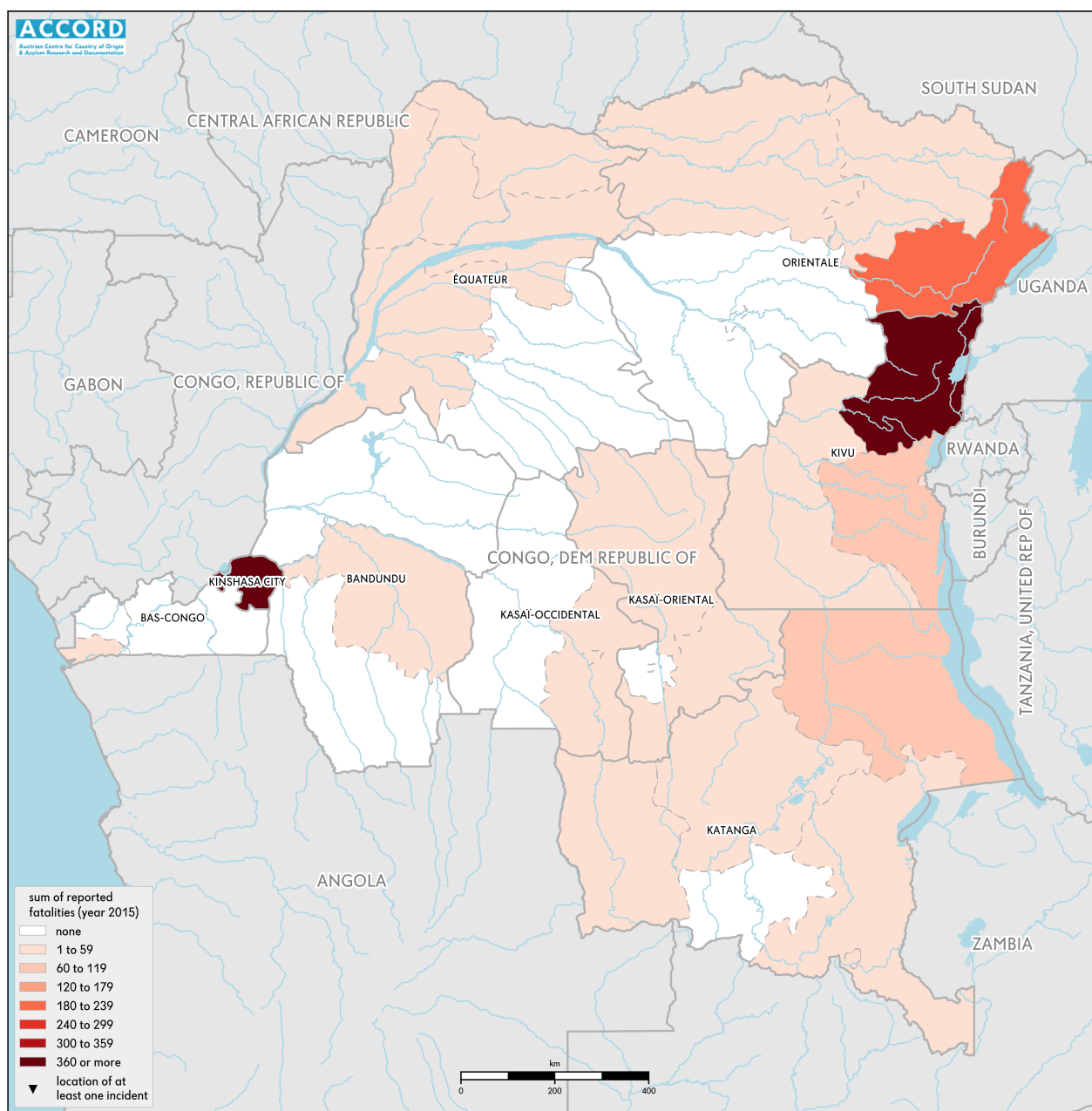# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, YEAR 2015:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Revised 2nd edition
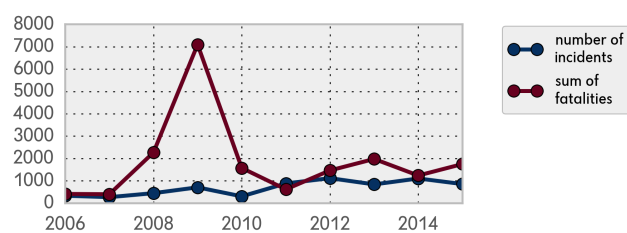
compiled by ACCORD, 11 January 2018

National borders: GADM, November 2015b; administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015a; 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
battle	292	742
violence against civilians	252	956
riots/protests	238	52
strategic developments	44	0
non-violent activities	20	0
headquater established	4	0
remote violence	4	0
total	854	1750

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

<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.

Administrative divisions (based on GADM data) are reflected as of before the 2015/2016 reform.

In **Bandundu**, 10 incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bulungu, Gungu, Ibanda, Idiofa, Kikwit, Mbelo Lufungula**.

In **Bas-Congo**, 15 incidents killing **4** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Boma, Kitona, Matadi, Moanda**.

In **Kasaï-Occidental**, **7** incidents killing **2** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Dibaya, Kananga, Musoko, Tshikapa**.

In **Kasaï-Oriental**, 19 incidents killing **7** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Kabeya-Kamwanga, Lodja, Lubao, Lubefu, Lubwebwe, Mbuji Mayi**.

In **Katanga**, 79 incidents killing **94** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bukama, Kabeke, Kabonzo, Kahesha, Kalembe, Kalemie, Kamina, Kasaji, Kasenga, Kitobo, Kiubo, Kolwezi, Kongolo, Likasi, Lubumbashi, Malemba Nkulu, Mambwe, Manono, Mitwaba, Mukebo, Nuynzu, Pweto, Sandoa, Soswa, Tenke**.

In **Kinshasa City**, 45 incidents killing **456** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Gombe, Kinshasa, Lemba, Maluku, Masina, Ngaba, Ngaliema**.

In **Kivu**, 469 incidents killing **888** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Baraka, Beni, Bijombo, Binza, Buhumba, Bukavu, Bukombo, Bukumbirwa, Buleusa, Bunagana, Bunyakiri, Butembo, Eringiti, Fizi, Goma, Gweshe, Hombo, Itebero, Iyana, Kabambare, Kabare, Kabunambo, Kahunga, Kairenge, Kakola, Kalehe, Kalema, Kalevia, Kalonge, Kamakombe, Kamande, Kamango, Kamituga, Kanune, Kanyabayonga, Kasenga, Kashebere, Kasiki, Kasindi, Kasongo, Katale, Katanga, Kavumu, Kibati, Kibua, Kigogo, Kikamba, Kiliba, Kimbili, Kindu, Kinyandoni, Kirumba, Kiseguru, Kiseku, Kisuku, Kitshanga, Kiwanja, Kizabula, Kokola I, Kyondo, Lake Edward, Lelesi, Lemera, Linzo Sisene I, Linzo Sisene IV, Luberizi, Lubero, Lubutu, Luguluka, Luhanga, Lukweti, Lulimba, Lulingu, Luvungi, Mabenga, Mangobo, Masisi, Matenda, Matiba, Mavivi, Mbau, Mbwavinwa, Mera, Minova, Miriki, Misisi, Mpofi, Mugando, Mukambo, Mukoku, Mulenge, Mulungu, Mutenda, Mwenga, Mweso, Ndosho, Ngungu, Ntoto, Nyabibwe, Nyabiondo, Nyamilima, Nyanzale, Nyiragongo, Oicha, Pinga, Rugari, Rumangabo, Rutshuru, Rwenzori National Park, Rwindi, Semuliki River Bridge, Sesele, Shabunda, Tongo, Tshonka, Tunda, Tungudu, Ulindi, Uvira, Virunga National Park, Walikale, Waloa Loanda, Walungu**.

In **Orientale**, 173 incidents killing **272** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Androzo, Ango, Aru, Aveba, Bafwasende, Bangadi, Bango, Basiri, Bavi, Bili, Bitima, Boga, Bondo, Bukiringi, Bunga, Bunia, Buta, Digba, Djugu, Dungu, Ebale, Garamba National Park, Geti, Gombe, Irumu, Isiro, Ituri, Kagaba, Kamatsi, Kasenyi, Kaswara, Kaya, Kisangani, Koni, Kpokpo, Lagabo, Lumu, Mahagi, Mambasa, Mangbanga, Ngilima, Niangara, Nizi, Okapi Wildlife Reserve, Opala, Penge, Songolo, Talolo, Tshopo, Wamba, Yabetuta, Yangili, Zitono**.

In **Équateur**, **37** incidents killing **26** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bangakungu, Boende, Bogbonga, Bosobolo, Bumba, Dongo, Gbadolite, Gemena, Karawa, Kotakoli, Libenge, Lisala, Mbandaka, Mobayi-Mbongo, Monkoto, Yakoma**.

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 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: COD_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015a
  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

- 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.

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: Democratic Republic of Congo, year 2015: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Revised 2nd edition, 11 January 2018