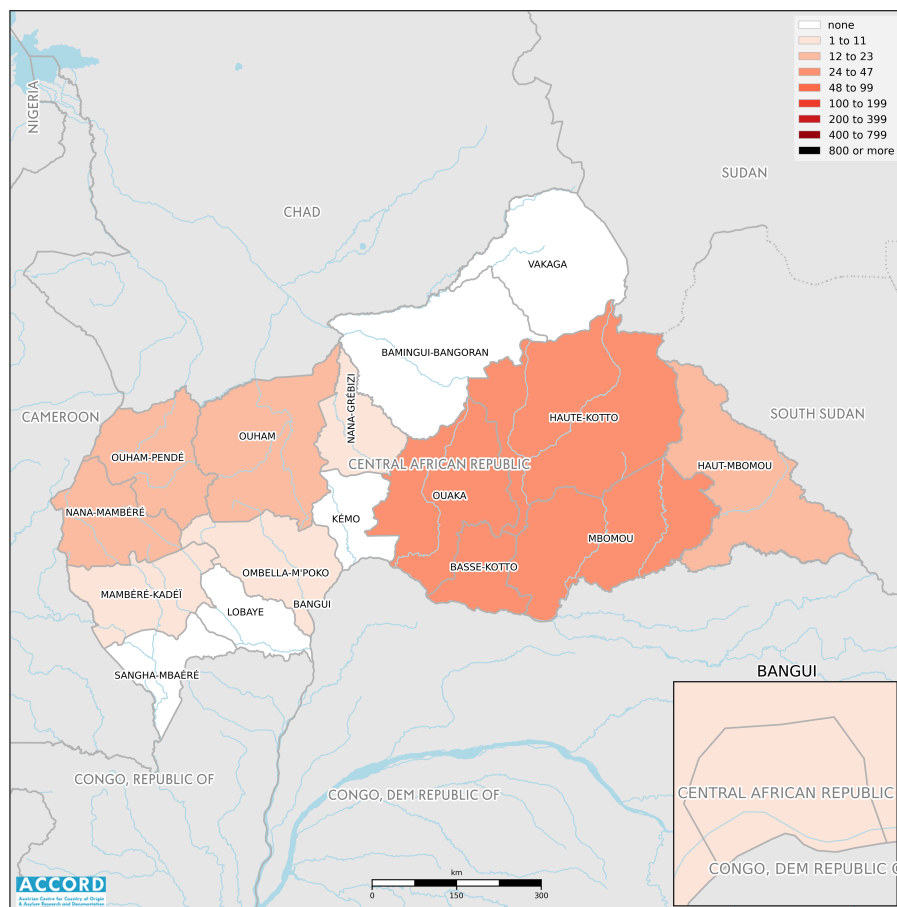# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, YEAR 2017:
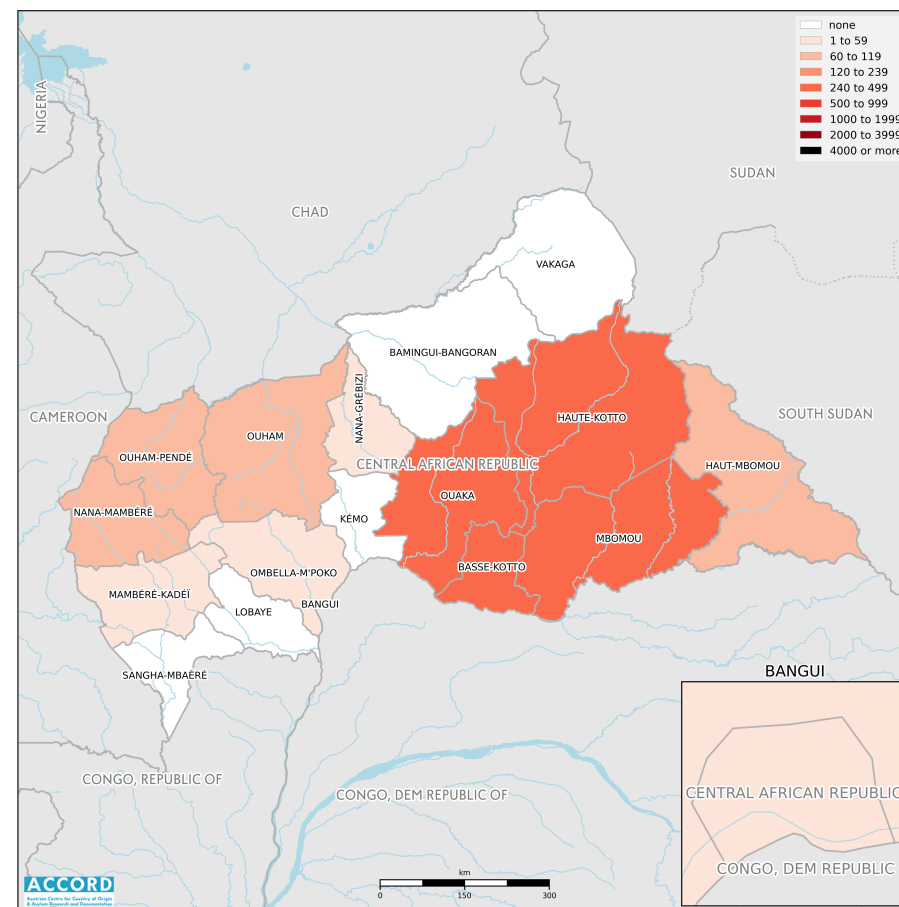## Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 18 June 2018

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality

Legend:
- none
- 1 to 11
- 12 to 23
- 24 to 47
- 48 to 99
- 100 to 199
- 200 to 399
- 400 to 799
- 800 or more

Number of reported fatalities

Legend:
- none
- 1 to 59
- 60 to 119
- 120 to 239
- 240 to 499
- 500 to 999
- 1000 to 1999
- 2000 to 3999
- 4000 or more

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, June 2018; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Contents

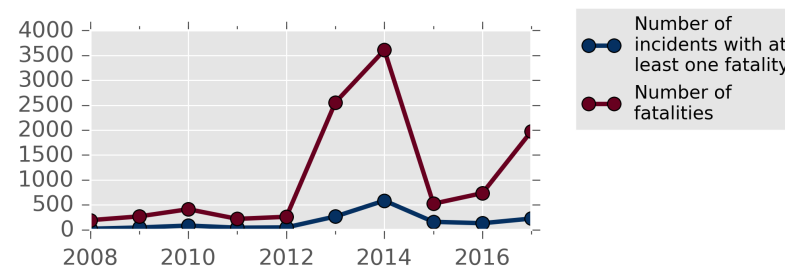## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	176	126	1366
Violence against civilians	156	94	597
Strategic developments	48	1	1
Riots/protests	39	2	9
Non-violent activities	5	0	0
Remote violence	4	2	6
Headquarters established	1	0	0
Total	429	225	1979

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, June 2018).

Development of conflict incidents from 2008 to 2017

This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, June 2018).

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.

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 states to use the most conservative estimate available. ACLED uses the reports' context to estimate fatalities for events with reported fatalities for which the exact number is unknown ("10" for plural fatalities, "100" if "hundreds" are mentioned, etc.). For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see www.acleddata.com and Raleigh; Linke; Hegre, and Karlsen, 2010.

Based on this data, the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents and publishes them on ecoi.net to offer another access point to the ACLED datasets.

It is advised to employ extreme caution when using fatality numbers.

The two maps above serve to compare the number of reported fatalities (potentially containing estimates) to the number of events with reported fatalities.

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. ACLED uses varying degrees of geographic precision for the individual incidents, depending on what level of detail is reported. Thus, towns may represent the wider region in which an incident occured, or the provincial capital may be used if only the province is known. Erroneous location data, especially due to identical place names, cannot be fully excluded.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battles, headquarters or bases 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: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook; ACLED - ASIA, 2015
  http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/ACLED_Codebook_2015_ASIA-CR.pdf

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 2017
  http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED_Codebook_2017.pdf

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: User Guide, January 2017
  http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2017.pdf

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Bamingui-Bangoran	1	0	0
Bangui	29	8	19
Basse-Kotto	46	25	298
Haut-Mbomou	53	18	92
Haute-Kotto	73	42	366
Lobaye	2	0	0
Mambéré-Kadéï	8	3	13
Mbomou	58	35	442
Nana-Grébizi	16	8	35
Nana-Mambéré	21	12	102
Ombella-M'Poko	8	3	8
Ouaka	56	35	413
Ouham	24	20	106
Ouham-Pendé	33	16	85
Vakaga	1	0	0

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.). The data's precision varies among the incidents: a town may represent a region, or the provincial capital may be used if the precise location of an incident is unkown. 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 maps above.

In **Bamingui-Bangoran**, **1** incident killing **0** people was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Yangou Brindi**.

In **Bangui**, **29** incidents killing **19** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bangui, Bangui 2e**.

In **Basse-Kotto**, **46** incidents killing **298** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Alindao, Banda-Kolo Yangba, Bangui-Kete, Dimbi, Gbadalao, Ima-Langandji, Karama 2, Kembe, Kongbo, Kpele, Mobaye, Ngouala, Pavika, Zangba**.

In **Haut-Mbomou**, **53** incidents killing **92** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bahr, Banangui, Camp Kpabo, Djema, Gambara, Gambatoure, Kadjema, Mboki, Ngouyo, Obo, Zemio**.

In **Haute-Kotto**, **73** incidents killing **366** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aigbando 1, Boungou 2, Bria, Kaouadja, Kpokpo, Mbangana 1, Sam-Ouandja, Yalinga**.

In **Lobaye**, **2** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Boda**.

In **Mambéré-Kadéï**, **8** incidents killing **13** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bamara, Berberati, Carnot, Gamboula, Libala, Noufou**.

In **Mbomou**, **58** incidents killing **442** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bakouma, Bali-Fondo, Bangassou, Dembia, Denguiro, Derbissaka, Fode, Gambo, Nzako, Pombolo, Rafai, Yongofongo**.

In **Nana-Grébizi**, **16** incidents killing **35** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bamatara, Kaga-Bandoro, Mbres, Yagarandji**.

In **Nana-Mambéré**, **21** incidents killing **102** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Baboua, Bagari, Beloko, Bouar, Foro, Ndiba-Bouassa, Nguia-Bouar, Niem**.

In **Ombella-M'Poko**, **8** incidents killing **8** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bangui Airport, Damara, KM5**.

In **Ouaka**, **56** incidents killing **413** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Agoudou-Manga, Bambari, Bianga, Damissa, Gpt Tagbara, Ippy, Komoko, Kouango, Liwa, Mourouba, Ndassima, Ndjoubissi, Ngakobo, Ngawa 1, Trogode**.

In **Ouham**, **24** incidents killing **106** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Batangafo, Bema, Bouca, Kabo, Kagoue 2, Kambakota, Koui, Nana-Bakassa, Ouogo Centre, Sido**.

In **Ouham-Pendé**, **33** incidents killing **85** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bang, Benamkor, Bessa, Betoko, Bocaranga, Bozoum, Gouze, Mann, Ngaounday, Paoua, Pende**.

In **Vakaga**, **1** incident killing **0** people was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Ouanda-Djalle**.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa 1997-Present (Data Through 9 Jun 2018), June 2018
  https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/

- 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
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- 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

Event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. Updates in ACLED's datasets will not necessarily be reflected in ACCORD's reports if the update occurs close to or after the latter's publication. For more information on ACLED's methodology, please see www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/. For more information on ACCORD's products based on the data, please see the ecoi.net blog posts tagged with "ACLED". 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 2017: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 18 June 2018