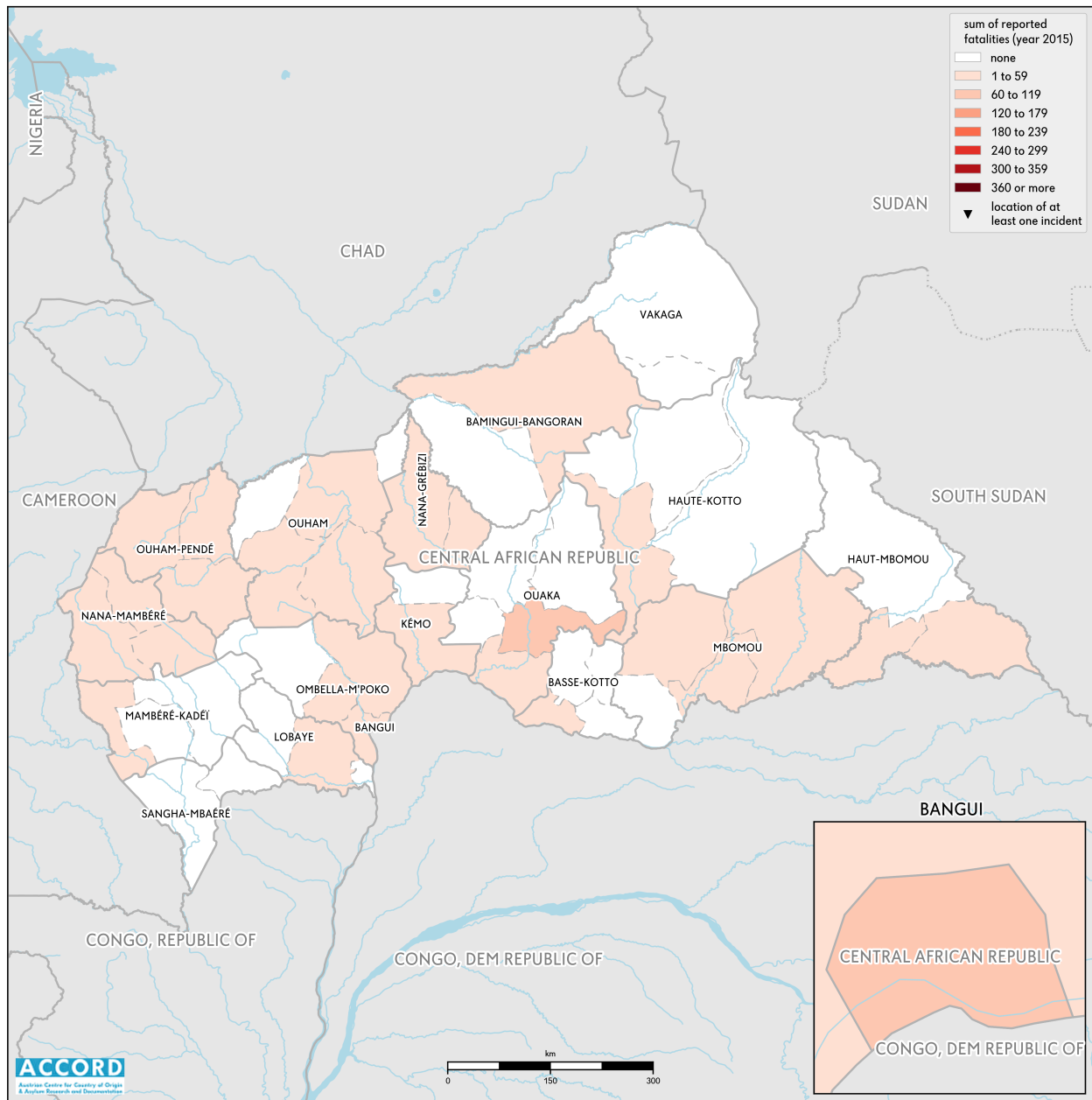


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, YEAR 2015:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Revised 2nd edition

compiled by ACCORD, 11 January 2018



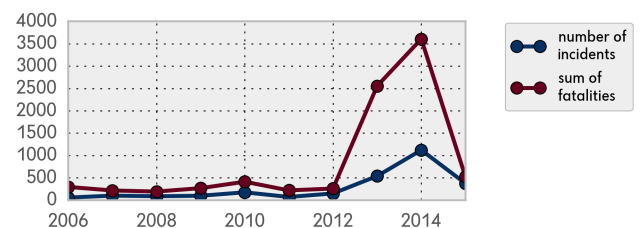
National borders: [GADM, November 2015b](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015a](#); Abyeï Area: [SSNBS, 1 December 2008](#); South Sudan/Sudan border status: [UN Cartographic Section, October 2011](#); incident data: [ACLED, undated](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel,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

Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
violence against civilians	154	297
riots/protests	94	36
battle	92	190
strategic developments	31	0
non-violent activities	2	0
remote violence	1	0
total	374	523

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

Development of conflict incidents from 2006 to 2015



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

In **Bangui**, 136 incidents killing 119 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bangui**, **Bangui 2e**, **Bangui 4e**, **Bangui 7e**, **PK5**.

In **Basse-Kotto**, 4 incidents killing 12 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Mobaye**, **Ndoma**, **Zangba**.

In **Haut-Mbomou**, 16 incidents killing 18 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ligoua-Zewia**, **Mboki**, **Obo**, **Zemio**.

In **Haute-Kotto**, 23 incidents killing 17 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bria**, **Kpokpo**, **Mouka 1**, **Nguerengou**, **Sam-Ouandja**, **Yalinga**.

In **Kémo**, 10 incidents killing 14 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bedambou**, **Mbimbi**, **Ngoro**, **Sibut**.

In **Lobaye**, 3 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Boda**, **Bouchia**, **Mbaiki**.

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

In **Mbomou**, 11 incidents killing 8 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Agoumar**, **Bakouma**, **Bangassou**, **Barama**, **Nzako**, **Rafai**, **Zobe-Mbari**.

In **Nana-Grébizi**, 15 incidents killing 51 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Kaga-Bandoro**, **Lakouetene**.

In **Nana-Mambéré**, 20 incidents killing 25 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Baboua**, **Beloko**, **Bouar**, **Foro**, **Garoua boulai**, **Kounde**, **Mambere**, **Ndogoli**, **Zoukombo**.

In **Ombella-M'Poko**, 39 incidents killing 47 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bangui 3e**, **Bangui 5e**, **Bangui 6e**, **Bangui 8e**, **Begoua**, **Bimbo**, **Boali**, **Bogoula**, **Damara**, **KM5**, **Sakai 5**.

In **Ouaka**, 45 incidents killing 117 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Awatche**, **Bambari**, **Kouango**, **Lema**, **Liwa**, **Makoulou**, **Ngakobo**.

In **Ouham**, 30 incidents killing 53 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Batangafu**, **Bomian**, **Bossangoa**, **Bouca**, **Bougourou**, **Boyo**, **Gbangoro**, **Kabo**, **Kolo**, **Ngaragba**.

In **Ouham-Pendé**, 12 incidents killing 28 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Beboi 4**, **Boyaye Boyongo**, **Bozoum**, **Ngaounday**.

In **Sangha-Mbaéré**, 1 incident killing 0 people was reported. The following location was affected: **Nola**.

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 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. Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other sources if necessary. ACLED's location data is then used to locate incidents in these maps. Incidents that could not be located are ignored. The numbers included in this overview might therefore differ from the original ACLED data.

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 7 (1997 – 2016) standard file, undated
https://drive.google.com/uc?id=11TqLEgR5r4QwxTP_7xf3T7FPPU5Qx4bA&export=download
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: CAF_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015a
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
- 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/>

- 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
- UN Cartographic Section: South Sudan, October 2011
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.

Please note: An earlier version of this overview contained errors for the years prior to 2015 in the trend chart on page 1. The chart has been corrected in this version.

Cite as

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Central African Republic, year 2015: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Revised 2nd edition, 11 January 2018