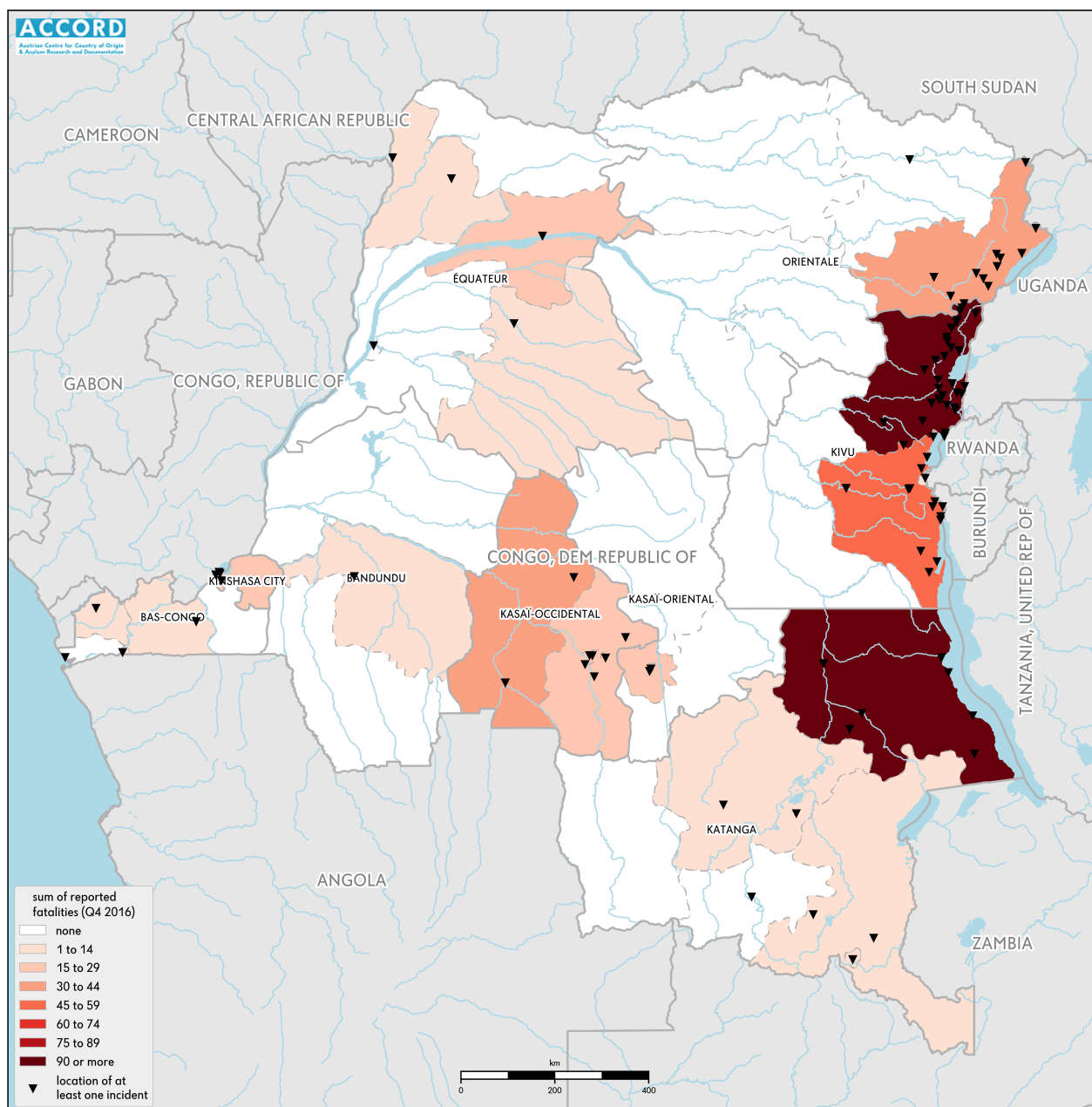


# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, FOURTH QUARTER 2016:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 8 February 2017



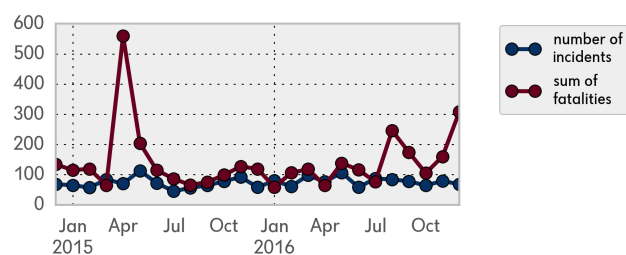
National borders: [GADM, November 2015b](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015a](#); incident data: [ACLED, January 2017](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

## Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	80	279
riots/protests	59	47
violence against civilians	56	247
strategic developments	15	0
remote violence	1	1
<b>total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>574</b>

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: [ACLED, January 2017](#)).

## Development of conflict incidents from December 2014 to December 2016



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: [ACLED, January 2017](#)).

## LOCALIZATION OF CONFLICT INCIDENTS

**Note:** The following list is an overview of the incident data included in the ACLED dataset. More details are available in the actual dataset (date, location data, event type, involved actors, information sources, etc.). In the following list, the names of event locations are taken from ACLED, while the administrative region names are taken from GADM data which serves as the basis for the map above.

In **Bandundu**, 1 incident killing 2 people was reported. The following location was affected: **Boma**.

In **Bas-Congo**, 8 incidents killing 7 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Matadi, Mbanza Ngungu, Moanda, Tshela**.

In **Kasai-Occidental**, 14 incidents killing 71 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bunkonde, Dimbelenge, Kabeya-Lumbu, Kananga, Kananga Airport, Konko, Matumba, Tshikapa**.

In **Kasai-Oriental**, 6 incidents killing 21 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Kena Nkuna, Mbuji Mayi**.

In **Katanga**, 32 incidents killing 113 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Kabalo, Kabumba, Kalemie, Kamina, Kanunka, Kintobongo, Lualaba, Lubumbashi, Malambwe, Manono, Mpemba, Rutuku, Tanganyika**.

In **Kinshasa City**, 22 incidents killing 25 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Gombe, Kinshasa, Limete Njili, Ngaliema**.

In **Kivu**, 100 incidents killing 283 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Baraka, Beni, Binza, Boikene, Bukavu, Butembo, Butuhe, Bwalanda, Eringiti, Fizi, Goma, Hombo, Ishasha, Kabasha, Kahanda, Kalehe, Kalinga, Kashalira, Kasinga, Katana centre, Kibirizi, Kiliba, Kimbova, Kirumba, Kiwanja, Kyondo, Lubero, Luhanga, Luhunga, Mahungubwe, Masisi, Mayimoya, Minova, Mulamba, Munigi, Nyamilima, Nyamitwitwi, Nyanzale, Rusabagi, Rutshuru, Shabunda, Tienamo, Virunga National Park, Vitshumbi, Walikale, Watalinga**.

In **Orientale**, 21 incidents killing 31 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bambu, Bunia, Dungu, Irumu, Ituri, Kabona, Kengezi, Mahagi, Mambasa, Mukiro, Nizi, Samboko**.

In **Équateur**, 7 incidents killing 21 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Befale, Gemena, Libenge, Lisala, Mbandaka**.

## METHODOLOGY

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED collects data on reported conflict events in selected African and Asian countries, Democratic Republic of Congo being among them. ACLED researchers collect event data from a variety of sources and code them by date, location, agent, and event type. For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see [www.acleddata.com](http://www.acleddata.com) und [Raleigh; Linke; Hegre, and Karlsen, 2010](#).

Based on these data, the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battle, headquarters or base established, non-violent strategic activities, riots/protests, violence against civilians, non-violent transfer of territory, remote violence. For details on these categories, please see

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 2017  
[http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED\\_Codebook\\_2017.pdf](http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED_Codebook_2017.pdf)
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: User Guide, January 2017  
[http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED\\_User-Guide\\_2017.pdf](http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2017.pdf)

## SOURCES

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Version 7 (1997 – 2016) standard file, January 2017  
[http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED-Version-7-All-Africa-1997-2016\\_dyadic-file.xlsx](http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED-Version-7-All-Africa-1997-2016_dyadic-file.xlsx)
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: COD\_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015a  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/COD\\_adm.zip](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/COD_adm.zip)
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm28\_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015b  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28\\_levels.shp.zip](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip)
- Raleigh, Clionadh; Linke, Andrew; Hegre, Håvard, and Karlsen, Joakim: "Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data", in: Journal of Peace Research (47(5) 2010 ), pp. 651–660  
<http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html>
- Smith, Walter H. F. and Wessel, Paul: Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography (GSHHG), Version 2.3.4, 1 May 2015  
<https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/shorelines/data/gshhg/latest/>

## DISCLAIMER

Most of the data collected by ACLED is gathered based on publicly available, secondary reports. It may therefore underestimate the volume of events. Fatality data particularly is vulnerable to bias and inaccurate reporting, and ACLED uses the most conservative estimate available. Furthermore, event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. The lack of information on an event in this report does not permit the inference that it did not take place. The boundaries and names displayed do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the Austrian Red Cross.

### Cite as

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Democratic Republic of Congo, fourth quarter 2016: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 8 February 2017