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SECURITY & RISK INTELLIGENCE

NIGERIA · WEEKLY SITREP

Nigeria Weekly Report

Week of 25 September – 1 October 2026

ISWAP internal strain and expanding reach across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa; killings inside Plateau's curfew zone; mass abductions across the North West and Niger State.

COVERAGE 25 Sep 00:00 – 1 Oct 23:59 ISSUED 2 October 2026

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154	116	189+	Plateau
INCIDENTS	FATALITIES	ABDUCTED	MOST AFFECTED
32 states + FCT	23 fighters	3rd-highest since Jul	21 incidents, 22 †

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BOTTOM LINE

154 operational incidents and 116 fatalities across 32 states and the FCT. The second-highest incident count of the past eight weeks and about 20% above the seven-week average (128). ISWAP's internal rift in Kukawa did not reduce operational reach: the group ran coordinated attacks in Adamawa, destroyed a school and clinic in Yobe, and mounted four road and public-space attacks in Borno on Independence Day. 29 September was the busiest day (30 incidents) and 30 September the deadliest (31 fatalities).

Three incidents directly hit humanitarian operations: RUTF looted at an INGO distribution site in Konduga (Borno); gunfire on an NGO vehicle at a bandit checkpoint on the Marafa–Maru road (Zamfara); and ISWAP's destruction of the Dokshi health facility with abduction of its head (Yobe).

01 KEY JUDGEMENTS

1

ISWAP's internal rift is real but has not reduced its operational reach

The Kukawa clash followed the execution of a Buduma shura member on the orders of the ISWAP Wali on 15 September, and came in the same week as simultaneous attacks in Adamawa, school and clinic attacks in Yobe and four road and public-space attacks in Borno on 1 October.

CONFIDENCE: HIGH

2

The Gombi to Hong axis in Adamawa is an established ISWAP operating area, not a new one

SARI recorded eight insurgency-related incidents in Gombi and Hong LGAs between 23 July and 7 September, including attacks that killed seven people in Hong on 18 August and 11 in Zaranga on 7 September; the 30 September attacks were the first coordinated two-town assault.

CONFIDENCE: HIGH

3

Humanitarian supply chains in Borno face threats from insurgents, criminals and local security actors alike

The Konduga RUTF looting is the third incident since July involving theft or seizure of NGO supplies in Borno, after ISWAP's hijacking of four NGO trucks at Nganzai and the theft of NGO non-food items by a CJTF member in Ngala.

CONFIDENCE: HIGH

4

Abductions are following the harvest

At least 189 people were taken this week, led by mass raids in Gusau, Mariga, Bungudu and Bakori; Mariga LGA has now recorded three mass or high-profile abductions in three weeks.

CONFIDENCE: HIGH

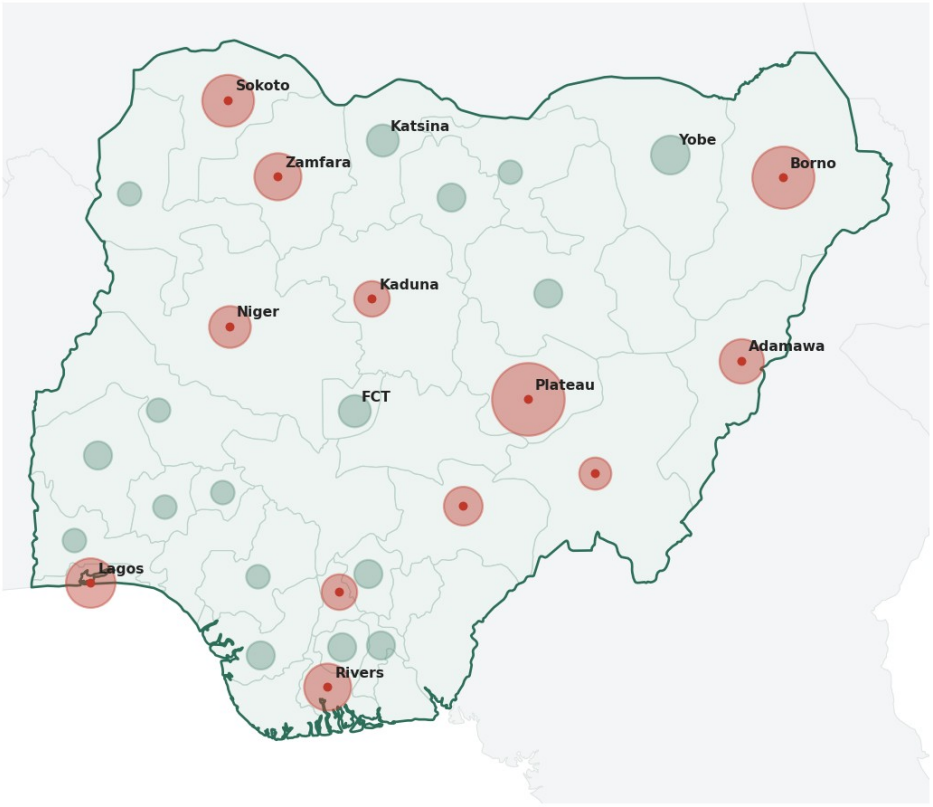
5

Political mobilisation is rising faster than political violence

Protests have run at 11 to 13 a week for three weeks, more than double the July and August rate, and political incidents reached 10 this week.

CONFIDENCE: MEDIUM

FIGURE 1 · INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION, NIGERIA, 25 SEP – 1 OCT 2026



154 operational incidents, 116 fatalities. Bubble size = incidents; red marker = at least one fatality.

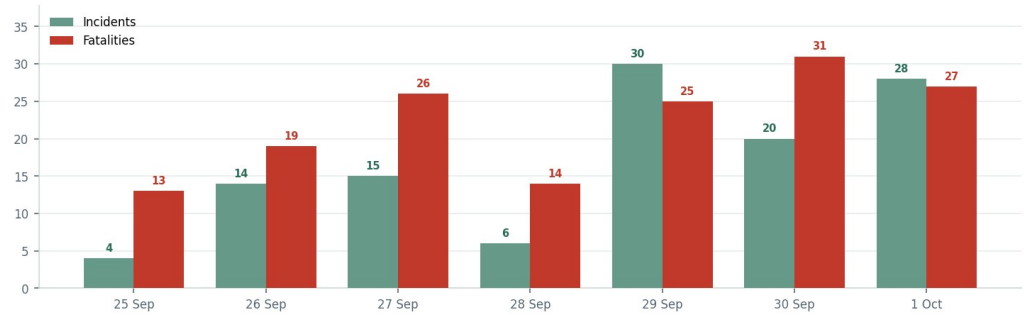
02 DATA ANALYSIS

154 operational incidents and 116 fatalities were recorded across 32 states and the FCT from 25 September to 1 October 2026. The incident count is the second-highest of the past eight weeks, after the week beginning 21 August, and about 20% above the average of the previous seven weeks (128 per week), while the fatality count is below that period's weekly average (152). The week therefore combined a high volume of activity with fewer mass-casualty events than August and early September, when single raids in Sokoto, Niger and Rivers drove weekly tolls above 170. The fatality figure includes 23 armed group fighters killed by security forces, 21 of them in the repelled ISWAP attacks in Adamawa, and 21 deaths from hazards; deaths among civilians, security forces and vigilantes from violence total about 72.

Geographically, the North East recorded the highest toll (54 deaths across 33 incidents), driven by ISWAP activity across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, followed by the North Central zone (39 incidents, 32 deaths), where Plateau again led every state with 21 incidents and 22 deaths. The North West recorded 30 incidents and 16 deaths, a low toll that masks the zone's dominant role in abductions. The southern zones together recorded 52 incidents but only 14 deaths, mostly from crime, cult violence, road crashes and flooding. Adamawa (7 incidents against a weekly average of 2) and Yobe (5 against fewer than 2) recorded their highest activity of the eight-week period, while Katsina fell to 3 incidents from an average of 10, continuing a decline since late August.

At least 189 people were abducted during the week, the third-highest weekly total since July, and nearly 90 captives were rescued or released. Arrests and security force operations made up 55 of the 154 incidents, reflecting sustained operational tempo by the Army, police and joint task forces.

FIGURE 2 · DAILY INCIDENT VOLUME AND FATALITIES, 25 SEP – 1 OCT 2026



29 September was the busiest day (30 incidents); 30 September the deadliest (31 fatalities), driven by the coordinated ISWAP attacks in Adamawa.

FIGURE 3 · INCIDENTS BY STATE (TOP 12) — FATALITIES IN PARENTHESES

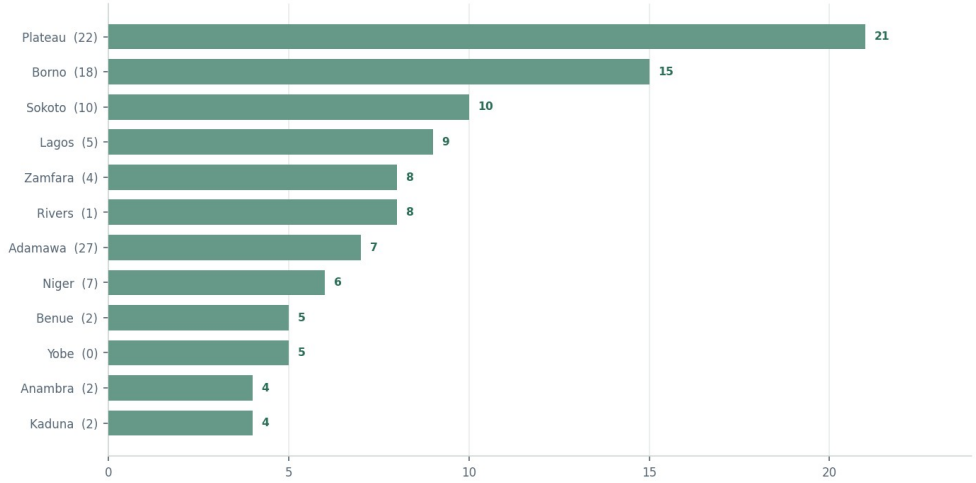


FIGURE 4 · INCIDENT TYPES THIS WEEK

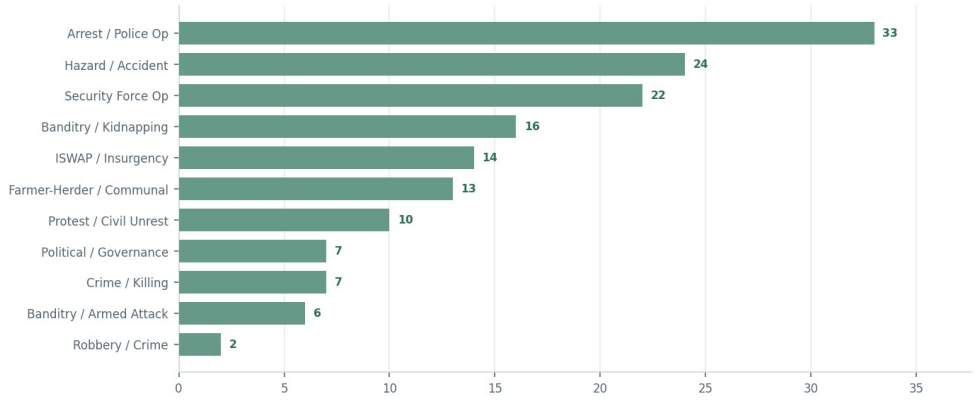
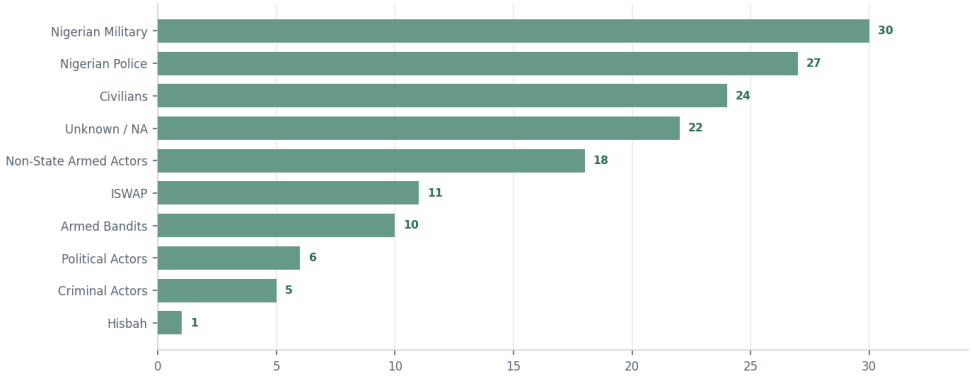


FIGURE 5 · PEOPLE ABDUCTED PER WEEK SINCE JULY



Minimum counts from incident reports, excluding victims freed in the same incident.

FIGURE 6 · INITIATING ACTOR PROFILE THIS WEEK



03 WEEKLY OVERVIEW

25 Sep. 25 September opened with two developments that shaped the rest of the week. In Kwatan Dila, Kukawa LGA, Borno, ISWAP fighters clashed among themselves after the regional leader, Ba Shuwa, detained fighters suspected of planning to surrender; the clash reportedly killed commanders and prompted further defections. On the Marafa to Maru road, Zamfara, bandits at a checkpoint opened fire on an NGO vehicle that refused to stop, injuring the driver.

26 Sep. 26 September brought the first mass-casualty attack of the week in Plateau, where suspected Fulani militia killed six Berom residents in Mushere, Bokkos LGA, prompting protests by Berom youth in Bokkos. Three communal clashes were recorded in Adamawa (Lamurde, Demsa and Lafiya) over land, farmer-herder disputes and intra-community violence.

27 Sep. 27 September was the week's heaviest day for abductions. Armed bandits seized at least 50 people and burned houses and vehicles in Yar Gada, Gusau LGA, Zamfara; abducted 15 in Unguwar Sarki, Bungudu LGA; and took 47 farm workers from a groundnut field in Tungan Rimi, Mariga LGA, Niger State.

28–29 Sep. 28 and 29 September combined continuing violence with hazards and political arrests. Gunmen killed three women at an artisanal mining site in Rakum, Barkin Ladi LGA, and troops shot dead an elderly man at Rungan Jallo whom Fulani community leaders said was mistaken for an armed actor. CJTF members and youths looted RUTF from an INGO distribution site in Konduga, Borno, as staff were about to close for the day. Police in Maiduguri arrested and remanded five men for wearing “Tinubu Must Go” T-shirts.

30 Sep. 30 September was the deadliest day of the week. ISWAP launched coordinated attacks on Boima, Gombi LGA, and Garaha, Hong LGA, in northern Adamawa; troops supported by close air support repelled both attacks, killing 21 fighters at the cost of three soldiers. In Yobe, ISWAP fighters clashed with police in Bularafa, Gulani LGA, before entering the town and setting fire to a government secondary school and abducting its principal; in a related incident, fighters raided the Dokshi health facility, looted supplies, set the building ablaze and abducted its head. Large “Tinubu Must Go” protests took place in Maiduguri and Kano.

1 Oct. 1 October, Independence Day, closed the week with a concentration of ISWAP activity in Borno: fighters reportedly shot dead 18 loggers near Momo, Marte LGA; ambushed a CJTF-escorted civilian convoy with an IED and burned five trucks near Jigalta; set up a checkpoint on the Gujba to Biu road and abducted four passengers; and bandits raided Chikun and Igabi LGAs on the edge of Kaduna city, killing one person and abducting 19 including two children.

04 GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Borno: ISWAP road predation, internal rift and a threat to aid supplies

Borno recorded 15 incidents and 18 fatalities this week, above its eight-week average of about 12 incidents a week. Insurgents were implicated in 10 of the 15, eight of them attributed to ISWAP. The week opened with the Kukawa clash and closed with coordinated road and public-space attacks on 1 October: 18 loggers reportedly killed near Momo, an IED ambush with five burned trucks near Jigalta, a Gujba–Biu checkpoint abduction, and the Konduga RUTF looting on 29 September.

The week also showed ISWAP extending road predation south. On 1 October fighters set up a checkpoint on the Gujba to Biu road near Dusin Kura and abducted four passengers, and IEDs were cleared near Konduga and Marte. Air strikes continued to constrain movement in Kukawa and Abadam, including strikes that killed at least 18 ISWAP fighters on 11 September.

Operational implications. Treat the Gajiram to Monguno, Gujba to Biu and Maiduguri to Damboa roads as active threat corridors for IED ambush, checkpoint abduction and vehicle burning, including for escorted movement. Secure distribution sites before, during and after delivery; coordinate with CJTF leadership and local authorities; strengthen end-to-end RUTF tracking.

Yobe: ISWAP strikes education and health in Gulani

Yobe recorded five incidents this week, its highest weekly count in eight weeks (average is fewer than two). On 30 September ISWAP fighters clashed with police in Bularafa, Gulani LGA, forcing them to withdraw, then entered the town and set a government secondary school on fire, abducting the principal; a related raid at the Dokshi health facility looted medical supplies, set the building ablaze and abducted its head.

Operational implications. Education and health programmes in Gulani, Gujba and neighbouring LGAs should treat schools and clinics as deliberate targets, adopt low-profile modalities, and prepare contingency plans for the abduction of prominent staff.

Adamawa: an escalating ISWAP campaign on the Gombi to Hong axis

Adamawa recorded seven incidents and 27 fatalities, more than three times its weekly average of two incidents and the highest toll in the state in eight weeks. On 30 September ISWAP fighters launched coordinated attacks on Boima (Gombi LGA) and Garaha (Hong LGA); troops with close air support repelled both, killing 21 fighters at the

cost of three soldiers. Adamawa also recorded three communal clashes on 26 September: Chobo and Bachama youths in Lamurde (two killed); farmers and herders in Kodomun, Demsa LGA; and intra-community violence in Lafiya.

> **Operational implications.** Suspend non-essential road movement on the Gombi to Hong axis and around Garkida, Boima and Garaha until clearance is confirmed. Monitor Michika, Mubi and Madagali for spill-over.

Plateau: the reprisal cycle shifts to Barkin Ladi and Bokkos

Plateau recorded 21 incidents and 22 fatalities, the highest incident count of any state for the third consecutive week and nearly double its weekly average of 11. Over the past eight weeks the state has recorded 175 deaths — more than any other state. The 1 October killings of two young herders in Riyom and Jos East follow the Berom killings in Mushere on 26 September and the vigilante killings in Kassa a day earlier. The 29 September killing of an elderly man by troops at Rungan Jallo, whom Fulani community leaders said was mistaken for an armed actor, follows the NSCDC shooting at Chorbe market on 24 September.

> **Operational implications.** Continue to treat Barkin Ladi, Bokkos, Mangu and Riyom as an active reprisal zone where killings occur in daylight as well as during curfew hours. Avoid the Jos to Barkin Ladi to Mangu road, plan for protest blockades, and monitor Riyom and Jos East for further reprisals.

Zamfara and Sokoto: mass abductions and highway checkpoints

Zamfara recorded eight incidents and four deaths and Sokoto 10 incidents and 10 deaths. Both states have been the core of the abduction economy this quarter: SARI recorded at least 329 people abducted in Sokoto and 259 in Zamfara since July. The deadliest pattern this week was highway checkpoints: 25 September bandits fired on an NGO vehicle on the Marafa–Maru road, Maradun LGA, injuring the driver; passengers were killed on the Isa to Shinkafi and Shagari roads; and the Tungan Rimi mass abduction on 27 September took 47 farm workers from a groundnut field.

> **Operational implications.** Avoid the Marafa–Maru, Isa–Shinkafi, Shagari and Tsafe–Funtua roads unless a current route assessment supports travel. Brief drivers on checkpoint procedures and the risk of attack when refusing to stop.

Katsina and Kaduna: a quieter Katsina, an exposed Kaduna periphery

Katsina recorded only three incidents and no deaths, against an average of 10 a week since early August and a peak of more than 20 in late August — a decline that coincides with local peace talks between bandit factions and community representatives in Faskari and Dandume. Kaduna recorded four incidents and two deaths, but two were mass abductions on the edge of the state capital on 1 October: gunmen killed one person and abducted 10 (including two children) from Chikun, and nine were abducted from Igabi.

Operational implications. Treat Katsina's decline as fragile and dependent on local deals that can collapse without warning. In Kaduna, review residential security for staff living in Chikun and Igabi LGAs on the city periphery, and monitor the Kaduna–Zaria corridor.

Niger State and the Kebbi border: the Borgu and Mariga abduction corridor

Niger State recorded six incidents and seven fatalities, well below its eight-week average of nearly 20 deaths a week, but abductions continued at scale. On 27 September bandits abducted 47 farm workers from Tungan Rimi, Mariga LGA, with reported ransom demands of N2 million per captive — the third major Mariga abduction in three weeks, after more than 100 people taken on 11 September and a traditional ruler and family seized on 18 September.

Operational implications. Treat Mariga and Borgu LGAs as high-risk for mass abduction throughout the harvest, particularly for farm workers, market traffic and the Mokwa to New Bussa and Kainji roads.

Benue, Kwara, Nasarawa, Taraba and the FCT: political killings and displacement

Benue recorded five incidents and two deaths. Suspected political thugs killed the NDC chairman of Fiidi ward in Makurdi on 30 September, and unknown gunmen killed a civilian near the NNPC depot outside Makurdi. In Taraba, intercommunal clashes in Karim Lamido LGA on 29 September destroyed 340 homes and displaced more than 1,000 people.

Operational implications. Monitor ward-level political activity in Makurdi and Ilorin for further attacks on opposition officials. Coordinate with partners on the displacement response in Karim Lamido and include it in next week's needs assessment.

Southern Nigeria: cult violence, political clashes, floods and a gruesome discovery in Abia

The southern zones recorded 52 incidents but only 14 deaths. Lagos recorded nine incidents, above its average of five, including a cult killing on Ojo Road, Ajeromi-Ifelodun, and two police officers killed in separate incidents. In the South East, police found 28 sets of human skeletal remains at an abandoned armed group camp between Umuaku-Isuochi and Nneato, Umu-Nneochi LGA, Abia, on 28 September; these are historic deaths rather than new activity. APC supporters attacked an NDC gathering in Port Harcourt and destroyed opposition materials in Owerri West. Flooding affected Makurdi, Osogbo, Port Harcourt and Ado-Ekiti.

Operational implications. Avoid cult hotspots in Ajegunle and Port Harcourt after dark and keep clear of party gatherings in Port Harcourt and Owerri. Include the Onitsha–Owerri road in journey management after the NYSC bus hijacking. Monitor flood advisories on supply routes.

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05 TREND ANALYSIS

The reporting period combined pressures that are beginning to reinforce one another: ISWAP's internal fragmentation did not reduce its operational reach; abduction continues to follow the harvest across the North West and Niger State; and political mobilisation is rising faster than political violence. Six trends shape the next 30 days.

Trend 01 · Distribution site security and the diversion of humanitarian supplies

On 29 September, CJTF members and a group of youths arrived at an INGO aid distribution site in Konduga town and looted RUTF as staff were about to close. The reported involvement of local security actors — CJTF — is the most concerning element. The incident is part of a pattern: on 15 July ISWAP fighters hijacked four NGO trucks at Nganzai; on 29 July NGO non-food items were stolen by a CJTF member in Ngala; and arrests were made in Katsina in September over RUTF diversion to local markets.

> **Operational implications.** Secure sites before, during and after distributions; coordinate with CJTF leadership and local authorities; communicate eligibility and entitlements clearly; strengthen end-to-end RUTF tracking and post-distribution monitoring.

Trend 02 · ISWAP internal clashes in Kukawa: fracture without operational decline

Tensions within ISWAP escalated this week into armed clashes involving its leadership and sectional commanders from the Buduma ethnic group. On 25 September fighters clashed in Kwatan Dila, Kukawa LGA; several commanders were killed and others wounded, prompting defections. The regional leader, Ba Shuwa, had reportedly detained fighters suspected of intending to surrender, and senior commander Yaku Buduma launched an armed attack to free his detained kinsmen.

SARI's data shows a build-up to this rupture: JAS–ISWAP clashes in Abadam on 29 July; the ISWAP Wali's 15 September execution order against a Buduma shura member in Marte LGA; and the 26 September interception by troops of four family members of JAS fighters escaping between-factions fighting near Konduga. Air Force strikes on 11 September killed at least 18 ISWAP fighters in Kukawa; the group attacked military bases in Abadam with drones on 18 August and in Kukawa on 2 September. SARI has recorded 15 surrender incidents in Borno in 2026, 12 of them since July.

The rift has not reduced ISWAP's operational output: incidents averaged about 13 a month from March to July, then rose to 40 in August and 39 in September. In the same week as the Kukawa clash, the group mounted simultaneous attacks in Adamawa, burned a school and a clinic in Yobe, and carried out four attacks in Borno on 1 October. A plausible reading is that leadership is pushing visible operations to reassert authority — meaning higher, not lower, short-term risk for civilians and humanitarian actors near ISWAP's areas of operation.

Operational implications. Monitor faction dynamics, displacement and reprisals against suspected collaborators. Update contingency plans for access restrictions and changes in territorial control in Kukawa, Abadam, Mobbar and Marte.

Trend 03 · ISWAP attacks on schools and health facilities in Gulani and beyond

The Bularafa school burning and principal abduction, and the Dokshi health facility burning and head abduction, are consistent with ISWAP's long-standing targeting of Western-style education and state-authority symbols. SARI's 2026 data shows the pattern across the North East: 40 students abducted in Askira/Uba (15 May); the Government Day Secondary School raid in the same LGA (29 June); 39 students taken in Lassa (30 June) with indefinite school closures; an attempted abduction in Monguno (19 July); and the Michika security tightening after planned-attack intelligence (29 July). Health facilities have been struck in the same way: all medical supplies looted from Ngamdu primary health care, Kaga LGA, on 27 April; and the March suicide bombings in the University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital area. Nationally, SARI has recorded 55 attacks affecting schools, students or teachers in 2026.

Operational implications. NGOs supporting education or health programming in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa should review risk assessments and staff safety arrangements, treat schools and clinics as deliberate targets, and prepare abduction contingency plans for prominent staff.

Trend 04 · The harvest-season abduction economy

At least 189 people were abducted this week, more than half in four mass raids: Yar Gada (50), Tungan Rimi (47), Unguwan Hudu (18, freed the same day) and Unguwar Sarki (15). On a consistent count excluding same-day releases, this was the third-highest week since July. Over the quarter abductions have been concentrated in Sokoto (at least 329 people), Zamfara (259), Niger (204) and Katsina (140).

Three shifts are visible. First, Niger State's Mariga LGA has become a focal point — three major abductions in three weeks. Second, abductions are reaching urban peripheries and highways outside the core banditry belt: 19 people taken in Chikun and Igabi on the edge of Kaduna city on 1 October; kidnappers hijacking two NYSC buses on the Onitsha–Owerri road in Imo. Third, the timing tracks the harvest — the Tungan Rimi victims were taken from a groundnut field, with reported ransom of N2 million per captive.

Operational implications. Conduct route assessments before travel; avoid known checkpoint corridors; brief drivers on checkpoint procedures; review residential security for staff on the Kaduna city periphery.

Trend 05 · Plateau: a self-sustaining reprisal cycle under curfew

Plateau has recorded 175 deaths in eight weeks, more than any other state, and this week's 22 deaths match its weekly average almost exactly — indicating that the curfew

and motorcycle ban imposed on 21 September have not changed the underlying level of violence. The geography has moved within the curfew zone, away from Mangu (which leads the eight-week toll but recorded no deaths this week) to Barkin Ladi (15 deaths) and Bokkos (6). The killings follow a recognisable reprisal logic. Security-force conduct is becoming an additional driver: the Rungan Jallo killing of an elderly Fulani man by troops followed the NSCDC shooting at Chorbe market on 24 September.

Trend 06 · Election run-up, protest and labour: the political temperature rises

Political incidents recorded by SARI rose from two or three a week in July to about seven a week since August, reaching 10 this week. Protests have increased more sharply, from an average of five a week in July and August to 13, 13 and 11 in the last three weeks. Large “Tinubu Must Go” protests took place in Maiduguri and Kano on 30 September. Suspected political thugs killed the NDC chairman of Fiidi ward in Makurdi and injured an NDC stakeholder in Ilorin; a party member was attacked in Enugu; APC supporters attacked an NDC gathering in Port Harcourt and destroyed opposition materials in Owerri West; police fired tear gas at an Obi-Kwankwaso Movement march in Abak on 1 October.

Lethal political violence remains rare — one killing this week — but the pattern of attacks on the new opposition platform alongside a heavy-handed response to anti-government expression is likely to intensify ahead of the 16 January 2027 elections. Public-sector unions began a three-day nationwide warning strike on 2 October after the President's Independence Day address offered no concession on petrol prices or wages.

06 HUMANITARIAN OUTLOOK AND FORECAST

Three incidents this week directly affected humanitarian operations, each reflecting a different threat: the Konduga RUTF looting (community and local security actors at the point of delivery); the Marafa–Maru gunfire (criminal armed groups on the road); and the Dokshi burning and principal abduction (insurgents targeting service delivery itself). Combined with the July Nganzai truck hijacking and the Ngala theft, the pattern points to pressure at every stage of the aid supply chain in Borno.

Wider needs are rising. The Kukawa dispute raises protection risks and the likelihood of access restrictions and displacement in northern Borno. The Gulani school and clinic attacks will interrupt education and health services in southern Yobe. The Gombi–Hong attacks may displace residents towards Mubi and Yola. Karim Lamido clashes destroyed 340 homes and displaced over 1,000. Flooding affected Makurdi, Osogbo, Port Harcourt and Ado-Ekiti, and cut the Darazo–Potiskum road — the main supply route into Yobe and Borno. In Plateau, the curfew and motorcycle ban restrict the movement of aid workers, traders and residents.

FORECAST — NEXT 30 DAYS

LIKELY Mass abductions in Zamfara, Sokoto, Niger (Mariga and Borgu) and the Kaduna periphery continue at a high level through the harvest, which runs into November.

LIKELY ISWAP continues to target soft civilian infrastructure — schools, clinics, roads — across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, particularly near the group's forest strongholds and on the Gombi–Hong axis.

LIKELY Killings in Plateau's curfew zone continue at around 20 a week; risk of reprisals against farming communities after the 1 October killings of two herders.

POSSIBLE Further distribution-related disruption in Borno unless modalities include stringent crowd control, transparent communication and working grievance redress.

POSSIBLE More internal ISWAP violence in Kukawa, Abadam and Mobbar with displacement and extortion of civilians under its influence.

WATCH Attacks on opposition officials and confrontations between police and protesters ahead of 16 January elections; the end of the public-service strike on 4 October and the resident doctors' deadline around 11 October are the next labour milestones.

07 RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

THREAT / CATEGORY	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	MITIGATION
ISWAP attacks on roads, schools and health facilities (Borno, Yobe, Adamawa)	HIGH	SEVERE	Avoid the Gajiram–Monguno, Gujba–Biu, Maiduguri–Damboa and Gombi–Hong roads where possible; review risk assessments for education and health programmes; adopt low-profile modalities and brief staff on evacuation and hibernation; prepare abduction contingency plans for prominent staff.
Diversion of humanitarian supplies and disorder at distributions	HIGH	MAJOR	Secure sites before, during and after distributions; coordinate with CJTF leadership and local authorities; communicate eligibility and entitlements clearly; strengthen end-to-end RUTF tracking and post-distribution monitoring; coordinate with the joint taskforce committee on RUTF.
Plateau ethnic militia violence and reprisal cycle	HIGH	SEVERE	Avoid the curfew LGAs and the Jos–Barkin Ladi–Mangu road; plan for protest blockades; monitor for reprisals in Riyom and Jos East after the 1 Oct killings.
Mass abduction and road predation (North West, Niger, Kaduna periphery)	HIGH	SEVERE	Conduct route assessments before travel; avoid known checkpoint corridors; brief drivers on checkpoint procedures; review residential security for staff on the Kaduna city periphery.
ISWAP internal conflict and protection risks (Kukawa, Abadam, Mobbar, Marte)	MEDIUM	MAJOR	Monitor faction dynamics, displacement and reprisals against suspected collaborators; update contingency plans for access restrictions and changes in territorial control.
Political violence, protest and labour action	MEDIUM	MODERATE	Avoid rallies, party offices and government premises; plan for delays at federal offices

			during strikes; monitor campaign events ahead of the 16 January elections.
Communal and farmer-herder clashes (Adamawa, Taraba)	MEDIUM	MAJOR	Maintain community liaison through the harvest; coordinate with partners on displacement response in Karim Lamido.
Hazards: flooding, mining accidents and structural collapse	MEDIUM	MODERATE	Monitor flood advisories and road status, particularly on supply routes into the North East; avoid river crossings and structures under construction or demolition.

08 STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Strengthen distribution site security

Review crowd control measures, coordinate with CJTF leadership and local authorities, and secure distribution sites before, during and after aid delivery. Communicate eligibility and entitlements transparently.

2. Enhance RUTF supply chain monitoring

Strengthen end-to-end tracking of RUTF, conduct regular post-distribution monitoring, vet local partners and vendors, and establish clear reporting channels for suspected diversion. Coordinate with the joint taskforce committee on RUTF.

3. Monitor ISWAP internal dynamics

Security focal points should closely monitor ISWAP's internal fragmentation in Kukawa, Abadam, Mobbar and Marte and its implications for civilian protection and humanitarian access. Contingency plans for access restrictions and spikes in displacement should be reviewed.

4. Review risk assessments for education and health programming

NGOs implementing education or health activities in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa should review risk assessments, consider low-profile implementation, ensure staff are trained on security protocols, and treat schools and clinics as deliberate targets.

5. Tighten journey management on threat corridors

Avoid or restrict movement on the Gajiram–Monguno, Gujba–Biu, Gombi–Hong, Marafa–Maru, Isa–Shinkafi and Tsafe–Funtua roads; require current route assessments and driver briefings on checkpoint procedure.

6. Plan for the harvest and the campaign season together

Anticipate continued mass abductions in Zamfara, Sokoto, Niger and the Kaduna periphery through November, and rising protest and political violence ahead of the January elections. Review residential security for staff on urban peripheries.

7. Maintain coordination and information sharing

Maintain close coordination with security focal points, local authorities and humanitarian partners to ensure timely information sharing and coordinated responses to emerging threats, including verification of early reports from northern Adamawa and the Kaduna periphery.

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WATCH INDICATORS — NEXT 7 DAYS

Secondary ISWAP attacks on the Gombi–Hong axis or on schools and clinics in Yobe · Any claim of responsibility or arrests after the Konduga RUTF looting · Further mass abductions in Mariga, Gusau and Bungudu · Reprisals in Riyom and Jos East after the 1 October herder killings · End of the public-service strike (4 Oct) and the resident doctors' deadline (~11 Oct) · Attribution and arrests after the NDC ward chairman killing in Makurdi

09 UPCOMING WEBINAR

SUBSCRIBERS WEBINAR · WEDNESDAY 7 OCTOBER 2026

Ransom, Rallies and Roadblocks: Nigeria's Q4

This week's report shows the pattern in miniature: 189+ people abducted, protests and attacks on opposition officials in several states, and ISWAP striking roads, schools and clinics across the North East. In one hour, we connect these threats and set out what they mean for your teams, programmes and business, followed by your questions.

When Wednesday 7 October 2026, 1:00–2:00 PM WAT (Lagos / Abuja) **Where** Microsoft Teams · Free · Open to anyone

AGENDA — 60 MINUTES

01	The quarter in numbers	10 min
02	Ransom: the abduction economy and harvest-season risk	12 min
03	Rallies: the election run-up, protests and political violence	12 min
04	Roadblocks: corridor and movement risk, strikes and floods	12 min
05	What to do now, then your questions	14 min

BUILT FOR

Security and safety managers · Country and programme directors · Logistics and supply chain · Embassy and donor staff · Energy and commercial operators · Humanitarian access teams

YOUR SPEAKER

Usman Ibrahim

Director of Security Programmes, SARI Global. 10+ years in humanitarian security and conflict analysis across MENA and West Africa.

Free · Open to anyone · Worth forwarding to the colleagues who plan your movements in Nigeria.

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About this report. Prepared by SARI Global's Security & Risk Operations desk for humanitarian planning. Findings are compiled from open sources, field reporting and partner networks and are

advisory rather than definitive. Casualty and incident figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

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