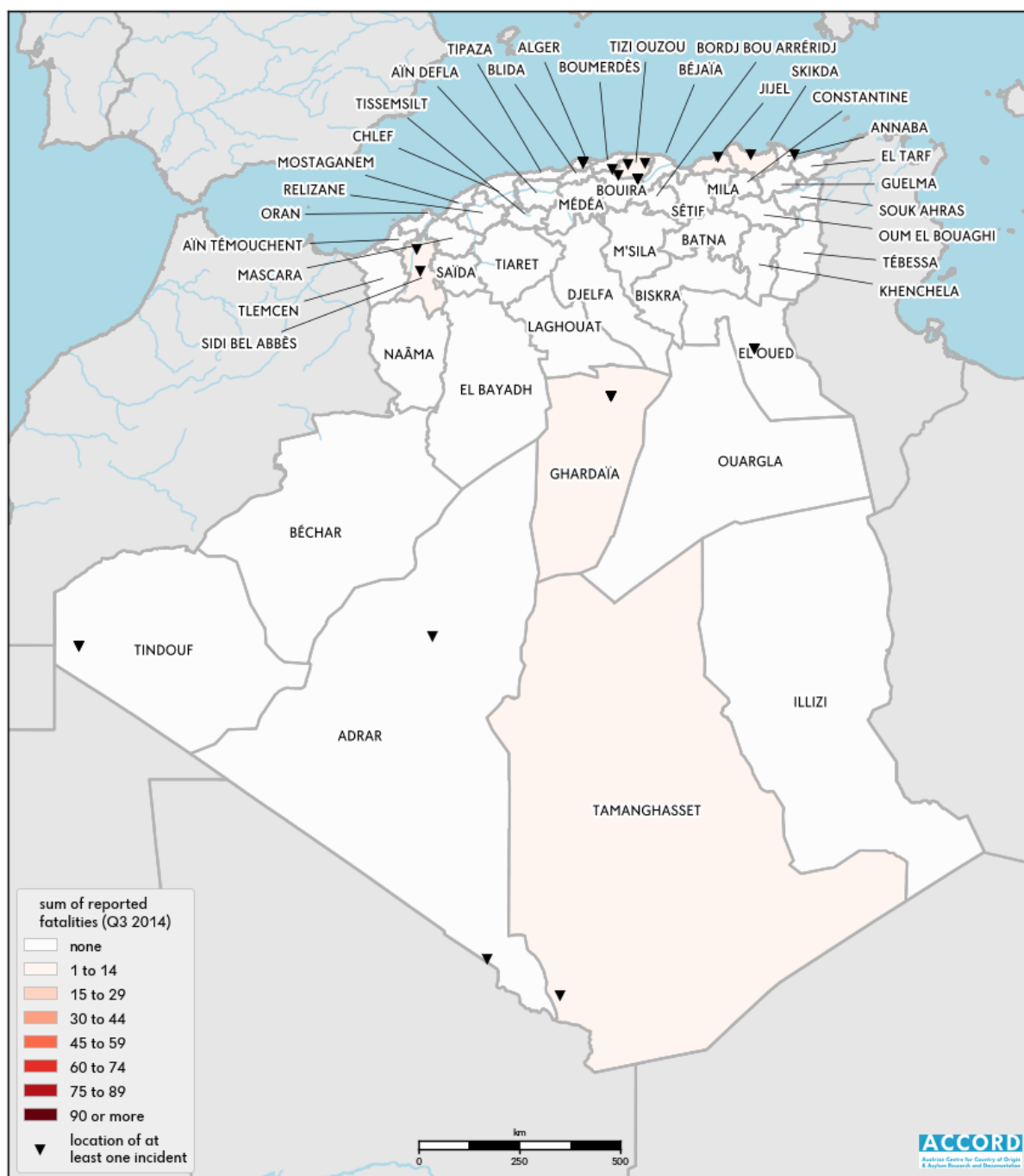


# ALGERIA, THIRD QUARTER 2014:

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

compiled by ACCORD, 3 November 2015



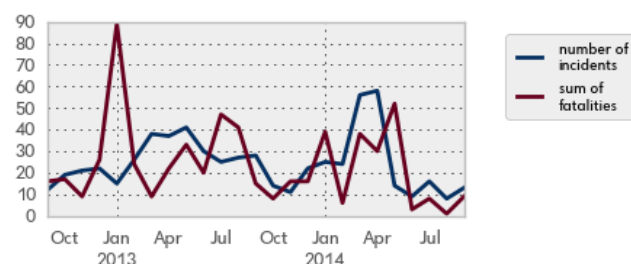
Political and administrative borders: GADM; incident data: ACLED; coastlines and inland waters: GSHHG

## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Sum of fatalities
riots/protests	18	1
battle	7	8
non-violent activities	6	0
violence against civilians	5	2
remote violence	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: Realtime 2015 All Africa File)

## Development of conflict incidents from September 2012 to September 2014



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: Realtime 2015 All Africa File; ACLED Version 5 standard file)

## 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 **Adrar**, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Adrar, Bordj Badji Mokhtar**.

In **Alger**, 12 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Algiers, Belcourt, Belouizdad**.

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

In **Boumerdès**, 1 incident killing 0 people was reported. The following location was affected: **Chabet el Ameur**.

In **El Oued**, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was affected: **El Oued**.

In **Ghardaïa**, 5 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following location was affected: **Ghardaia**.

In **Jijel**, 1 incident killing 2 people was reported. The following location was affected: **Sidi Abdelaziz**.

In **Sidi Bel Abbès**, 2 incidents killing 9 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Sidi Bel Abbes, Telagh**.

In **Skikda**, 1 incident killing 2 people was reported. The following location was affected: **Ain Zouit**.

In **Tamanghasset**, 1 incident killing 1 person was reported. The following location was affected: **Oued Taoundart**.

In **Tindouf**, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Tindouf**.

In **Tizi Ouzou**, 7 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Draa El Mizan, Forêt d' Ait Ouabane, Tizi Ouzou, Yakouren**.

## METHODOLOGY

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location and 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](http://www.acleddata.com) and Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen: Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5), 2010, p. 651-660.

Based on these data, the Austrian Center 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 activity by a conflict actor, 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, 2015  
[http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/ACLED\\_Codebook\\_2015.pdf](http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/ACLED_Codebook_2015.pdf)
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Guide, January 2015  
[http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/ACLED\\_User-Guide\\_2015.pdf](http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2015.pdf)

## SOURCES

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Version 5 (1997 – 2014) standard file, undated  
[http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/ACLED-Version-5-All-Africa-1997-2014\\_dyadic\\_Updated\\_csv-no-notes.zip](http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/ACLED-Version-5-All-Africa-1997-2014_dyadic_Updated_csv-no-notes.zip)
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: DZA\_adm.zip, Version 2.7, August 2015  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.7/shp/DZA\\_adm.zip](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.7/shp/DZA_adm.zip)
- GSHHG - Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography, Version 2.3.5, 1 May 2015  
<http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/gshhg/gshhg-gmt-nc4-x.x.x.tar.gz>
- Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen: Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5) 651-660, 2010  
<http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html>

## 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 Center for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Algeria, third quarter 2014: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 3 November 2015