



2.3.2. Kaduna

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Kaduna state is comprised of the following 23 LGAs: Birnin Gwari, Chikun, Giwa, Igabi, Ikara, Jaba, Jema'a, Kachia, Kaduna North, Kaduna South, Kagarko, Kajuru, Kaura, Kauru, Kubau, Kudan, Lere, Makarfi, Sabon Gari, Sanga, Soba, Zangon Kataf, Zaria.[952](#) The Federal Government lists only 22 LGAs,[953](#) excluding Kajuru LGA, which is included by the Kaduna State Government.[954](#) The capital city is Kaduna.[955](#)

The main ethnic groups include Hausa, Gbagyi, Adara, Ham, Gong, Atyap, Bajjuu, Ninkyob, Kurama, Koro, Zango Kataf, Mada, Agworok, Ikulu, Moroa'a, Atuku,[956](#) Gbari, Kamuku and Kadara. Kaduna state has a Muslim majority in the northern part and a Christian majority in the southern part, with a small group of indigenous followers.[957](#)

UNFPA and the US Census Bureau projected the population at 9 032 181 in 2022, based on figures from the 2006 census.[958](#)

a) Conflict dynamics and main actors

For a general overview on actors in Nigeria, please see section [1.1 Main Actors](#).

In June 2025, IOM reported a multi-dimensional crisis in the North-West, characterised by ethnic and religious tensions that had led to attacks and banditry.[959](#) As of July 2024 households in Kaduna state were reported to be heavily impacted by farmer-herder conflict, kidnappings, and banditry.[960](#) According to Nigeria Watch, Kaduna was the third Nigerian state worst affected by rural banditry in 2024,[961](#) with the number of civilians targeted in bandit-related violence increasing significantly in early 2024.[962](#) As of July 2024, there were several thousand armed bandits in Kaduna state. ACLED and GI-TOC reported a decrease in violence by bandit groups in Kaduna since 2023, but suggested they now generate revenue perpetrating less violence and often coercing local communities.[963](#) These groups were said to be maintaining camps in the state's forests.[964](#) According to a June 2025 HumAngle report, in southern Kaduna, ethnic violence was fused with terror raids, causing the destruction of villages like Jika da Kolo and Tudun Biri.[965](#)

During the reference period, armed groups continued to carry out attacks, including against smaller towns, schools and travellers,[966](#) as well as abductions[967](#) and looting of villages.[968](#) Dozens of civilians were reportedly killed in an airstrike by security forces against armed groups in September 2024.[969](#) A Vigilante Service force reportedly also existed in the state.[970](#) According to UN Security Council reports, Boko Haram's Adamu Yunusa/Adamu Sadiqu faction

was present in Kaduna state.[971](#)

Abductions reported in Kaduna state during the reference period included mass abductions[972](#) and led to civilian fatalities.[973](#) Between July 2023 and June 2024, Kaduna state experienced 111 of the country's 1 130 abduction incidents and accounted for 1 113 of the 7 568 victims, making it the third-worst Nigerian state affected by abductions.[974](#) In 2024, Kaduna was the state with the highest number of abduction victims (793), accounting for 32.3 % of all abduction victims recorded in Nigeria,[975](#) as well as abduction-related deaths (86 fatalities).[976](#) Also, abductions in Kaduna state reportedly increased by 37 % compared to the foregoing 4-year average.[977](#) and In February 2025, a significant rise in abductions was reported across Kachia LGA, including neighbouring villages.[978](#)

Between 2019 and October 2024, Kaduna was among the five Nigerian states most impacted by inter-group clashes between bandit groups.[979](#) Climate change-induced drought reportedly led to clashes between farmers and herders[980](#) and clashes between bandit/criminal groups[981](#) increased due to competition over limited resources.[982](#)

Sources reported demonstrations in Kaduna state during the reference period,[983](#) including protests in August 2024. These August protests resulted in the arrest[984](#) and killing of protesters during a crackdown by the authorities.[985](#)

b) Security incidents and impact on the population

For the period between 1 January 2024 and 31 August 2025, ACLED recorded 475 security incidents (defined as battles, explosions/remote violence, violence against civilians, and riots) in Kaduna state, which resulted in 951 fatalities. Of these incidents, 290 were coded as incidents of violence against civilians, 144 were coded as battles, 30 as riots, and 11 as explosions/remote violence.[986](#)

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Figure 8: Evolution of security events coded as battles, explosions/remote violence, riots, and violence against civilians in Kaduna state, 1 January 2024 – 31 August 2025, based on ACLED data.[987](#)

Security incidents were recorded by ACLED in 22 LGAs of the state, with the highest number documented in Kachia (107), followed by Kajuru (60), Birnin Gwari (52), Kagarko (43) and Giwa (41). No incidents were recorded in Jaba LGA. According to ACLED, Kaduna communal militia (coded as either 'Actor 1' or 'Actor 2') were involved in the majority of incidents coded as violence against civilians.[988](#)

Nigeria Watch noted an increase in fatalities, resulting from rural banditry, cattle rustling and government counter-operations across the country in 2024, with Kaduna state accounting for 225 of the 1 452 deaths, including of civilians, recorded in nine states and the FCT. Attacks by Boko Haram, ISWAP and Ansaru and government counter-operations reportedly claimed 53 lives in Kaduna state in 2024.[989](#)

In early March 2024, around 280 children were abducted from a school in Kaduna. Local reports identified the Ansaru group as the perpetrators.[990](#) In August 2024, a Fulani militia reportedly abducted 17 Adara community members and killed two more in the Kachia and Kajuru LGAs, destroying houses and looting properties.[991](#) In September 2024, unidentified armed men abducted two nurses and an unknown number of patients from a primary healthcare centre in Birnin-Gwari LGA.[992](#)

Conflict-related infrastructure damage - Attacks by criminal groups have resulted in looting of medical supplies and the razing or occupying of medical facilities in some north-western states, including Kaduna. Some facilities shut down as a result of insecurity.[993](#) Furthermore, mining activities in the state were disrupted due to attacks by armed groups, affecting mining as a source of income.[994](#) In November 2024, bandits set fire to several farms in the Birnin Gwari LGA, destroying harvested maize in the process.[995](#)

Road security - Criminal groups reportedly have been stopping cars on major highways, including the Abuja-Kaduna highway, and abducting people.[996](#) While media sources reported violent incidents, including abductions, on that highway during the reference period,[997](#) according to police sources no abductions were recorded.[998](#) In April 2024, an evangelical pastor was reportedly killed by bandits along the Birnin Gwari-Kaduna highway.[999](#)

Displacement, movement and return - According to IOM, the conflict in the north-western states of Nigeria has worsened, leading to widespread displacement throughout the region.[1000](#) As of February 2025, IOM estimated the number of IDPs in Kaduna state at 117 989[1001](#) compared to 113 089 as of November 2024. IOM lists armed banditry/kidnapping (55 %), communal clashes (24 %), disasters (11 %), and farmer-herder clashes (8 %) as the main reasons for displacement in the state.[1002](#) The Africa Center for Strategic Studies in October 2024 attributed 50 % of displacements in Kaduna to criminal group activity.[1003](#)

No information could be found on returns in Kaduna state during the reference period.

c) State response in maintaining law and order

Security forces conducted ground[1004](#) and air operations against armed groups,[1005](#) including counter-operations against Boko Haram, ISWAP and Ansaru in 2024.[1006](#) Security operations resulted in the release of abduction victims during the reference period.[1007](#) In late March 2024, around 130 children abducted from a school in early March 2024 were reportedly freed by security forces.[1008](#)

In early 2024, residents of Kaduna state reportedly called for the Federal Government to recruit, train, and empower local vigilante groups to combat banditry and abductions, highlighting the state's security breakdown.[1009](#) Ansaru factions and bandit groups have reportedly displaced state institutions in Chikun, Giwa, and Birnin Gwari LGAs.[1010](#) In June 2024, three new military bases were established in Kaduna state in order to tackle the insecurity.[1011](#) In February 2025, Kachia LGA residents protested against a surge in attacks and abductions, highlighting the need for increased security measures.[1012](#) The construction of new access roads between Fadama, Koroto, and Kutara in April 2025 has been reported to enhance security in the state by facilitating quicker access to bandit-infested areas.[1013](#) Critics argued that despite government

efforts to address farmer-herder clashes in Kaduna State, the crisis was not receiving the necessary attention from authorities.[1014](#)

In May 2024, the Nigerian military announced that two officers would face a court-martial for a December 2023 military drone attack in Tundun Biri, Kaduna state, which killed 85 individuals when the military mistook them for 'terrorists'; the military authorities did not provide details on the investigation.[1015](#) In September 2024, a military airstrike in Kaduna state that killed 24 people was supposedly carried out 'based on credible intelligence from multiple reliable sources'; the Air Force announced an investigation into the strike.[1016](#)

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