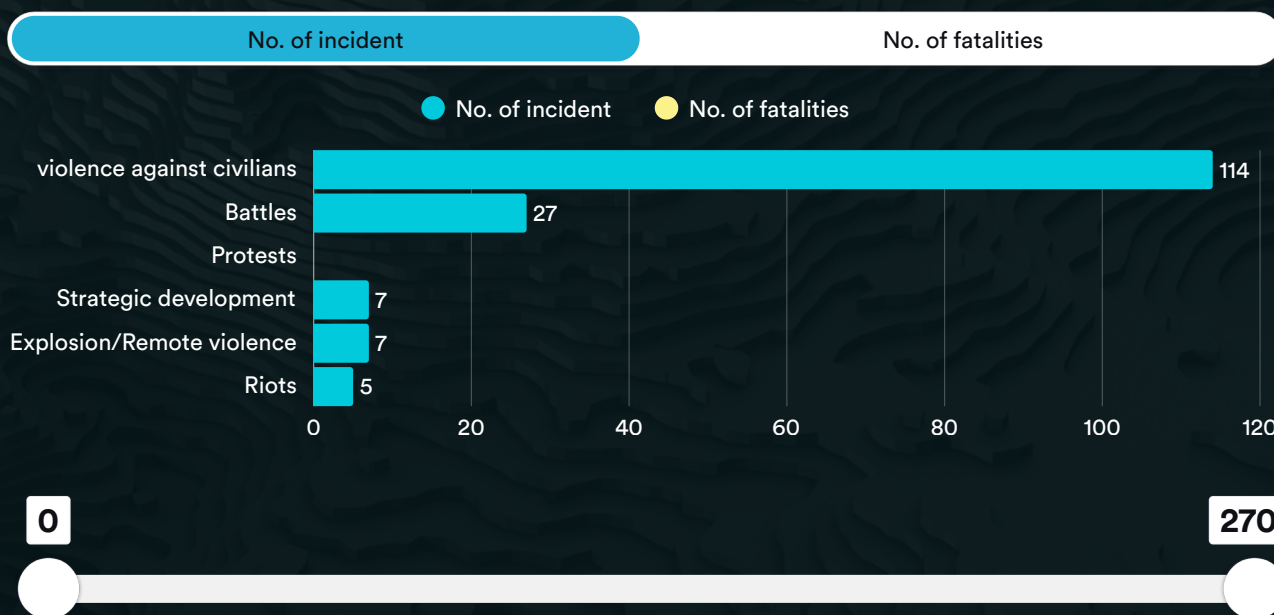
“**Battle**” describes violent events where organised groups engage in a battle. These include armed clashes as well as non-state actors overtaking territory. There were **27** incidents of battle, and they resulted in **49** fatalities.



“**Explosions/remote violence**” describes remote explosive, landmine, artillery, or missile attacks as well as airstrikes. These were recorded in 7 incidents and caused **6** fatalities.



“**Strategic developments**” involve the disruption of weapons use, looting/property destruction, and changes in groups/activities and related acts. In June, this incident happened **7** times and led to **zero** deaths.



HUMANGLE CONFLICT TREND BRIEF, JUNE 2026

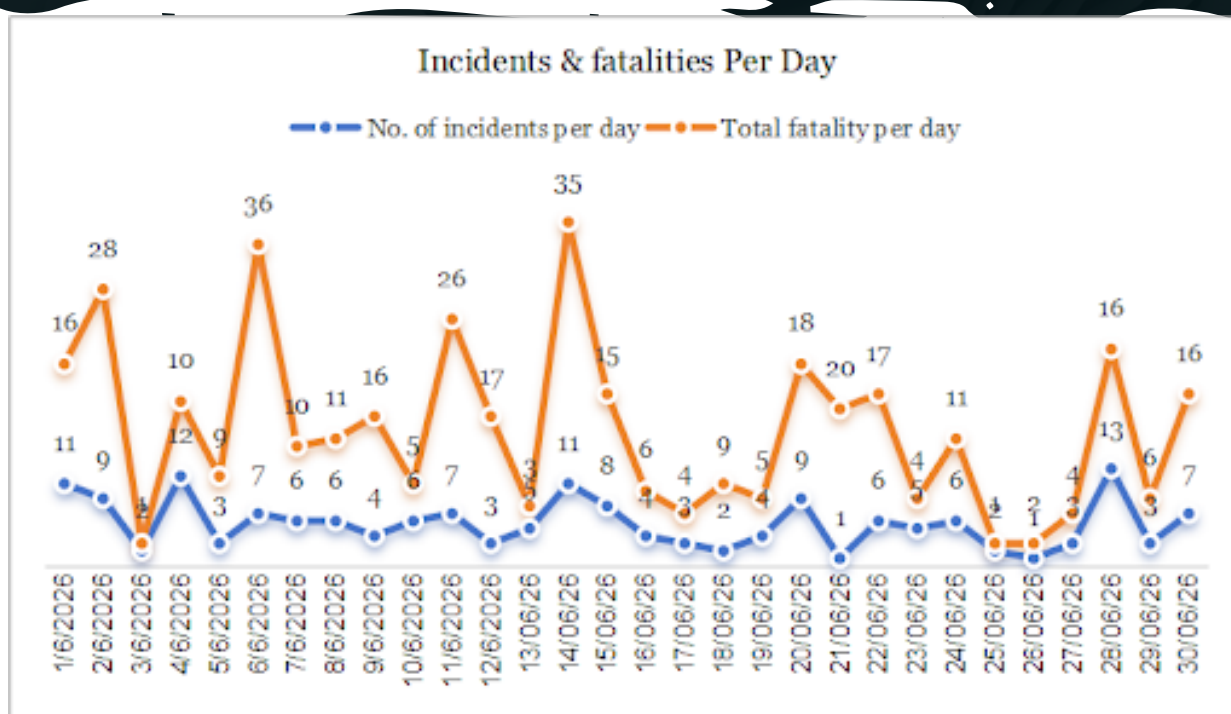
June 2026 recorded sustained violence from non-state armed groups that concentrated in the North West, with Zamfara and Sokoto states as the epicentres throughout the month. Conflict data analysis from the HumAngle Tracker shows that terrorist attacks consistently outnumbered every other event of insecurity, accounting for **89** recorded incidents, while kidnapping remained the second most prevalent threat with 52 incidents leading to the abduction of **353** people.



The first week of June recorded multiple coordinated attacks across Zamfara, Sokoto, Kaduna, and Borno, including targeted attacks on farming communities, highways, and military positions.

Although military operations, arrests, and airstrikes were recorded intermittently throughout the month, they did not significantly alter the operation of armed groups, which continued to strike communities almost daily, with the deadliest periods occurring around 1, 6, 14, 21, 28, and 30 June.

This demonstrated that organised armed groups retained both the capacity and freedom to launch repeated attacks across multiple locations in short intervals.



Beyond the frequency of the attacks, the trend reveals an increasing shift towards targeting civilian livelihoods and local governance structures. Farmers constituted one of the



most affected groups, particularly in Zamfara, Sokoto, Kaduna, and Borno, where attacks occurred on farmlands as the farming season began. Farmers became the most vulnerable group; HumAngle Tracker recorded assaults on them in June.

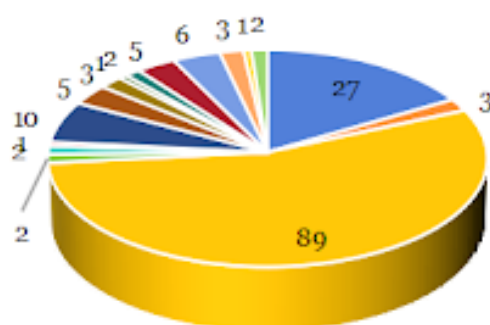
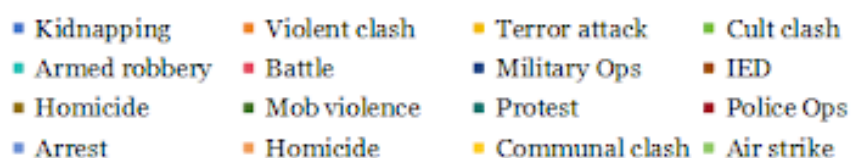
Several farming populations experienced repeated attacks, suggesting deliberate efforts by armed groups to deny rural populations access to agricultural activities.

The kidnapping of students, women, traditional leaders, community leaders, and travellers in June further illustrates that insecurity is no longer confined to isolated criminality, but has evolved into a broader strategy of coercion, economic extraction and social control. Also, events such as the imposition of farming levies in Sokoto, attacks on community leaders involved in peace negotiations in Zamfara, and the destruction of schools and villages indicate an alarming erosion of state authority in affected rural areas.

The June events reinforce the necessity of moving beyond reactive security deployments to sustained civilian protection strategies. Security agencies should prioritise predictive deployment in repeatedly affected local government areas such as Maru, Anka, Bukkuyum, Sabon Birni, Isa, and Goronyo, where HumAngle Tracker documented persistent patterns rather than isolated incidents. Intelligence-led operations should be complemented by improved early warning systems, strengthened community policing mechanisms and greater protection for farming communities during the rainy season. Also important is expanding humanitarian support and restoring public services in conflict-affected areas.



Incidents by category



SECOND QUARTER (Q2) IN PERSPECTIVE

This quarter recorded more incidents of insecurity than the previous. There were **491** incidents against the last quarter's **421**. The incidents from various types of events led to **1,468** fatalities. This means that while the reported fatalities declined, the overall number of insecurity incidents increased, indicating that insecurity remained widespread.

Of the event types, violence against civilians dominated the quarter. This event happened in **227** incidents and caused **844** fatalities.



The regional spread also showed that the North West region is the worst hit by insecurity events. It has suffered **261** incidents, which is 53% of the total incidents in the quarter. It recorded **747** fatalities, representing 50.1% of the total fatalities.

Between the North Central and the North East, however, incidents of insecurity varied in their lethality. While the North Central experienced more incidents (**103** incidents, **305** fatalities), the North East recorded more fatalities (**71** incidents, **378** fatalities).

The data also monitored incidents of abductions. The analysis shows that across the three months of the second quarter, **96** incidents occurred with **1,098** people documented as kidnapped.



HumAngle

TRACKER

Compiled by:
Research and Data Department

Team:

Abdussamad Ahmad Yusuf

Abdullahi Abubakar

Al'amin Umar

Isah Ismaila

www.humanglemedia.com

January

February

March

April

May