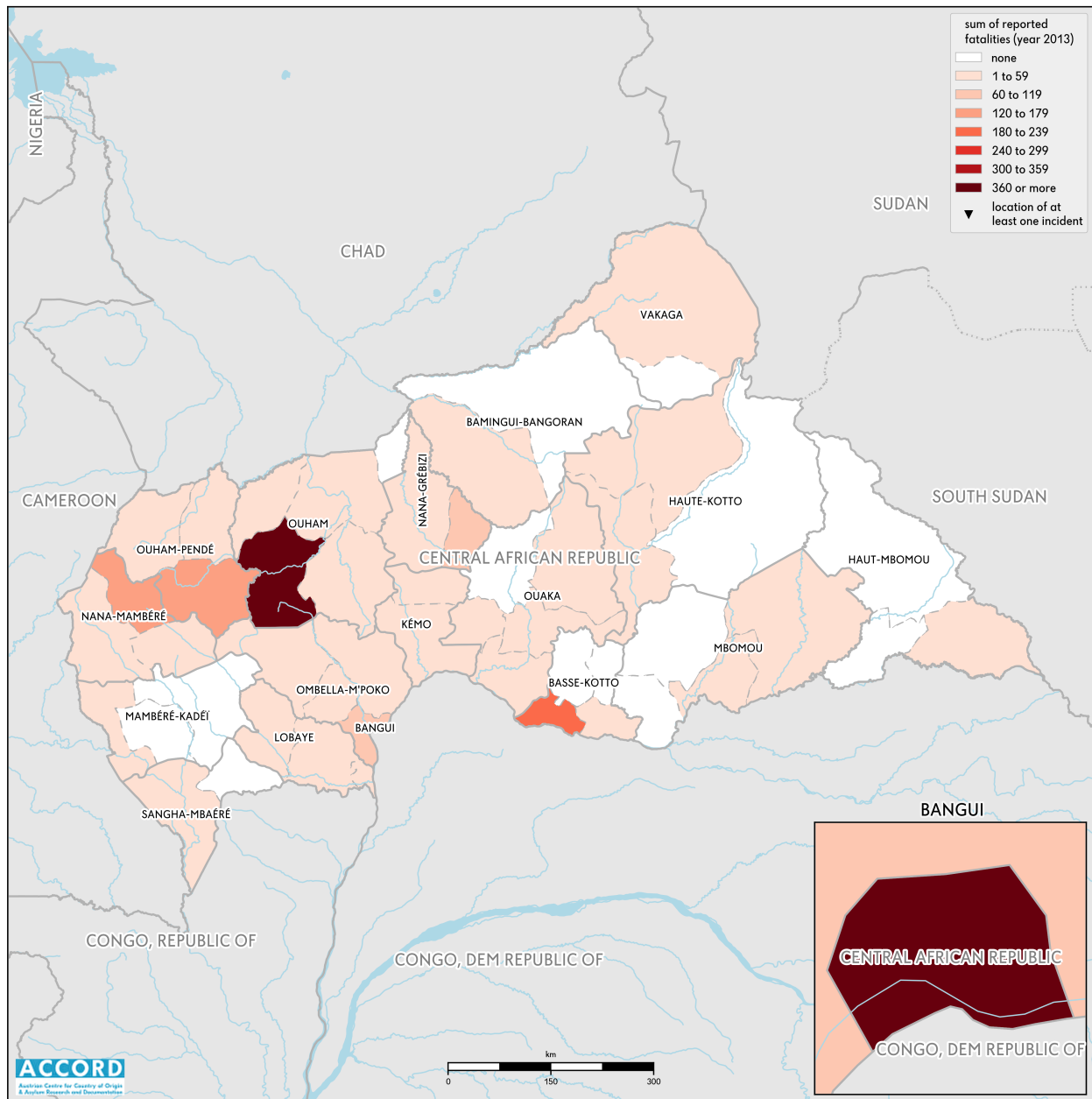


# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, YEAR 2013:

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

compiled by ACCORD, 3 November 2016



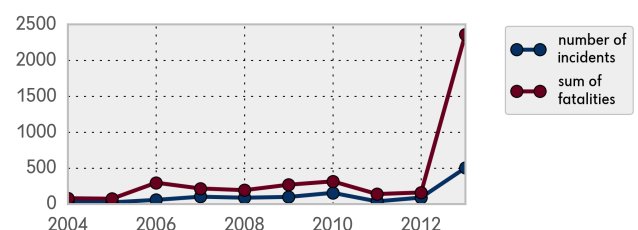
National borders: [GADM, November 2015b](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015a](#); Abyei Area: [SSNBS, 1 December 2008](#); South Sudan/Sudan border status: [UN Cartographic Section, October 2011](#); incident data: [ACLED, undated](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

## Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
violence against civilians	249	1015
battle	124	1201
riots/protests	61	147
strategic developments	60	1
headquarter established	4	0
non-violent activities	4	0
<b>total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>2364</b>

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

## Development of conflict incidents from 2004 to 2013



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

## 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 **Bamingui-Bangoran**, 6 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were affected: **Awakaba, Bamingui, Galo, Ndele**.

In **Bangui**, 173 incidents killing 1016 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bangui, Bangui 2e, Ndress, Nguitou, Sica, Sica 2, eglise Saint-Paul**.

In **Basse-Kotto**, 11 incidents killing 214 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Alindao, Dimbi, Gbadalao, Mobaye, Satema**.

In **Haut-Mbomou**, 12 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were affected: **Mboki, Obo, Pissara, Zemio**.

In **Haute-Kotto**, 15 incidents killing 26 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bria, Ouadda**.

In **Kémo**, 5 incidents killing 16 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Dekoa, Ourougou, Sibut**.

In **Lobaye**, 21 incidents killing 13 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bagandou, Berengo, Boganangone, Bollemba, Bossako, Bouchia, Dede, Mbaiki, Mongoumbaa, Sabe**.

In **Mambéré-Kadéï**, 10 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Berberati, Carnot, Gamboula, Nowa, Sosso-Nakombo**.

In **Mbomou**, 15 incidents killing 57 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bangassou, Derbissaka, Gambo, Maliko, Nzako, Rafai, Selim**.

In **Nana-Grébizi**, 14 incidents killing 80 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Boubou 1, Kaga-Bandoro, Kouanga, Mbres, Patcho 1**.

In **Nana-Mambéré**, 26 incidents killing 152 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Baoro, Biti, Bouar, Gazi, Yongoro Mbolaye, Zarami**.

In **Ombella-M'Poko**, 42 incidents killing 154 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bakala, Begoua, Bimbo, Boali, Bogangolo, Bossembele, Camp Bangui, Damara, Fatima, Gobongo, Miskine, Ramandji, Sakolo, Yaloke**.

In **Ouaka**, 14 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bambari, Boukou, Grimari, Kaga Yanga, Lioto, Ngakobo**.

In **Ouham**, 96 incidents killing 474 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Batangafu, Bema, Benzambe, Bodore, Bogouna, Bokayangou, Bonjili, Boro, Bossangoa, Bouca, Gaga, Gbakora, Kabo,**

**Maitikoulou, Markounda, Orongou, Ouham-Bac, Sido, Votofo, Wikamo, Zere.**

In **Ouham-Pendé**, 27 incidents killing 140 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bali, Bata, Beboura, Bendengue, Bohong, Boude, Bowe, Bozoum, Herba, Ngaounday, Paoua, Voutou.**

In **Sangha-Mbaéré**, 8 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bayanga, Nola, Salo.**

In **Vakaga**, 7 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ouanda-Djalle, Ouandja.**

## 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, Central African Republic 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: Codebook, 2016  
[http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED\\_Codebook\\_2016.pdf](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](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](http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED-Version-6-All-Africa-1997-2015_dyadic-file.xlsx)
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: CAF\_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015a  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/CAF\\_adm.zip](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/CAF_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)
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<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/>
- SSNBS – South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics: Counties including disputed Abyei region, 1 December 2008  
[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/datasets/SS\\_admbnda\\_adm2\\_200k\\_ssnbs\\_2013\\_0.zip](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/datasets/SS_admbnda_adm2_200k_ssnbs_2013_0.zip)

- UN Cartographic Section: South Sudan, October 2011  
[http://www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/4232\\_1407158014\\_southsudan.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/4232_1407158014_southsudan.pdf)

## 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: Central African Republic, year 2013: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 28 November 2016