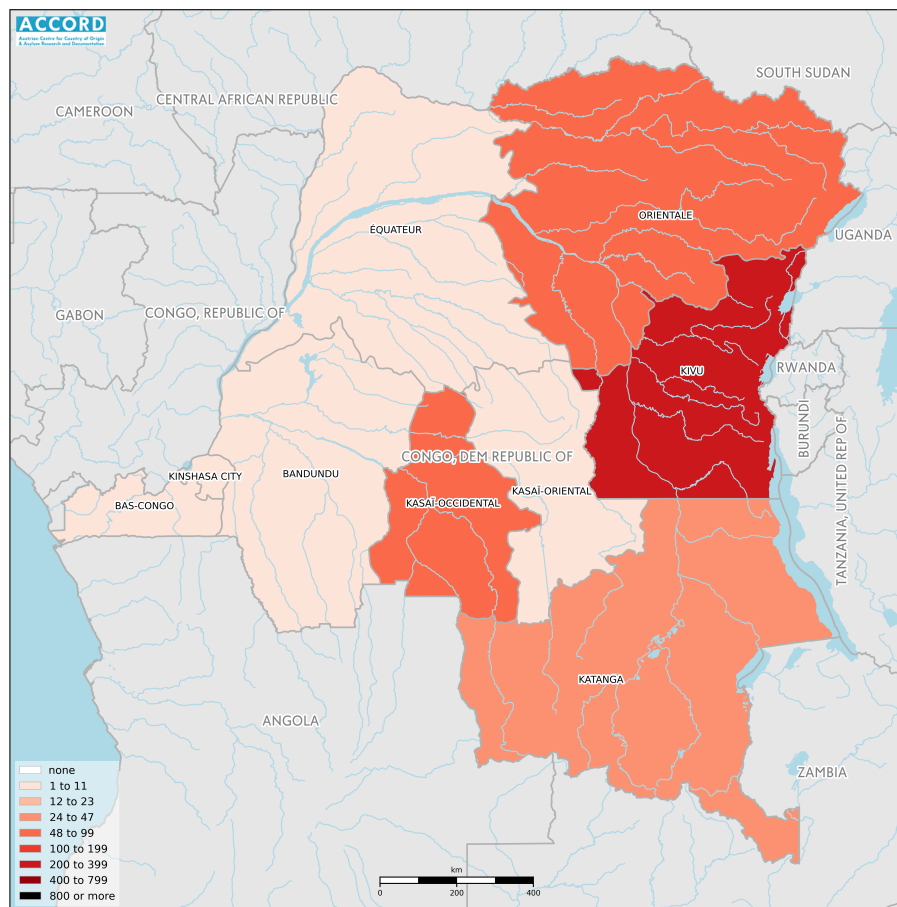


DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, YEAR 2017:

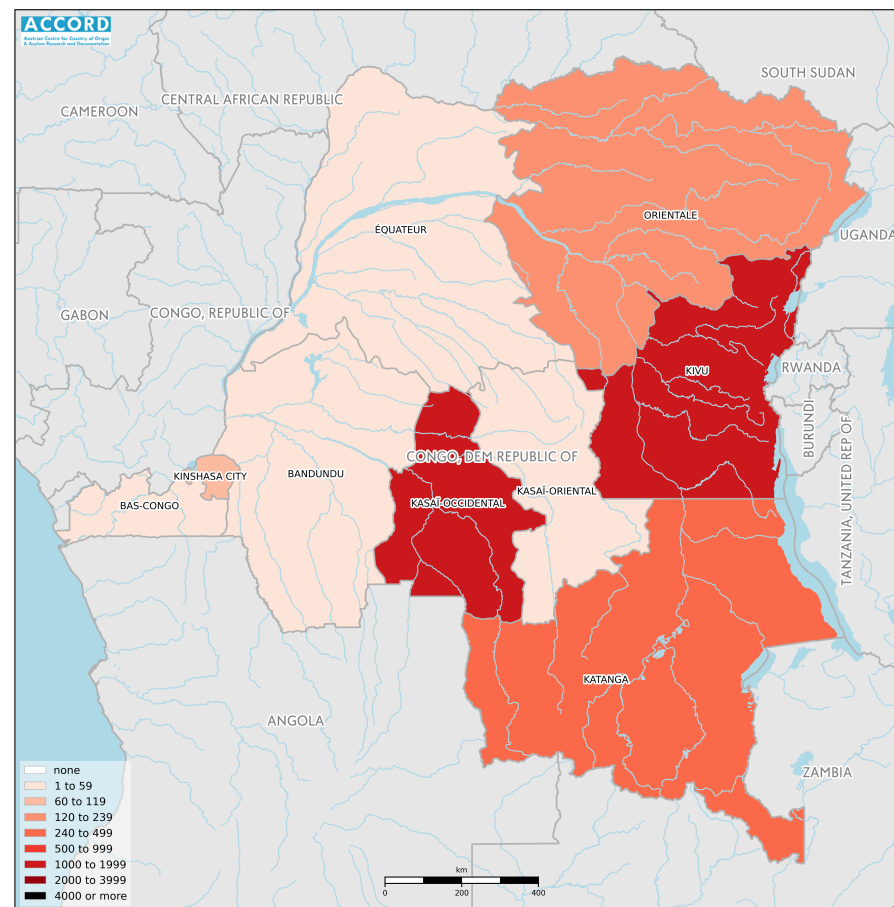
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 18 June 2018

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, November 2015b](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015a](#); incident data: [ACLED, June 2018](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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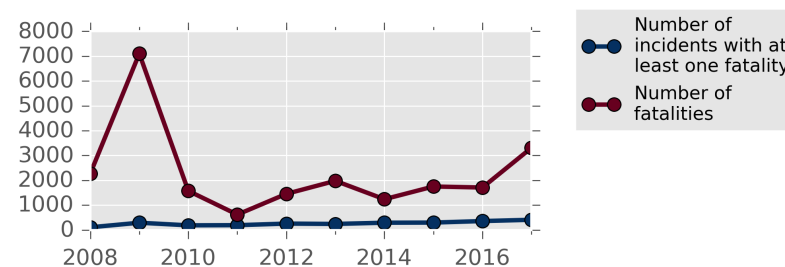
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	445	236	1330
Violence against civilians	304	151	1790
Riots/protests	210	17	74
Strategic developments	101	1	10
Non-violent activities	16	0	0
Remote violence	4	4	104
Total	1080	409	3308

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, 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.

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 occurred, 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
Bandundu	9	2	3
Bas-Congo	15	6	26
Kasaï-Occidental	134	75	1706
Kasaï-Oriental	28	8	42
Katanga	120	44	286
Kinshasa City	48	10	80
Kivu	522	210	1026
Orientale	182	51	135
Équateur	22	3	4

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 unknown. 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 **Bandundu**, 9 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bandundu, Boma, Bulungu, Dungu, Idiofa, Kenge, Kikwit.**

In **Bas-Congo**, 15 incidents killing 26 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Boma, Kasangulu, Kimpese, Lukula, Matadi, Mbanza Ngungu, Moanda.**

In **Kasaï-Occidental**, 134 incidents killing 1706 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Demba, Dibaya, Dimbelenge, Kabeya-Lumbu, Kambongo, Kamonia, Kananga, Kasanji, Kayala, Kazumba, Luachimo, Luebo, Luiza, Mai-Munene, Mombela, Mudiadia, Muanji, Mutumba, Mwaka, Ndekeshu, Nganza, Nguejia, Shamandongo, Sumbula, Tshiboko, Tshikapa, Tshimbulu, Tshinkenke, Tshisuaka, Tshisuku, Tshitundu.**

In **Kasaï-Oriental**, 28 incidents killing 42 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bena-Tshiswaka, Kabeya-Kamwanga, Kabinda, Kalonji, Kamiji, Lukalaba, Lusambo, Makola, Mbuji Mayi, Miabi, Moyo-Wabo, Mulo, Mwene Ditu, Mwene-Ditu, Tshilunde.**

In **Katanga**, 120 incidents killing 286 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bendera, Bukama, Dilolo, Dubie, Kabalo, Kabare, Kalamba-Kashama, Kalembe, Kalemie, Kalolo, Kalonga, Kalumbi, Kambamba, Kamina, Kapolowe, Kasenga Ganie, Katuba, Kavumba, Kayabala, Kazumba, Kenya, Kilembwe, Kolwezi, Kongolo, Lambo Kilela, Lubumbashi, Luilu, Malemba Nkulu, Manono, Miketo, Mitwaba, Moba, Mumpundu, Musoma, Mutabi, Muteta, Mwanza I, Nkula, Nyunzu, Piana-Mwanga, Ponde, Pweto, Rwashi, Tanganika, Upemba National Park.**

In **Kinshasa City**, 48 incidents killing 80 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kasa-Vubu, Kinshasa, Limete Njili, Ma Campagne, Matete, Ngaba.**

In **Kivu**, 522 incidents killing 1026 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abialose, Alimbongo, Bagira, Bambo, Bambu, Baraka, Baswagha, Beni, Bihambwe, Bijombo, Binza, Birundule, Bukavu,**

Bukombo, Buleusa, Bunagana, Bunyakiri, Bunyatenge, Bunyuka, Busanza, Bushendo, Butembo, Bwalanda, Bweru, Bwiza, Eringiti, Fizi, Goma, Idjwi Island, Ishasha, Ishenge, Kabale, Kabamba, Kabambare, Kabare, Kabasha, Kabiluga/Tulungu, Kabindula, Kagabi, Kagogo, Kahuna, Kahungwe, Kainama II & III, Kalehe, Kalembe, Kamande, Kamango, Kamanyola, Kambale, Kanune, Kanyabayonga, Kasandjala, Kaseghe, Kaseke, Kashebere, Kashusha, Kasindi, Kasindi Vieux, Kasone Kimule, Kasugho, Kateku, Katungu, Kavumu, Kibirizi, Kibumba, Kikonde, Kikuku, Kilembwe, Kiliba, Kindu, Kipese, Kirumba, Kishishi, Kitagoma, Kitchanga, Kitingi, Kitobo, Kitsambiro, Kitshanga, Kitsimba, Kitutu I, Kivuye, Kiwanja, Kyavinyonge, Lake Edward, Lamera, Loya, Lubango, Lubarika, Lubero, Lubutu, Lukanga, Lulimba, Lungungu, Lunyasenge, Lusambo, Lusangi, Lusenda, Lwiko, Mambasa, Masereka, Masisi, Matala, Matebe, Mbau, Mboko, Minembwe, Miriki, Mishashu, Misinga, Misisi, Miti, Mokoto, Mudaka, Mukera, Mukulia, Mulamba, Mulungu, Munigi, Muramba, Musindi, Mutanda, Mutarule, Mutongo, Mweso, Namoya, Ndosho, Nepanepa, Ngalula, Ngingwe, Niabembe, Ntamugenga, Ntondo, Numbi, Nundu, Nyabibwe, Nyabiondo, Nyakabere, Nyakakoma, Nyamilima, Nyamutiri, Nyange, Nyanzale, Nyiragongo, Oicha, Pabuka, Panzi, Parking, Rubare, Rubaya, Rutshuru, Sange, Sebele, Semuliki River Bridge, Shabunda, Supa, Swima, Tengetenge, Tungudu, Uvira, Virunga National Park, Vitshumbi, Vulambayiri, Vurondo, Walikale, Walungu, Yungu.

In *Orientale*, 182 incidents killing 135 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Angelu, Ango, Ariwara, Aru, Aveba, Babengongo, Bamangana, Banda, Banduwali, Bangadi, Bapia, Basoko, Bimbi, Blukwa, Boga, Bogoro, Bunga, Bunia, Buta, Dakwa, Diabaka, Dikumba, Disolo, Djugu, Doruma, Dungu, Faradje, Gangala, Garamba National Park, Geti, Gwane, Hoho, Irumu, Isangi, Isiro, Ituri, Kagaba, Kamatsi, Kana, Kanyasi, Kasenyi, Kaswara, Kisangani, Kisangani Airport, Koga, Kole, Komanda, Kpasi, Kpatanabu, Limai, Lodjo, Lokutu, Lowa, Magbanga, Mahagi, Mambasa, Masumbu, Matafu, Mongbwalu, Nango,

Napopo, Ngilima, Nyakunde, Okapi Wildlife Reserve, Opienge, Parka, Poko, Sambia, Samongo, Sirigi, Sisa, Taduru, Talolo, Togo, Tshopo, Ubundu, Watsa, Yatolema, Zigbi.

In *Équateur*, 22 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Boende, Bongandanga, Budjala, Bumba, Gbadolite, Gemena, Lisala, Mbandaka.

Sources

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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

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