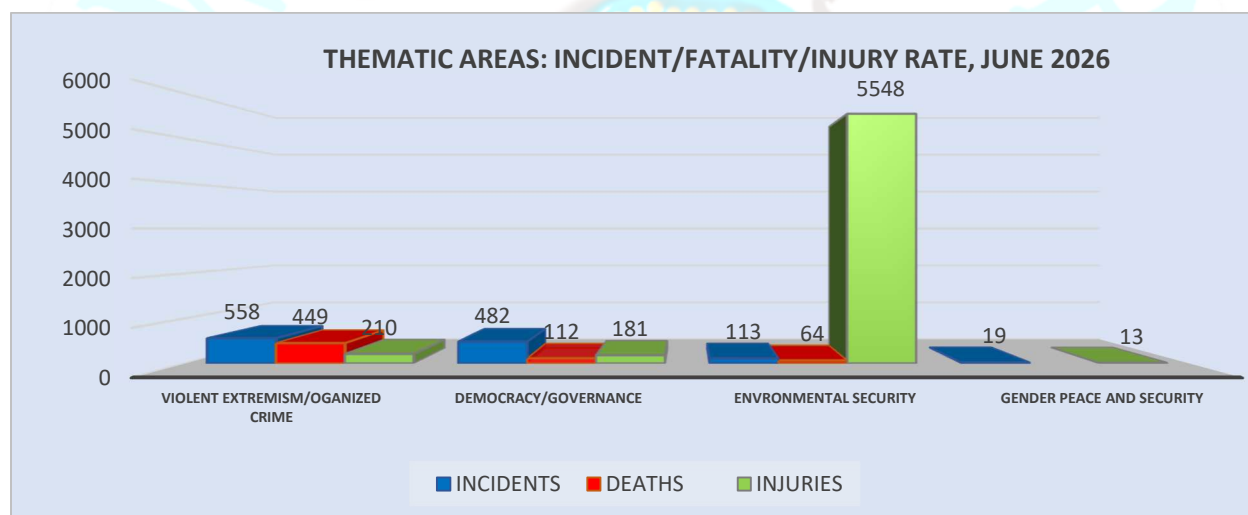


1. INTRODUCTION

In June 2026, 1,171 incidents were recorded in the *Monthly Conflict Census* from the WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS).¹ The reporting period documented a total of 625 deaths, with 147 attributed to non-state armed actors. Additionally, there were 5,952 injuries and infected cases resulting from criminal attacks, road accidents, and disease-related incidents recorded in June 2026.

As shown in the thematic graph below, Violent Extremism and Organized Crime recorded a total of 449 fatalities, representing the highest number among the total deaths (625) documented during the reporting period, while the Democracy and Governance theme accounted for 112 deaths. Additionally, the Environmental Security theme recorded 64 deaths, and the Gender, Peace and Security thematic area reported no deaths during the reporting period. (See annex for the monthly census).



Source: WANEP-NEWS².

The *Monthly Bulletin* provides an analysis of the security challenges identified from monitoring trends of incidents through the WANEP NEWS and the mass media. It also offers recommendations for stakeholders' interventions and mitigation.

2. ORGANISED CRIME AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

The North-Eastern region of Nigeria continued to experience persistent attacks by Boko Haram and the Islamic State of West Africa Province (ISWAP) during the reporting period, resulting in fatalities, injuries, and abductions, while disrupting livelihoods, restricting movement and impeding humanitarian access. Despite these security challenges, the Federal Government and humanitarian partners sustained efforts to promote durable solutions for over 3.7 million

¹ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

² Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

The WANEP NEWS recorded 12 incidents of terrorist attacks (including 2 incidents of abduction) in Nganzai, Biu, Gwoza, Damboa, Askira/Uba, and Mobbar LGAs of Borno State; and Geidam LGA of Yobe State. These incidents resulted in 22 casualties, comprising 13 fatalities and 9 injuries, while 100 victims (21 males, 28 females, and 51 minors) were abducted during the reporting period. Of the 13 fatalities, 3 were males, 2 minors, and 8 security personnel; and of the 9 injured victims, 3 were males and 6 security personnel.



³https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/nga?_gl=1*1x8e2l0*_gl_au*MjgxMTc2NjJzLjE3ODAzODYxMDU.*_rup_ga*Mzg4Mzk0MMDMjLjE3ODAzODYxMDU.*_rup_ga_EVDQJTJ4LMY?*czE3ODAzODYxMDUkbzEkZzEkdDE3ODAzODYxMTIkaUJzJGwwJGgw*_*fplc*MG5MbDglMjK6MVBjZ054enlPJTJCZzgWwWlKJTJCc2FGUzgzga2xU5UyRjFRRExd2tMRUIMcWJrSEJORlIMazA4aklWaW8zM3FHtKs2WG43SUhPQ1ZlU0FVZtdLbCUyQmFISOFHJTJCcFZWJTGcUFVStlVWIA2MFN5aDNkdQVnPSUyQyUyQjVBQ1ZxeiUyQkElMDQ1MDQ.*_ga*Mzg4Mzk0MMDMjLjE3ODAzODYxMDU.*_ga_L077VCFX7C?*czE3ODAzODYxMDUkbzEkZzEkdDE3ODAzODYxMTIkaUJzJGwwJGgwJGgwMjcxMjc5Nzcy

⁵ https://www.osgf.gov.ng/world-refugee-day-fg-reaffirms-commitment-to-protecting-refugees-and-displaced-persons/?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁷ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

surveillance along border areas to counter possible cross-border infiltration by extremist elements.

The WANEP-NEWS recorded 625 incidents of **Organized Crimes**, including banditry, human and drug trafficking, kidnapping, weapons trafficking, cult/gang violence clashes, community-herder violence, arson, vandalism, and armed violence by militia gangs, amongst others, in the month. Out of the 449 fatalities were recorded within the Organized crime and violent extremism thematic category in the period, out of which 147 were members of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG), 278 civilians, and 24 security personnel.⁸ Also, of the recorded fatalities in this category, 17 were females, and 13 were children.

Armed banditry recorded a fatality of 86 people and injury to 42 others in Kogi, FCT, Niger, Kwara States in the North-Central; Bauchi State in the North-East; Kaduna, Zamfara, Katsina, Sokoto, and Kebbi States in the North-West.⁹ Other criminal incidents perpetrated by bandits in the period include the abduction of 252 people (213 males, 18 females, and 24 minors), cattle rustling, and arms trafficking.¹⁰

Armed attacks by ethnic militia gangs/armed herders resulted in the fatality of 57 people, while **armed violence incidents, including robbery and armed attacks**, accounted for 5 and 46 deaths.¹¹ **Other armed violence incidents, including homicide, suicide, and cult violence**, led to the death of 34, 1, and 10 people, while **extrajudicial killing** and **mob violence** led to 6 and 5 deaths, respectively.¹² Below is the graphical representation of armed violence incidents and fatalities as documented by WANEP NEWS in June 2026.

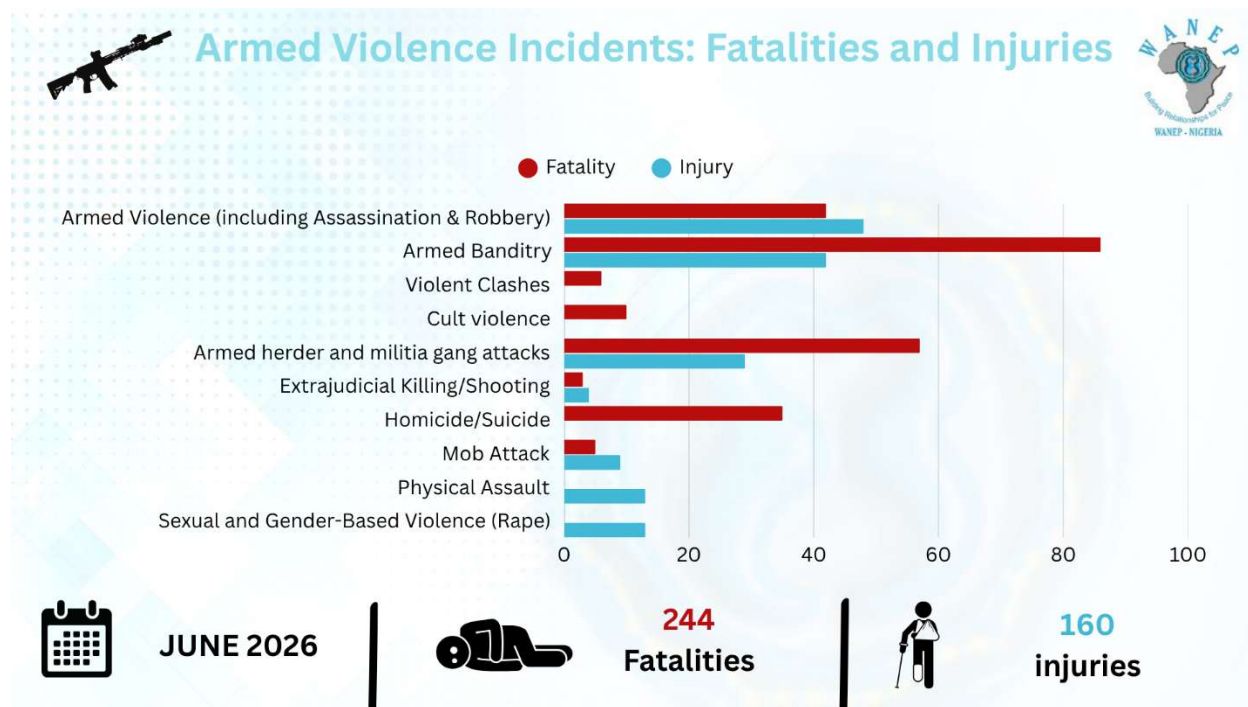
⁸ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

⁹ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

¹⁰ <https://dailypost.ng/2024/08/12/over-30-bandits-die-many-injured-as-rival-groups-clash-in-zamfara/>

¹¹ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

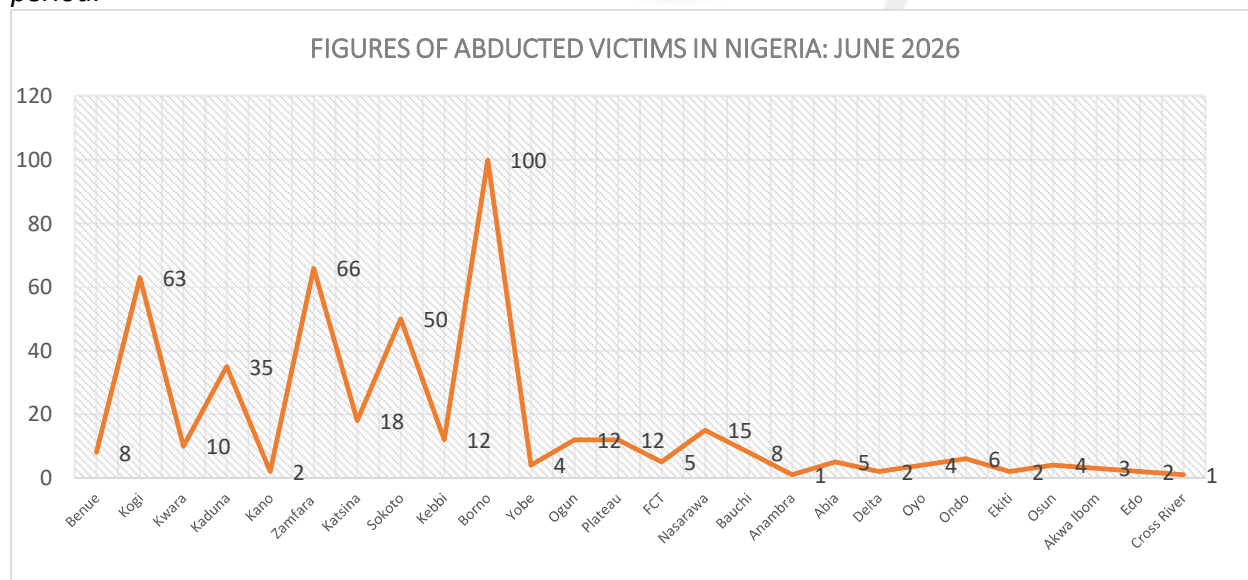
¹² Ibid.



Source: WANEP-NEWS¹³

Incidents of kidnapping in Nigeria continued during the period. According to WANEP NEWS, the June 2026 period recorded 86 reported kidnapping incidents across 26 States. These incidents resulted in the abduction of 458 individuals, including 299 men, 61 women, and 98 children.¹⁴

The graph below illustrates the statistics of kidnapped victims across the affected States in the period.



Source: WANEP-NEWS¹⁵

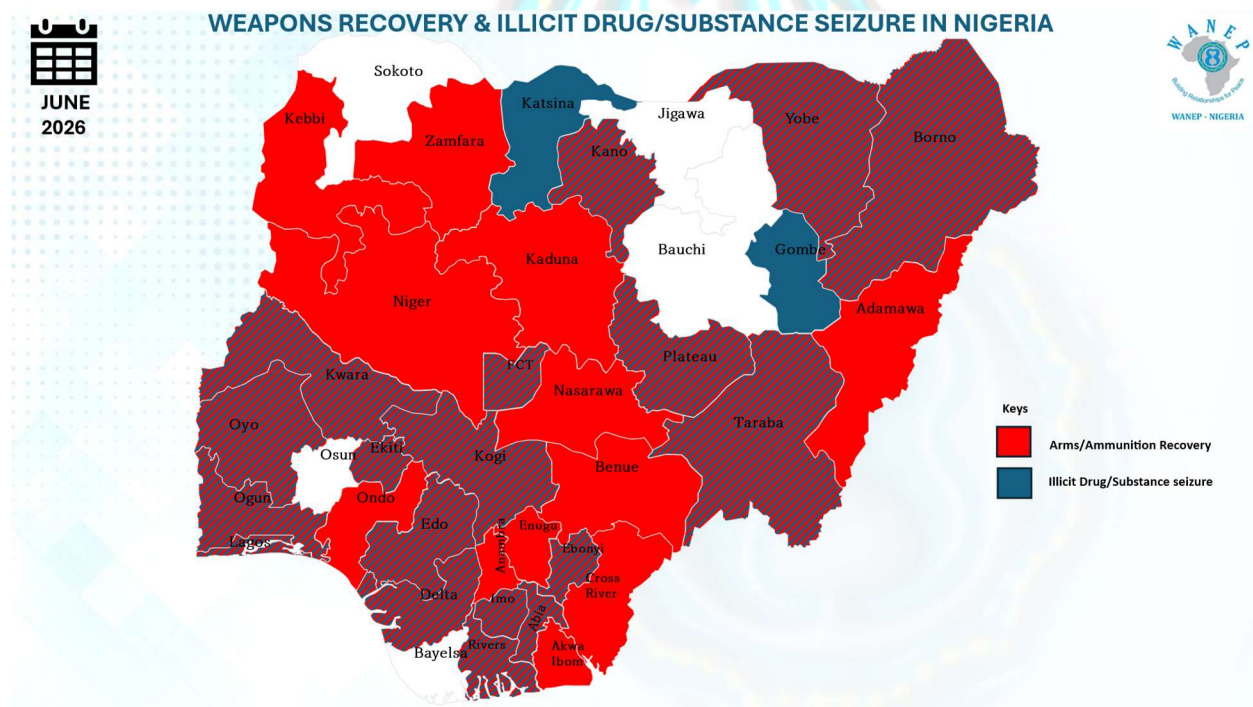
¹³ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

¹⁴ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

¹⁵ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

WANEP NEWS further recorded 342 cases of arrest stemming from diverse criminal and civil offenses, including kidnapping, human trafficking, arms/ammunition trafficking, violent demonstrations, physical assaults, thuggery, robbery, banditry, terrorism, vandalism and destruction of public infrastructures, fraud, cybercrime, murder, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), theft, cultism, illegal migration, rape, cattle rustling, trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), drug trafficking, sexual assault, gender and domestic violence, environmental law violation, extra-judicial activities, environmental disturbance, oil theft, illegal mining, and illegal possession of firearms.¹⁶ 2166 suspects were reportedly arrested, 86 being females, 5 minors, and 14 security personnel.

Security agencies, particularly the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), also intercepted several illicit drugs across 15 States, with 177 suspects arrested, including 33 females, for drug-related offences as recorded in the WANEP NEWS¹⁷. The operations resulted in the recovery and destruction of assorted illicit substances such as cannabis, skunk, methamphetamine, cocaine, codeine syrup, tramadol, exol-5, nitrous oxide, synthetic cannabis, and expired pharmaceutical pills.



Source: WANEP-NEWS¹⁸

3. DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

¹⁶ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

¹⁷ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

¹⁸ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

Between 1 and 30 June 2026, WANEP-NEWS recorded 26 public demonstrations, comprising 25 peaceful demonstrations and 1 violent demonstration, as well as 3 strike actions across the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abia, Delta, Ekiti, Enugu, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, and Zamfara States. The demonstrations were largely driven by insecurity and public safety concerns (15), governance, economic hardship, and accountability issues (5), labour and welfare concerns (3), gender inclusion and political representation (1), infrastructure and service delivery concerns (1), and justice and human rights concerns (1). Protest actions included marches, rallies, solidarity demonstrations, road blockades, sit-ins, and processions involving teachers, students, youths, residents, labour unions, civil society organisations, religious groups, women's organisations, contractors, and political activists.

Insecurity remained the principal driver of demonstrations during the reporting period. Across Ogun, Oyo, Lagos, Enugu, Kogi, Ondo, Ekiti, Kwara and the FCT, teachers, residents, religious organisations, civil society groups and community stakeholders staged solidarity protests demanding the rescue of abducted pupils, teachers and a school principal kidnapped in Oriire LGA of Oyo State, while also calling for improved school security and stronger government action against kidnappings and attacks on educational institutions. Separately, members of the Hausa community in Oyo State demonstrated against alleged ethnic profiling following recent kidnapping incidents.

Governance, socio-economic and justice-related grievances also featured prominently. Democracy Day demonstrations in Lagos, Delta, Ondo and the FCT focused on economic hardship, insecurity and governance concerns. In the FCT, separate demonstrations were held by National Assembly staff over welfare-related grievances, indigenous contractors over unpaid contract debts, women's organisations advocating the Reserved Seats for Women Bill, and supporters of Omoyele Sowore demanding his release. Elsewhere, women in Abia State protested the alleged defilement of a minor, residents in Delta State demonstrated over the deplorable condition of the Orhuwhorun–Owhrode Road, while students at Osun State University protested the alleged assault of students by military personnel. The only violent demonstration during the reporting period occurred in Zurmi LGA of Zamfara State, where residents protesting persistent insecurity blocked a major road, resulting in clashes with security personnel.

WANEP-NEWS also recorded 3 strike actions during the reporting period. In Oyo State, public primary and secondary school teachers commenced an indefinite strike over the continued abduction of teachers, pupils and a school principal in Oriire LGA. In Enugu State, members of the Colleges of Education Academic Staff Union (COEASU) at the Federal College of Education, Eha-Amufu, embarked on a two-week warning strike over unresolved welfare and administrative grievances. In addition, House Officers across federal health institutions commenced a nationwide strike over unpaid salary arrears, while resident doctors at the Federal Medical Centre, Owo, Ondo State, also protested workplace safety concerns following the alleged assault of a medical doctor. Collectively, these actions disrupted educational and healthcare services and underscored persistent concerns over insecurity, staff welfare and public service delivery.

Furthermore, WANEP NEWS recorded widespread safety-related incidents across Nigeria during the reporting period, reflecting persistent risks to public safety, infrastructure and livelihoods.

These included numerous fire outbreaks across the FCT and Oyo, Osun, Kwara, Edo, Kaduna, Kano, Abia, Lagos, Enugu and Jigawa States, resulting in 5 fatalities and extensive destruction of residential buildings, commercial facilities, government infrastructure, petrol stations, markets, shops and vehicles. The reporting period also recorded a gas explosion at a Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) retail outlet in Jigawa State, where multiple gas cylinder explosions destroyed three shops, two vehicles and one motorcycle. Several of the fire incidents were linked to electrical faults, power surges, generator malfunctions, tanker and gas explosions, solar panel failures and human negligence, although the causes of some outbreaks remained undetermined.

Road mishaps remained the most prevalent safety concern nationwide, occurring across Adamawa, Ebonyi, Benue, Gombe, Ogun, Abia, Lagos, Anambra, Nasarawa, Kogi, Oyo, Ondo, Enugu, Osun, Kaduna, Niger, Katsina and Kebbi States. The incidents involved commercial buses, trucks, tankers, tricycles, motorcycles, military vehicles and private vehicles, resulting in 79 deaths and no fewer than 123 injuries. The leading causes included excessive speed, brake failure, tyre bursts, wrongful overtaking, loss of vehicle control, mechanical defects and dangerous driving practices. Several crashes also involved military personnel, political campaign processions and commercial transport operators, highlighting continued concerns over road safety compliance, vehicle maintenance and adherence to traffic regulations.

Other safety-related incidents further underscored the country's emergency management challenges. These included a train derailment in Delta State that reportedly killed 5 persons and injured several passengers; 3 boat mishaps in Benue, Taraba and Rivers States that resulted in 14 deaths and 1 missing person; 4 building collapse incidents in Lagos, Edo and Rivers States that caused 12 fatalities and 38 injuries; and an electrocution incident in Bayelsa State that claimed 1 life. Collectively, these incidents highlight persistent gaps in transportation safety, construction standards, regulatory compliance, electrical safety and disaster risk management, underscoring the need to strengthen preventive measures, infrastructure maintenance and enforcement of safety regulations.

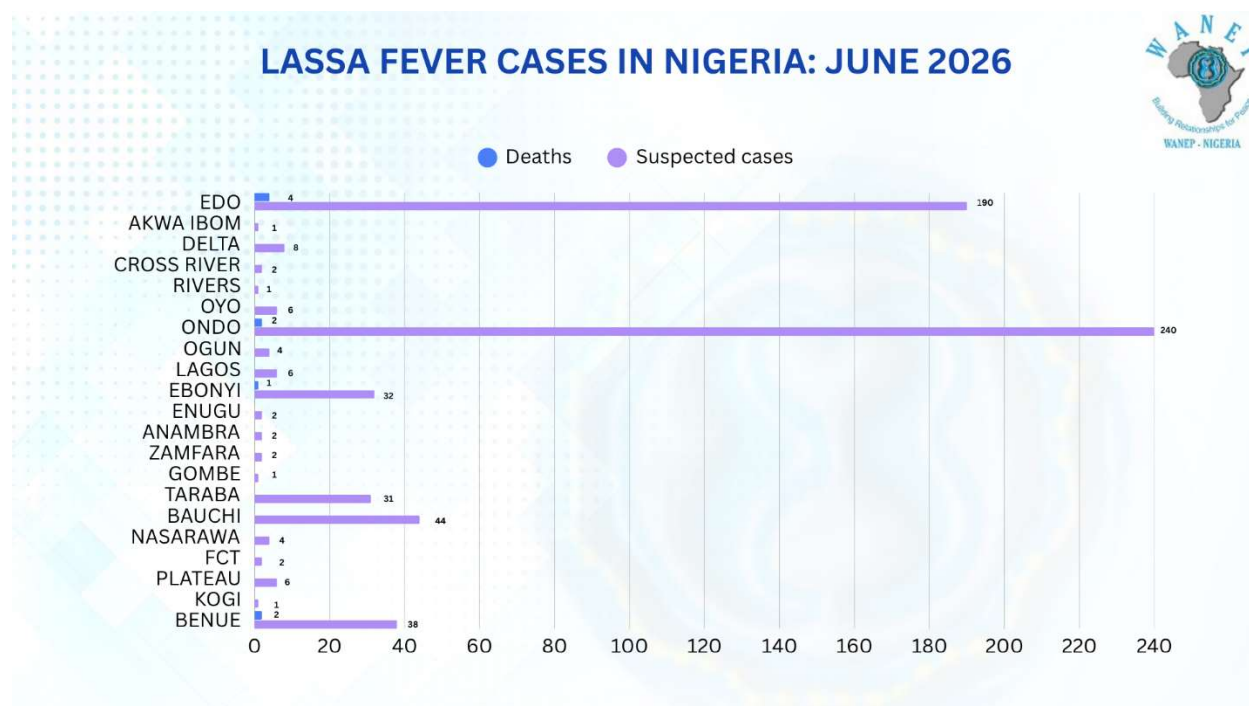
4. ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY:

The WANEP-NEWS recorded a range of environmental security incidents across Nigeria during the reporting period, reflecting the increasing impact of extreme weather events on communities, infrastructure and essential services. Heavy rainfall, flooding and windstorms affected Kebbi, Enugu, Delta, Bauchi, Lagos, Oyo and Jigawa States, resulting in 6 fatalities, 2 injuries, destruction of residential buildings, schools, health facilities, electricity infrastructure and roads, as well as the collapse of a bridge and widespread disruption to transportation, commercial activities and electricity supply. Flooding in Lagos State notably inundated major roads and affected critical power transmission infrastructure, leading to power outages in several areas.

Disease outbreaks also remained a major public health concern during the reporting period. Lassa fever recorded 642 suspected cases, 79 confirmed cases and 11 deaths across multiple states, with Ondo, Edo, Bauchi and Benue among the most affected. Cholera outbreaks persisted in Borno and Plateau¹⁹ States, where 42 deaths, and 4,903 suspected cases were reported for June

¹⁹ <https://punchng.com/cholera-outbreak-kills-five-in-plateau/>

2026²⁰, highlighting the continued burden of waterborne diseases. In addition, 1 suspected case of dengue fever was reported in Edo State.



Source: WANEP-NEWS²¹

5. GENDER, PEACE AND SECURITY:

The WANEP NEWS recorded 12 incidents of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), especially rape and sexual assault of female adults and minors in the Plateau, Kwara, Bauchi, Yobe, Adamawa, Kebbi, Anambra, Ebonyi, Ogun, Ondo and Delta States, in the month.²² Out of the 12 recorded incidents, there were no fatalities. However, 13 injuries, including 2 adult females and 11 female minors. Also, no fewer than 65 victims of human trafficking, including 17 males, 9 females and 39 minors were rescued in Edo, Lagos, Akwa Ibom, Anambra and Niger States in the month, while 20 suspected human traffickers, including 4 females, were arrested during the period.²³

Implications for Peace and Security in Nigeria

The continued activities of terrorist groups, armed bandits, kidnappers, armed herders and other organised criminal networks remain a major threat to national security, civilian protection and socio-economic stability across Nigeria. The increasing incidents of terrorist attacks, kidnappings, communal violence and armed attacks recorded during the reporting period demonstrate the sustained operational capability of non-state armed actors despite ongoing security operations.

²⁰ <https://dailytrust.com/cholera-death-toll-rises-to-74-in-borno-as-cases-hit-7850/>

²¹ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

²² Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

²³ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS): www.wanep.org/news/

Of particular concern is the increasing impact of insecurity on the education sector, as armed groups continue to target schoolchildren, teachers and educational institutions for abduction and intimidation. Such attacks not only endanger lives but also disrupt academic activities, force school closures, discourage enrolment and attendance, and heighten the risk of school dropouts, particularly in vulnerable communities. Beyond the education sector, persistent insecurity continues to undermine agricultural production and commercial activities, trigger population displacement, weaken public confidence in state security institutions and exacerbate humanitarian challenges in conflict-affected areas.

The demonstrations and strike actions recorded during the reporting period also underscore growing public concerns over insecurity, governance, economic hardship, workers' welfare and the delivery of essential public services. While most demonstrations remained peaceful, the widespread protests over kidnappings, infrastructure deficits, unpaid entitlements and political accountability reflect increasing citizen expectations for responsive governance and improved service delivery. The disruption of educational and healthcare services resulting from industrial actions further compounds existing socio-economic challenges, with potential implications for human security, public confidence in government institutions and social cohesion if grievances remain unresolved. Sustained dialogue, timely policy responses and inclusive stakeholder engagement will be essential to addressing these concerns and preventing further escalation of tensions.

The prevalence of road traffic crashes, fire outbreaks, gas explosions, building collapses, flooding, windstorms and disease outbreaks recorded during the month highlight persistent vulnerabilities in Nigeria's public safety, disaster preparedness and public health systems. The destruction of lives, property and critical infrastructure, including disruptions to transportation networks and electricity supply, demonstrates the increasing interaction between environmental risks and human security. Furthermore, the continued incidence of Lassa fever, cholera, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and human trafficking underscores the multidimensional nature of Nigeria's security challenges, particularly for women, children and other vulnerable populations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the human security threats and the analysis highlighted, the following recommendations are proposed for response and mitigation by stakeholders:

- The Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA), Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN), Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Department of State Services (DSS), and Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) should strengthen intelligence-led operations, surveillance and rapid response in high-risk communities to disrupt terrorist and criminal networks. Priority should be given to protecting schools and other vulnerable public institutions through enhanced patrols, intelligence sharing and community engagement.
- The Federal Ministry of Education (FME), Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC), State Ministries of Education, Nigeria Police Force (NPF), and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) should strengthen the Safe Schools Initiative through regular

security risk assessments, school protection measures, emergency preparedness plans and psychosocial support for affected learners and education personnel.

- The Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Department of State Services (DSS), Federal Ministry of Justice (FMOJ), Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), and National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) should enhance inter-agency coordination to ensure the timely investigation and prosecution of terrorism, kidnapping, illegal mining, drug trafficking, cultism, human trafficking and other organised crimes.
- The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), Federal Fire Service (FFS), Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (NCDC), and State Governments should strengthen disaster preparedness, emergency response and public awareness on road safety, fire prevention, flooding and disease outbreaks through improved early warning systems and rapid response mechanisms.
- The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (FMWA), National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), Nigeria Police Force (NPF) Gender Units, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), and State Ministries of Women Affairs should strengthen prevention and response mechanisms for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and human trafficking by expanding survivor support services, improving referral pathways and ensuring the timely prosecution of offenders.
- The Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (FMLE), Federal Ministry of Education (FME), Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), State Governments and relevant labour unions should institutionalise regular dialogue to address labour grievances, improve workers' welfare and minimise disruptions to education and healthcare services.

CONCLUSION:

The security situation in Nigeria during June 2026 was characterised by persistent organised crime, violent extremism, governance-related tensions, environmental hazards and public health challenges, all of which continued to threaten civilian safety, livelihoods and national stability. While ongoing security operations recorded notable successes, addressing these multidimensional challenges will require sustained collaboration among government institutions, security agencies, civil society organisations, development partners and local communities, alongside strengthened early warning and early response mechanisms, to enhance resilience and promote sustainable peace and security across the country.

CENSUS OF INCIDENTS FOR JUNE 2026

THEMATIC AREA	No of Attacks	VICTIMS	
		DEATHS	INJURIES
VIOLENT EXTREMISM: Boko Haram/ISWAP attacks	10	13	9

ORGANISED CRIME:			
Armed robbery/theft	72	5	22
Armed Violence	37	37	26
Armed Banditry	39	86	42
Mob Attack	11	5	9
Arson	13	-	1
Armed Herders	19	48	21
Armed militia	9	9	8
Cult/Gang Clash)	5	10	-
Cybercrime/Fraud	7	-	-
Illicit Drug Trafficking	46	-	-
Security Clearance Operations - Shoot-out between security operatives and criminal gangs.	104	147	9
Abduction (evident across 26 States & the FCT)	86	-	-
Extrajudicial Attacks/Shooting	6	3	4
Physical/Armed Assault	20	-	15
Vandalism	10	-	-
Communal Clash	8	11	19
Violent Clash	3	6	-
Homicide	35	34	-
Bomb/IED/Landmine Explosions	9	18	14
Agro-pastoralist clash	3	16	11
Suicide	1	1	-
<u>DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE:</u>			
Demonstration (peaceful)	25	-	-
Demonstration (violent)	1	-	3
Strike	3	-	-
Building Collapse	4	12	38
Bridge Collapse	1	-	-
Arrest/Detention	396	-	-
Threats/Intimidation	2	-	-
Illegal Migration	6	-	-
Road Traffic Accident	30	79	123
Water Transport Accident	3	14	-
Railway Accident	1	5	5
Electrocution	1	1	-
Gas Explosion	1	-	-
Political Violence	2	1	9
Electoral Violence	4	-	3
Curfew	1	-	-
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY:</u>			
Illegal Mining/Oil theft	14	-	-

<u>Pandemic/Epidemics:</u>			<u>Confirmed/Infected Cases</u>
a. Lassa Fever	56	11	642
b. Cholera	2	42	4903
c. Dengue Fever	1	-	1
Fire Outbreak	44	5	-
Rainstorm/Flood	8	3	-
Windstorm	2	3	2
<u>GENDER, PEACE AND SECURITY:</u>			
SGBV: Sexual Assault/Rape	12	-	13
Human Trafficking	7	-	-
Total	1,171	625	5,952

