

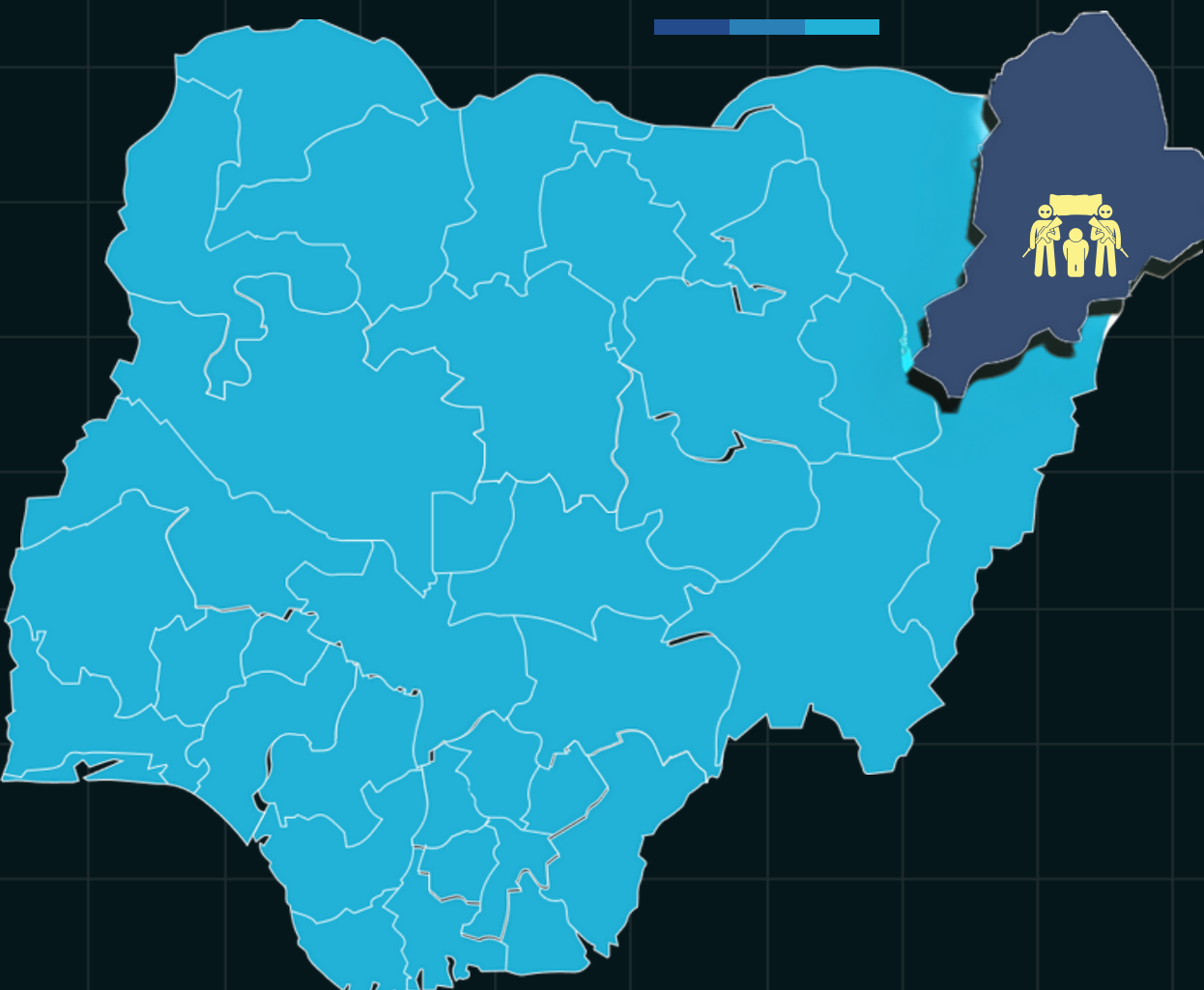


HumAngle

TRACKER

NOV 2025

**Documenting Conflict/Armed Violence
Across Nigeria**





SUMMARY

IN NOVEMBER:

- The North West regions recorded the highest number of incidents.
- Borno State experienced the highest number of incidents and recorded the highest number of fatalities.
- 605 people were documented abducted in 38 incidents.
- The month saw 139 violent incidents with 410 fatalities.
- The trend analysis highlights intensified terror attacks and kidnapping incidents.



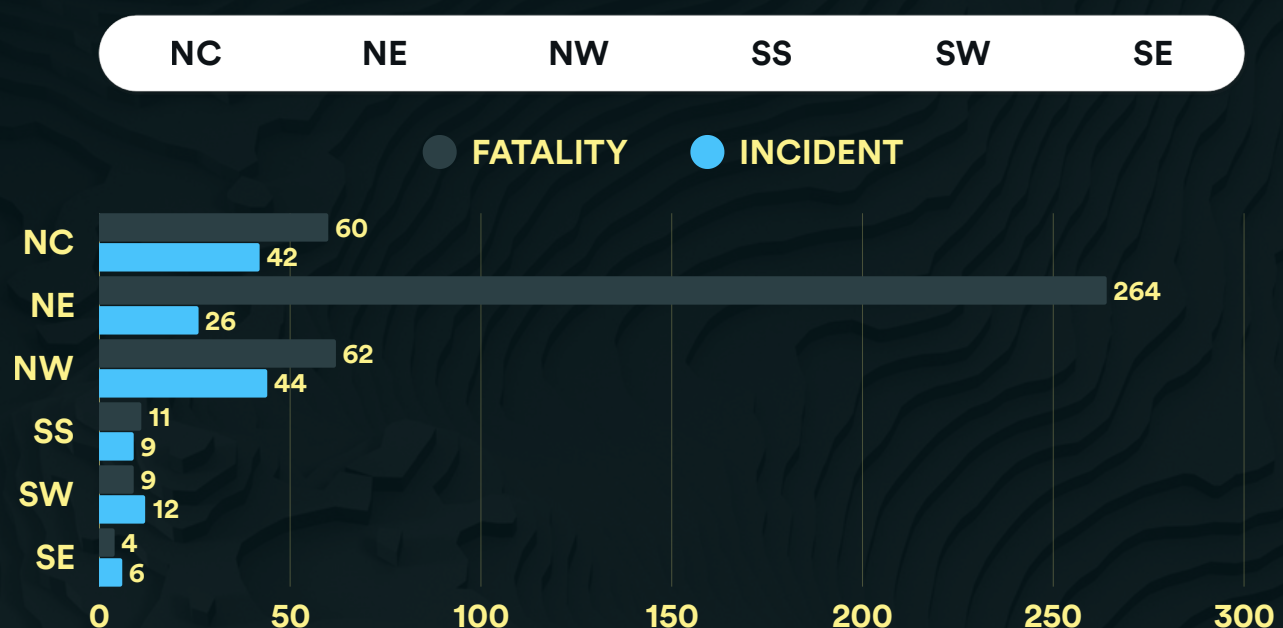


INCIDENT OF INSECURITY, NOVEMBER 2025

Across November, there were heightened violent incidents, with the North West leading in the numbers, having recorded 44 incidents. This was followed by the North Central region, which had 42. The North East experienced 26, with Borno State alone accounting for 57.6% of the total.

In the South, the violent incidents were relatively low compared to the North. In this region, the South West had recorded 12 incidents, and the South-South 9, while the South East experienced 6 violent incidents.

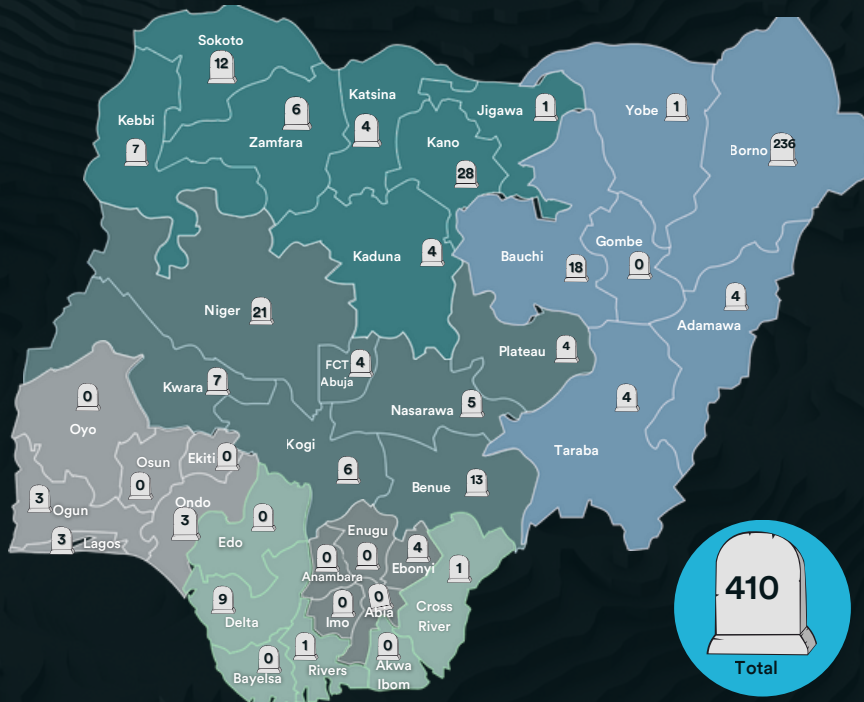
The states with the highest incidents are Borno (North East) 15, Kebbi (North West) 14, Zamfara (North West) 10, Benue (North Central) 9, Katsina (North West) 8, Kogi (North Central) 8, and Niger (North Central) 7.





FATALITIES RECORDED IN NOVEMBER 2025

Fatalities across states



The documented 139 incidents in November led to 410 casualties. These fatalities underscore the lethality of the violent incidents in Nigeria.

The region worst hit was the Northeast, which had 264 fatalities. This figure includes an in-group fight between the insurgent groups: JAS and ISWAP. In the region, Borno state recorded 236, followed by Bauchi with 18, making the states the highest with fatalities. The North West followed with 62 fatalities. Kano in the region had the leading figures of fatality: 18. While the North Central recorded 60 fatalities, Niger state in the region experienced 21 fatalities, which was the highest.

In the Southern region, the South South recorded 11 fatalities, the South-West 9, and the South-East 6.



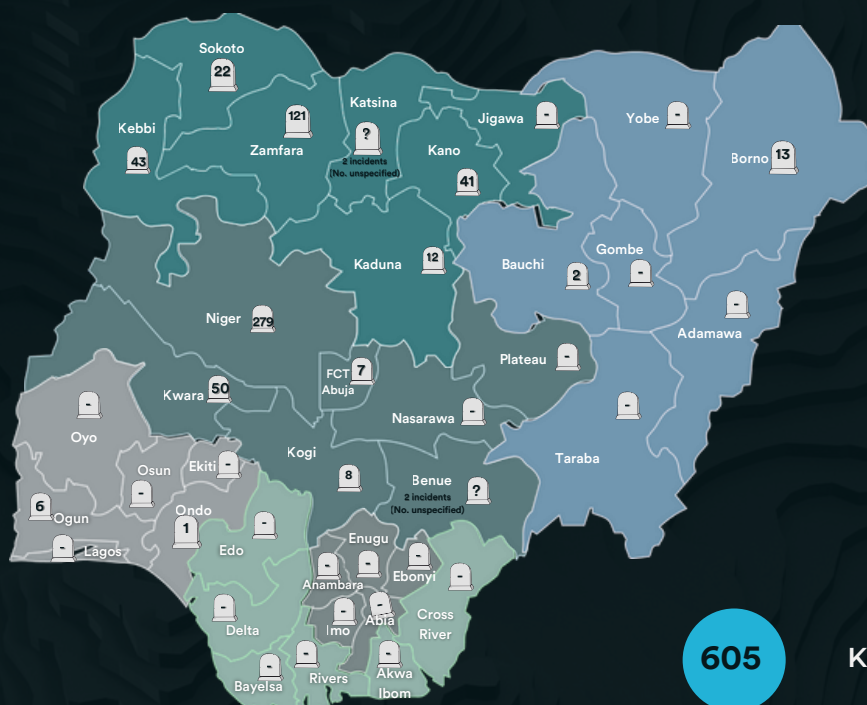
KIDNAPPING ACROSS NIGERIA, NOVEMBER 2025

Incidents of kidnapping in November have, across the 38 incidents, led to the kidnapping of 605 people.

Niger state (North Central) recorded the highest number of victims, with 279 reportedly kidnapped. This was followed by Zamfara State (North West) 121, Kwara (North Central) 50, Kebbi (North West) 43, and Kano (North West) 4.

Other states and their breakdown are thus: Sokoto 22, Borno 13, Kaduna 12, Kogi 8, Abuja 7, Ogun 6, Bauchi 2, Ondo 1, Benue (unspecified), and Katsina (unspecified).

kidnapped people across states



605

Kidnapped people in
NOVEMBER



EVENTS AND FATALITIES IN NOVEMBER 2025



“**Violence against civilians**” describes any action that inflicts harm on civilians and when organised armed forces or non-state actors target civilians. This event included violent attacks, abductions/forced disappearances, and sexual violence. This happened 63 times with 253 fatalities in November.



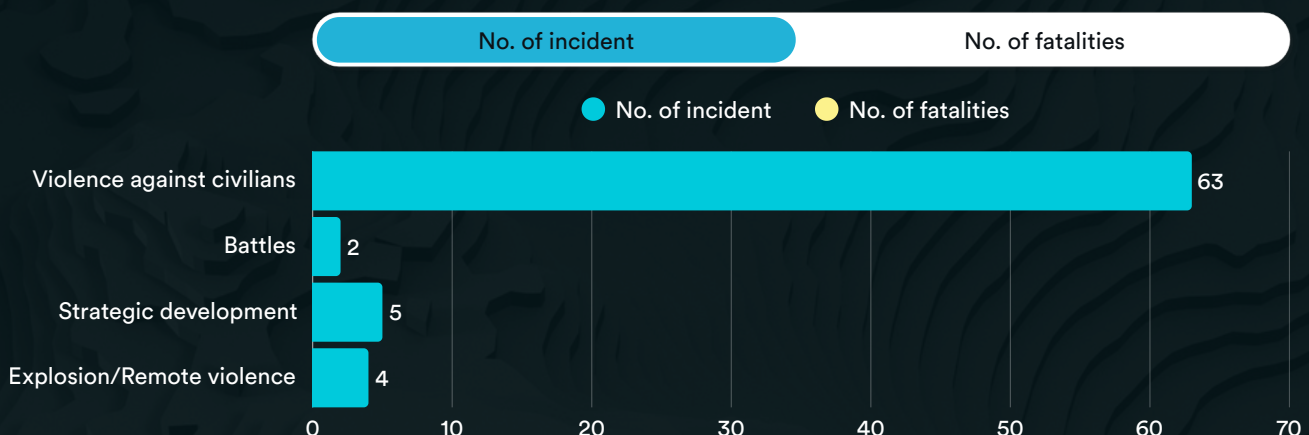
“**Battle**” describes violent events where organised groups engage in a battle. These include armed clashes as well as non-state actors overtaking territory. 1 incident of battle occurred and resulted in 200 fatalities.

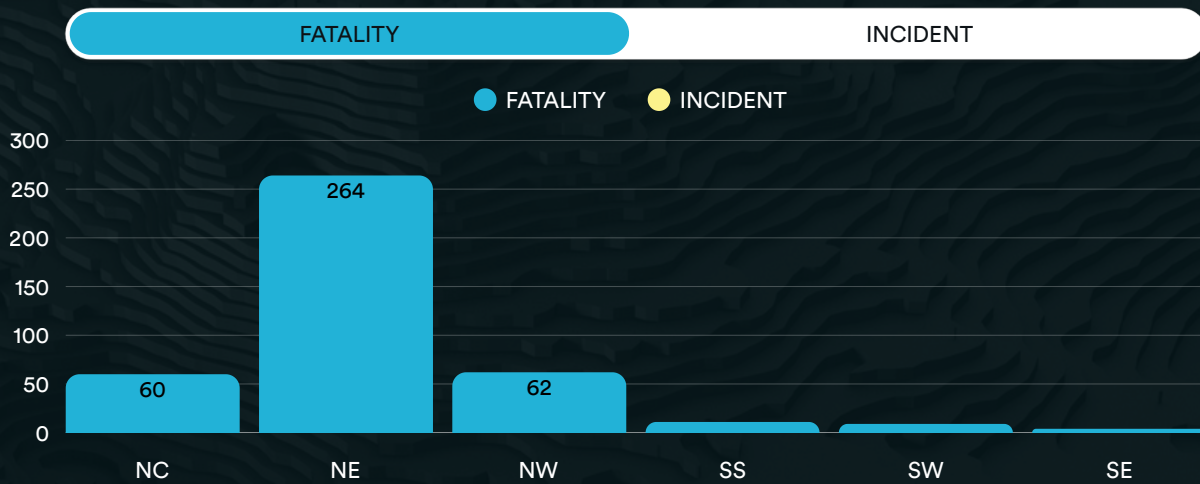


“**Explosions/remote violence**” describes remote explosives, landmines, artillery, or missile attacks as well as air strikes. These were experienced in 4 incidents, recording 1 fatality across the month.



“**Strategic developments**” involve disrupted weapons use, looting/property destruction, and changes in groups/activities and related acts. For the month of November, this incident was experienced 1 time with 0 fatalities.



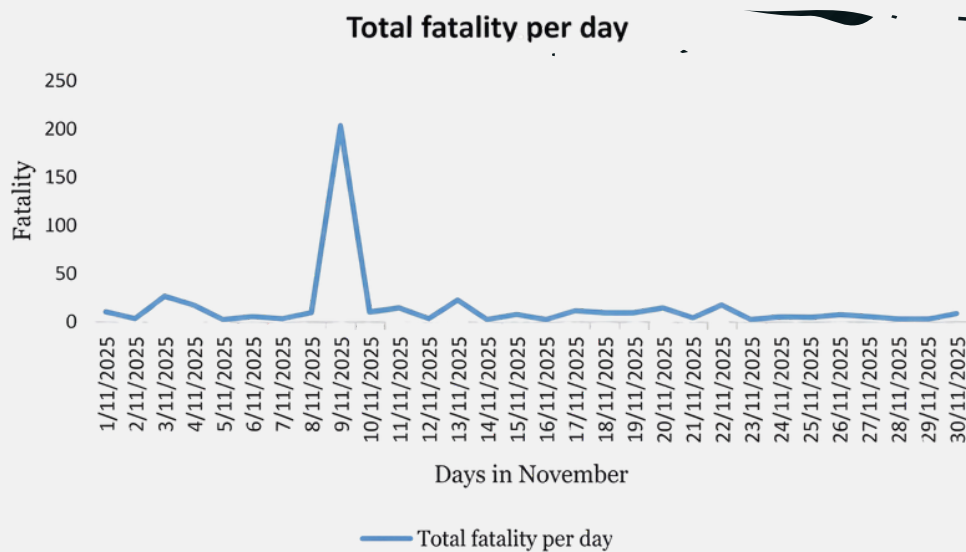
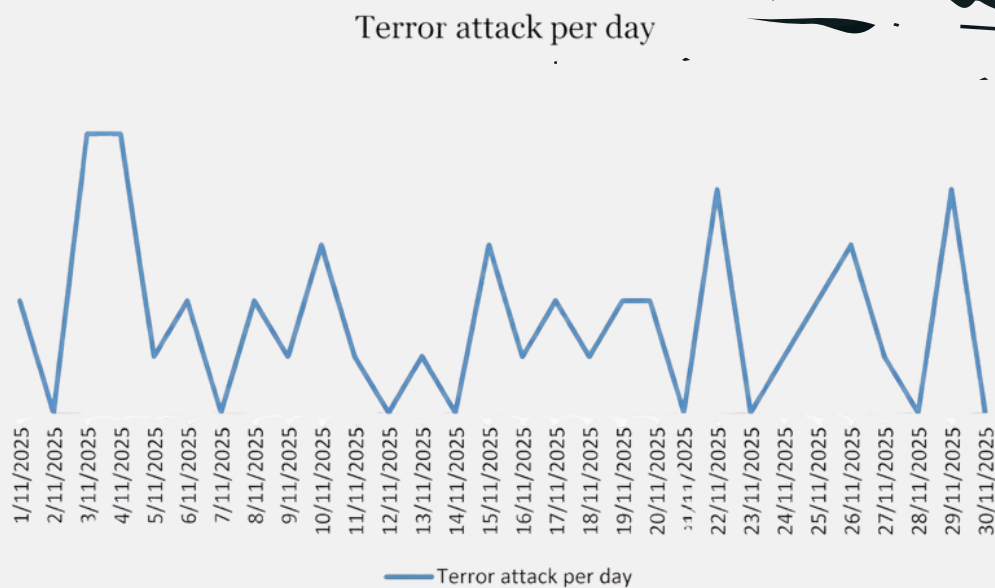


HUMANGLE CONFLICT TREND BRIEF, NOVEMBER, 2025

There is renewed momentum of violent incidents in Nigeria, with communities remaining most vulnerable to armed groups' invasion in the form of insurgent attacks, mob violence, communal clashes, or mass kidnapping incidents, including gender-based violence.

With 410 people killed, 605 kidnapped, and 52 terror attacks (37.4% of total incidents in the month), November security and conflict reflected a country where everyday life is increasingly disrupted by unpredictable and multilayered threats.

The incident on Nov. 9—a battle between factions of Boko Haram—accounted for nearly half of the fatalities; the broader patterns reveal a steady but lethal violence that will continue to erode trust in government protection and community resilience.

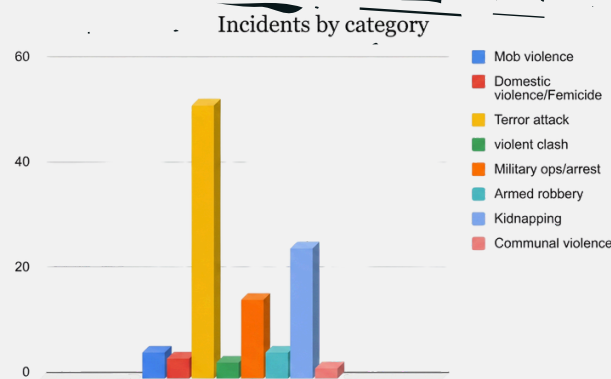


The geolocation of the security incidents was more in the North West and North Central. In these regions, and across all the remaining, the dominant incidents were terror attacks by non-state actors operating in remote and hard-to-reach communities. These attacks often are trailed by incidents of abduction.



The kidnappings assumed large-scale features in the month and struck across two schools in Kebbi and Niger states. These repeated large-scale abductions, with 227 in a single day, 64 in another, and dozens more in several incidents like 25, 30, and 42, highlight the industrial nature of kidnapping networks in both North West and North Central.

Beyond insurgency and rural terrorism, 15 military operations and arrest incidents, 5 armed robbery incidents, 5 mob violence episodes, and 3 violent clashes are pointers to the broader insecurity ecosystem in November. There was also concern about the rise of domestic violence that led to four femicide cases. This tells us that human security is not only challenged by armed groups but also by the breakdown of social accountability and justice systems within communities.



This trend reflects not just a number but a roadmap for action. They stressed the need for intelligence-led deployment since the incidents are concentrated across specific days and regions, stepping up community early-warning mechanisms, and rapid response capable of preventing mass abduction before it occurs. Strengthening rural policing through training and reintegration of local vigilante and youth groups into local intelligence systems, and investing in psychosocial support for survivors.



HumAngle

TRACKER

Compiled by:
Research and Data Department

Team:

Abdussamad Ahmad Yusuf

Abdullahi Abubakar

www.humanglemedia.com

January

February

March

April

MAY

JUNE

JULY

August

September

October 2025

November 2025