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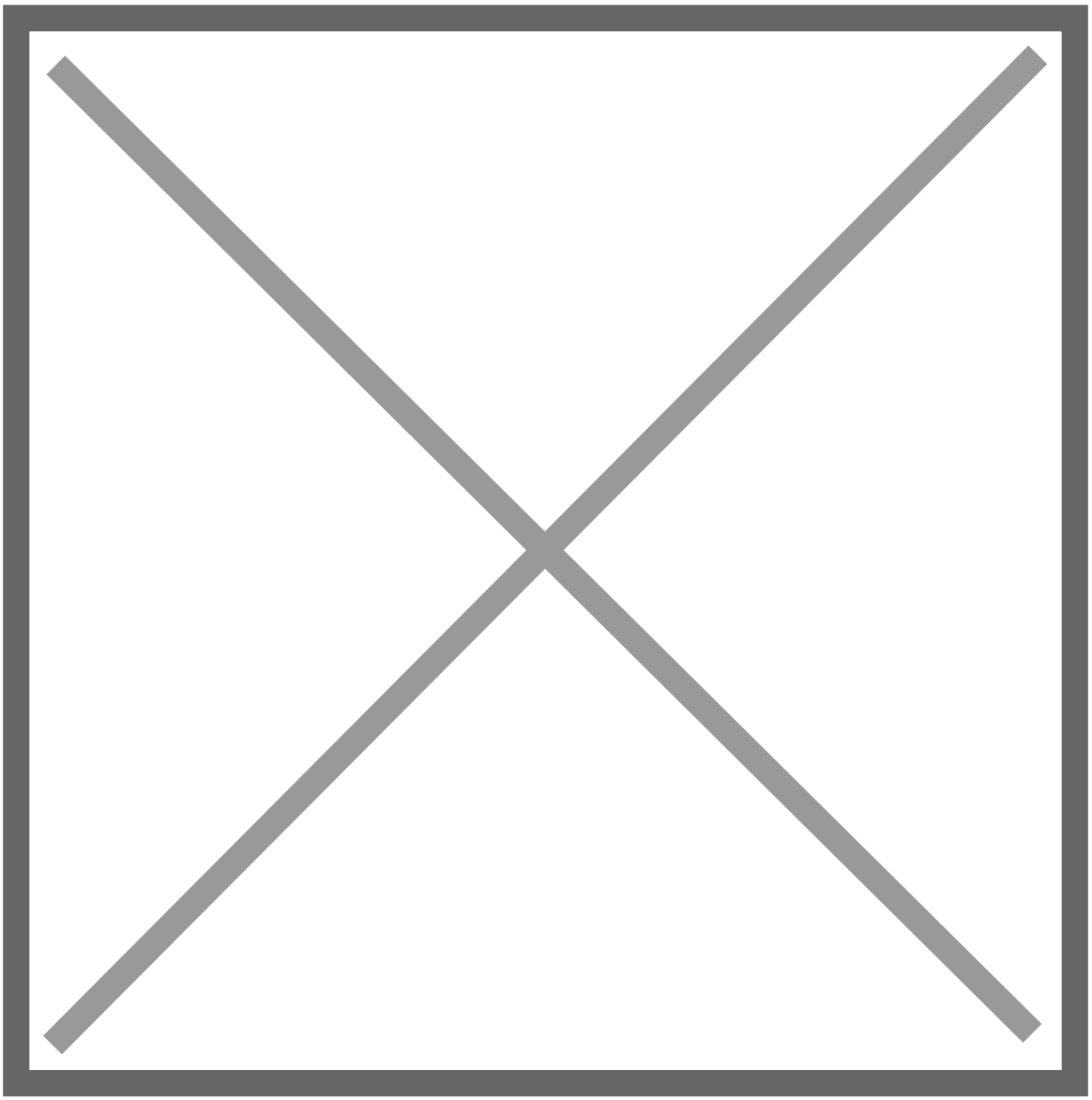
Taraba

COMMON ANALYSIS
Last update: October 2021

Taraba state is composed of 16 LGAs and its capital is Jalingo. The state's estimated population was 3 066 834 in 2016.



Since the 1990s, Taraba state has been the arena of clashes over ownership of land between ethnic groups (predominantly farmer communities) without the authorities being able to end the conflict. The main actors in Taraba violence are ethno-communal militias and state security forces. In 2020, Taraba state was also the arena of herder-farmer violence. In early June 2020, the state's governor has announced measures to increase security in Taraba state, especially in

communities in south and central Taraba targeted by militias.

In 2020, casualties were recorded mostly during communal clashes. Abductions and attacks by unidentified gunmen against villages and local communities have been also reported.

During 2020, ACLED reported a total of 58 security incidents (19 battles, 35 cases of violence against civilians, 4 incidents of riots) in Taraba state (average of 1.1 security incidents per week). Security incidents took place in 9 out of 16 LGAs, with the largest overall number (15) being recorded in the LGA of Donga.

The abovementioned security incidents resulted in 131 deaths. Compared to the estimated population in the state, this represents approximately 4 fatalities per 100 000 inhabitants.

From 1 January to 30 April 2021, ACLED reported a total of 19 security incidents (6 battles, 13 cases of violence against civilians) in Taraba state (average of 1.1 security incidents per week). These security incidents resulted in 25 deaths.

Of the IDPs in North-East region, 89 % were displaced within their state of origin. The total number of IDPs for Taraba by November 2020 was 88 594. Taraba was the only state in North-East region where IDP number decreased, by 13 % compared to data collected in September 2020.

The long-standing ethnic and communal conflicts have led to the destruction of villages, properties and public buildings such as schools and police stations. Armed robberies and kidnappings have taken place in the roads of Taraba state.

Looking at the indicators, it can be concluded that in the state of **Taraba** there is, in general, **no real risk** for a civilian to be personally affected within the meaning of Article 15(c) QD.

Main COI reference: Security situation 2021, 2.12

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