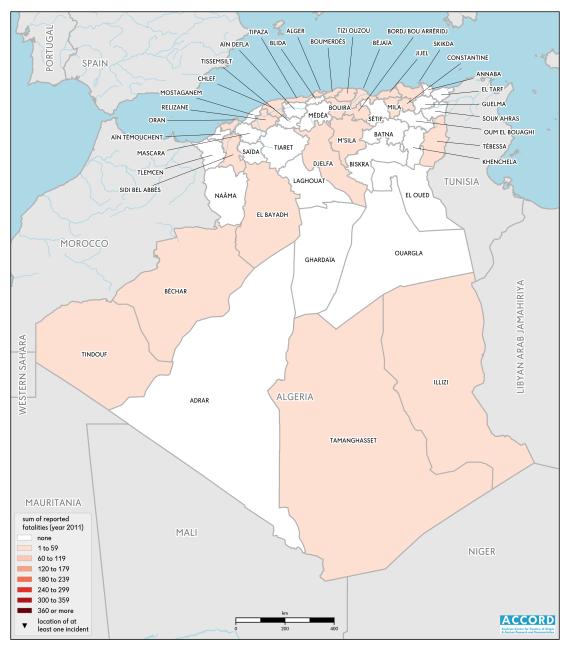
ALGERIA, YEAR 2011:

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

compiled by ACCORD, 7 November 2016



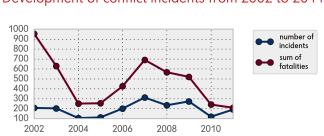
National borders: GADM, November 2015b; administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015a; incident data: ACLED, undated; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Conflict incidents by category

| category | number of incidents | sum of fatalities |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| riots/protests | 91 | 32 |
| battle | 63 | 136 |
| remote violence | 20 | 33 |
| violence against civilians | 12 | 8 |
| strategic developments | 5 | 0 |
| total | 191 | 209 |

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: ACLED, undated).

Development of conflict incidents from 2002 to 2011



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: ACLED, undated).

LOCALIZATION OF CONFLICT INCIDENTS

<u>Note:</u> 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 Alger, 50 incidents killing 17 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Algiers, El Biar, El Harrach, Zeralda.

In Annaba, 4 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was affected: Annaba.

In Aïn Defla, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Hammam Righa, Khemis Miliana.

In **Bordj Bou Arréridj**, **4** incidents killing **5** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Hasnaoua**, **Mechta Larbaa**, **Ras el Oued**.

In **Bouira**, **12** incidents killing **14** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Aomar, Bouira**, **Kadiria**, **Lakhdaria**, **Semmach**, **Sour el Ghozlane**.

In Boumerdès, 22 incidents killing 36 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Ain El Hamra, Ait Slimane, Baghlia, Bordj Menaiel, Boumerdes, Boumlin, Keddara, Ouled Ziane, Sidi Daoud, Souk El Had, Thenia, Zemmouri.

In Béchar, 2 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were affected: Bechar, Ksar Chraia.

In **Béjaïa**, 10 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Akbou**, **Amizour**, **Bejaïa**, **Bouhamza**, **El-Hed**, **Sidi Aich**.

In Chlef, 2 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Chlef, Zeboudja.

In Constantine, 2 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following location was affected: Constantine.

In Djelfa, 1 incident killing 5 people was reported. The following location was affected: Djelfa.

In El Bayadh, 1 incident killing 5 people was reported. The following location was affected: Chouicha.

In El Oued, 1 incident killing 0 people was reported. The following location was affected: El Oued.

In Guelma, 1 incident killing 0 people was reported. The following location was affected: Guelma.

In Illizi, 7 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Djanet, Illizi.

In Jijel, 6 incidents killing 21 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Jijel, Jijel Achouat Airport, Sidi Abdelaziz, Taza, Tizrarane.

In Laghouat, 1 incident killing 0 people was reported. The following location was affected: Laghouat.

In M'Sila, 4 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following location was affected: MSila.

In Mila, 1 incident killing 3 people was reported. The following location was affected: Tafrent.

In Oran, 3 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following location was affected: Oran.

In **Relizane**, **3** incidents killing **6** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Arar Bouira**, **Oued el Djemaa**, **Renault**.

In Sidi Bel Abbès, 3 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Sidi Ali Boussidi, Sidi Bel Abbes, Tenira.

In Skikda, 3 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following location was affected: Skikda.

In **Tamanghasset**, **4** incidents killing **10** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **In Guezzam**, **Tamanrasset**.

In Tiaret, 1 incident killing 0 people was reported. The following location was affected: Sidi Boumedfaa.

In Tindouf, 2 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following location was affected: Tindouf.

In **Tipaza**, **5** incidents killing **14** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bou Ismail, Cherchell, Gouraya**, **Tipaza**.

In **Tizi Ouzou**, **25** incidents killing **34** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Aghribs**, **Ain Zaouia**, **Ain-El-Hammam**, **Ait Saada**, **Azazga**, **Azeffoun**, **Beni Douala**, **Mekla**, **Sahel**, **Souamaa**, **Tizi Ouzou**.

In **Tébessa**, **9** incidents killing **14** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bir El-Ater, Bou Djellal, Boukhadra, Oued Bou Sbaa, Tebessa**.

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, Algeria 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 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: Codebook, 2016
 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED_Codebook_2016.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: User Guide, January 2016
 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2016.pdf

SOURCES

- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Version 6 (1997 2015) standard file, undated
 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED-Version-6-All-Africa-1997-2015_dyadic-file.xlsx
- GADM Global Administrative Areas: DZA_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015a http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/DZA_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
- 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/qshhg/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: Algeria, year 2011:
 Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 28 November 2016