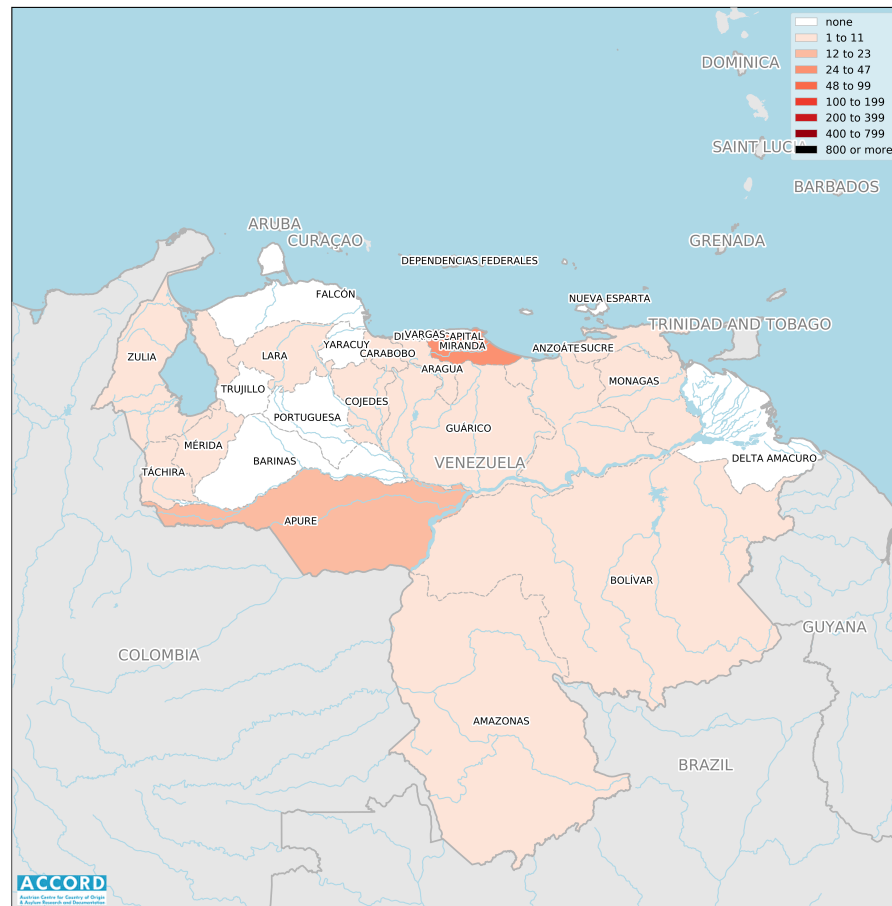


# VENEZUELA, YEAR 2021:

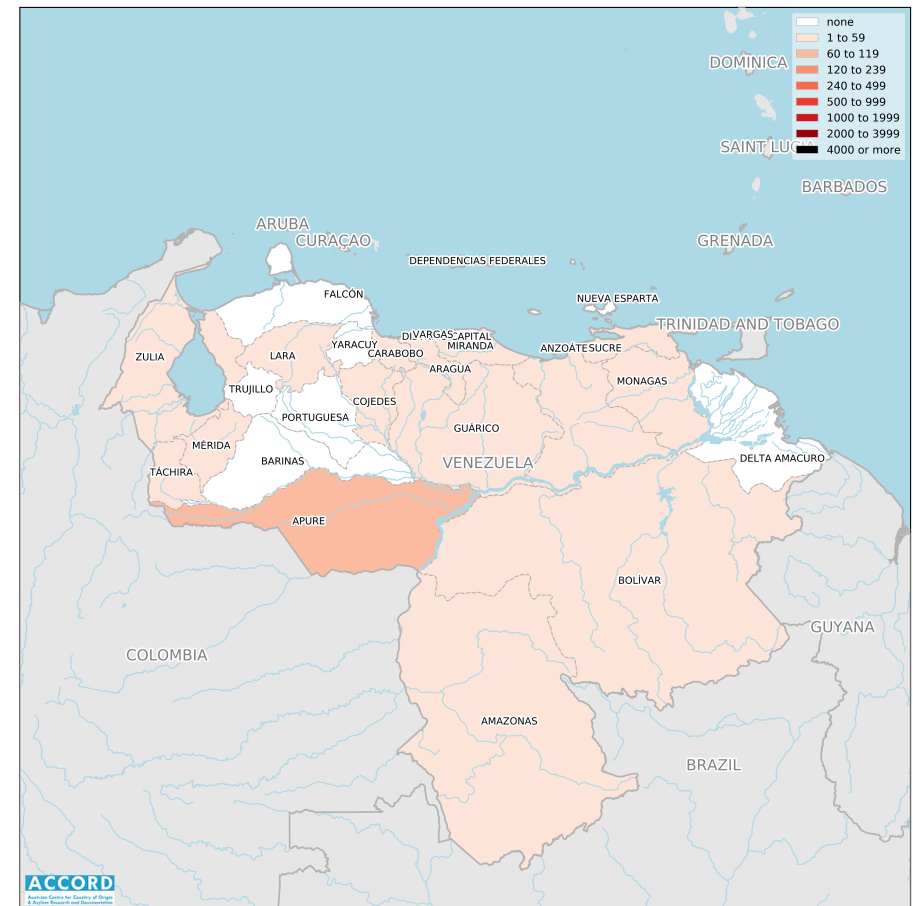
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 30 May 2022

## Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



## Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, 6 May 2018](#); administrative divisions: [Venezuela28](#); incident data: [ACLED, 20 May 2022](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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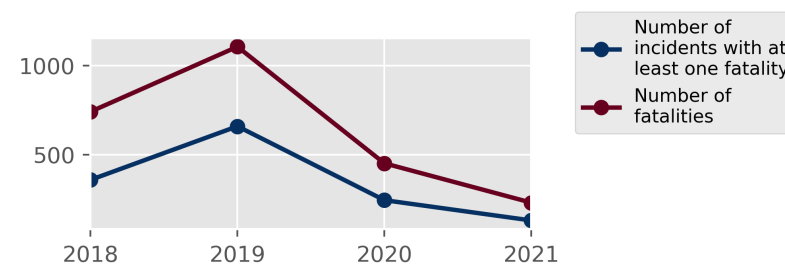
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	1946	0	0
Violence against civilians	116	89	121
Battles	67	32	91
Riots	52	7	12
Strategic developments	21	1	4
Explosions / Remote violence	1	1	2
Total	2203	130	230

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 20 May 2022).

## Development of conflict incidents from 2018 to 2021



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 20 May 2022).

## 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, Venezuela 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 ("3" or "10" for plural fatalities, depending on the context; "100" if "hundreds" are mentioned, etc.). For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see [www.acleddata.com](http://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](http://ecoi.net) to offer another access point to the ACLED datasets.

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

Assessments of the security situation should not be based solely on quantitative analysis of event data.

Please see ACLED's additional methodological paper for Venezuela: [ACLED, February 2020](#)

Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other sources if necessary. Incidents are mapped to GADM provinces using the provinces in ACLED data. Province names and borders may differ between ACLED and

GADM. 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, violence against civilians, remote violence, riots/protests, non-violent strategic activities. For details on these categories, please see

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Quick Guide, April 2019  
[https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED\\_General-User-Guide\\_April-2019.pdf](https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED_General-User-Guide_April-2019.pdf)
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, February 2020  
[https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED\\_FAQs-Fatalities-Methodology\\_v1\\_February-2020.pdf](https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED_FAQs-Fatalities-Methodology_v1_February-2020.pdf)
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, January 2021  
[https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED\\_Codebook\\_v1\\_January-2021.pdf](https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED_Codebook_v1_January-2021.pdf)

## Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Amazonas	27	2	8
Anzoátegui	69	2	2
Apure	97	19	66
Aragua	69	2	4
Barinas	61	0	0
Bolívar	205	7	12
Carabobo	137	2	8
Cojedes	42	2	2
Delta Amacuro	30	0	0
Dependencias Federales	2	0	0
Distrito Capital	257	38	56
Falcón	70	0	0
Guárico	35	1	1
La Guaira	80	3	3
Lara	246	4	4
Miranda	162	28	29
Monagas	42	1	1
Mérida	97	1	1
Nueva Esparta	34	0	0

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Portuguesa	87	0	0
Sucre	44	2	4
Trujillo	55	0	0
Táchira	79	7	9
Yaracuy	34	0	0
Zulia	142	9	20

## 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 **Amazonas**, 27 incidents killing 8 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Isla Raton, Maroa, Platanillal, Puerto Ayacucho, San Fernando de Atabapo.**

In **Anzoátegui**, 69 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Barcelona, Cantaura, Clarines, El Tigre, Guanape, Guanta, Lecheria, Pariaguan, Puerto La Cruz, San Tome.**

In **Apure**, 97 incidents killing 66 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Achaguas, Biruaca, Bruzual, El Amparo de Apure, El**

**Nula, Elorza, Guafita, Guasdualito, La Macanilla, La Trinidad de Orichuna, La Victoria, Los Canitos, San Fernando de Apure, San Juan de Payara.**

In **Aragua**, 69 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Choroni, La Victoria, Maracay, Turmero.**

In **Barinas**, 61 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Arismendi, Barinas, Barinitas, La Soledad, Sabaneta, Socopo.**

In **Bolívar**, 205 incidents killing 12 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Caicara del Orinoco, Ciudad Bolívar, Ciudad Guayana, El Callao, El Manteco, El Palmar, El Pao, Guasipati, Los Pijiguaos, Maripa, Santa Rosa, Tumeremo, Upata.**

In **Carabobo**, 137 incidents killing 8 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bejuma, Guacara, La Cumaca, Los Guayos, Mariara, Montalban, Naguanagua, Puerto Cabello, San Diego, San Joaquin, Tocuyito, Valencia, Vigirima.**

In **Cojedes**, 42 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Cojedes, El Baul, El Pao, Libertad, San Carlos, Tinaco, Tinaquillo.**

In **Delta Amacuro**, 30 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Casacoima, Curiapo, La Horqueta, Pedernales, Tucupita.**

In **Dependencias Federales**, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Gran Roque.**

In **Distrito Capital**, 257 incidents killing 56 people were reported. The following

locations were among the affected: **Caracas, Caracas - Libertador.**

In **Falcón**, 70 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Boca de Aroa, Chichiriviche, La Vela de Coro, Las Piedras, Puerto Zazarida, Punto Fijo, Santa Ana, Santa Ana de Coro, Yabuquiva.**

In **Guárico**, 35 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Altagracia de Orituco, Cabruta, Calabozo, San Juan de los Morros, Valle De La Pascua.**

In **La Guaira**, 80 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Camuri Grande, Caraballeda, Carayaca, Catia la Mar, La Guaira, Macuto, Maiquetia, Naiguata.**

In **Lara**, 246 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aguada Grande, Aregue, Barquisimeto, Bobare, Cabudare, Carora, El Tocuyo, Guarico, La Miel, Quibor, Sanare, Sarare, Siquisique.**

In **Miranda**, 162 incidents killing 29 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Caracas - Baruta, Caracas - Chacao, Caracas - El Hatillo, Caracas - Sucre, Carrizal, Caucagua, Chaguaramos, Charallave, Cua, Guarenas, Guatire, Las Brisas del Tuy, Los Teques, Ocumare del Tuy, Rio Chico, San Antonio de Los Altos, Santa Teresa del Tuy, Tacarigua de Mamporal, Tacarigua de la Laguna.**

In **Monagas**, 42 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Barrancas del Orinoco, Cano los Becerros, Maturin.**

In **Mérida**, 97 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations

were among the affected: **Canagua, Ejido, El Vigia, La Azulita, Merida, Mesa Bolivar, Mucuruba, Santo Domingo, Timotes, Tovar, Tucani.**

**Sinamaica, Tia Juana.**

In **Nueva Esparta**, 34 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Juan Griego, La Asuncion, Pampatar, Porlamar, Punta de Piedras, San Juan Bautista, San Pedro de Coche.**

In **Portuguesa**, 87 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Acarigua, El Playon, Guanare, Paraiso de Chabasquen, Piritu, San Rafael de Onoto, Villa Bruzual.**

In **Sucre**, 44 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Araya, Carupano, Cumana, Guacuco, Guiria, Rio Caribe, San Juan de Unare.**

In **Trujillo**, 55 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bocono, Carvajal, Chejende, La Concepcion, Los Cedros, Miton, Sabana de Mendoza, Trujillo, Valera.**

In **Táchira**, 79 incidents killing 9 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Colon, La Perla, Pregonero, Rubio, San Antonio del Tachira, San Cristobal, Seboruco, Urena.**

In **Yaracuy**, 34 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Boraure, Campo Elias, Chivacoa, Independencia, San Felipe, Yaritagua.**

In **Zulia**, 142 incidents killing 20 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bachaquero, Cabimas, Caja Seca, Casigua El Cubo, Ciudad Ojeda, Cuatro Esquinas, El Cruce, El Tucuco, Encontrados, La Villa del Rosario, Lagunillas, Los Puertos de Altigracia, Machiques, Maracaibo, Neima, Paraguaipoa, San Francisco, San Rafael, Santa Barbara del Zulia, Santa Rita,**

## Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Methodology for Coding Political Armed Groups in Colombia and Venezuela, February 2020  
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/35233/>
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Latin America & the Caribbean (20 May 2022), 20 May 2022  
<https://acleddata.com/download/19657/>
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36\_levels.shp, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36\\_levels.shp.zip](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36_levels.shp.zip)
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- 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

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. Changes in the sources used by ACLED to collect incident data might affect the comparability of data over time. For more information on ACLED’s methodology, please see [www.acleddata.com/resources/](http://www.acleddata.com/resources/).

For more information on ACCORD’s products based on the data, please see the [ecoi.net](http://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: Venezuela, year 2021: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 30 May 2022