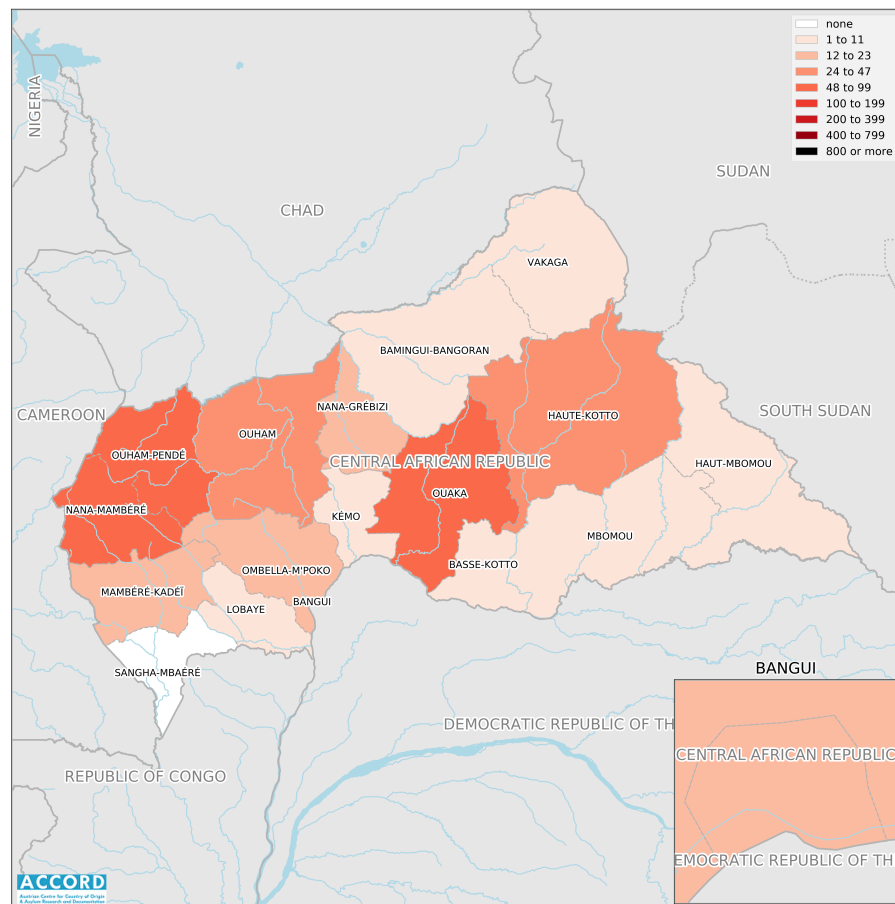


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, YEAR 2021:

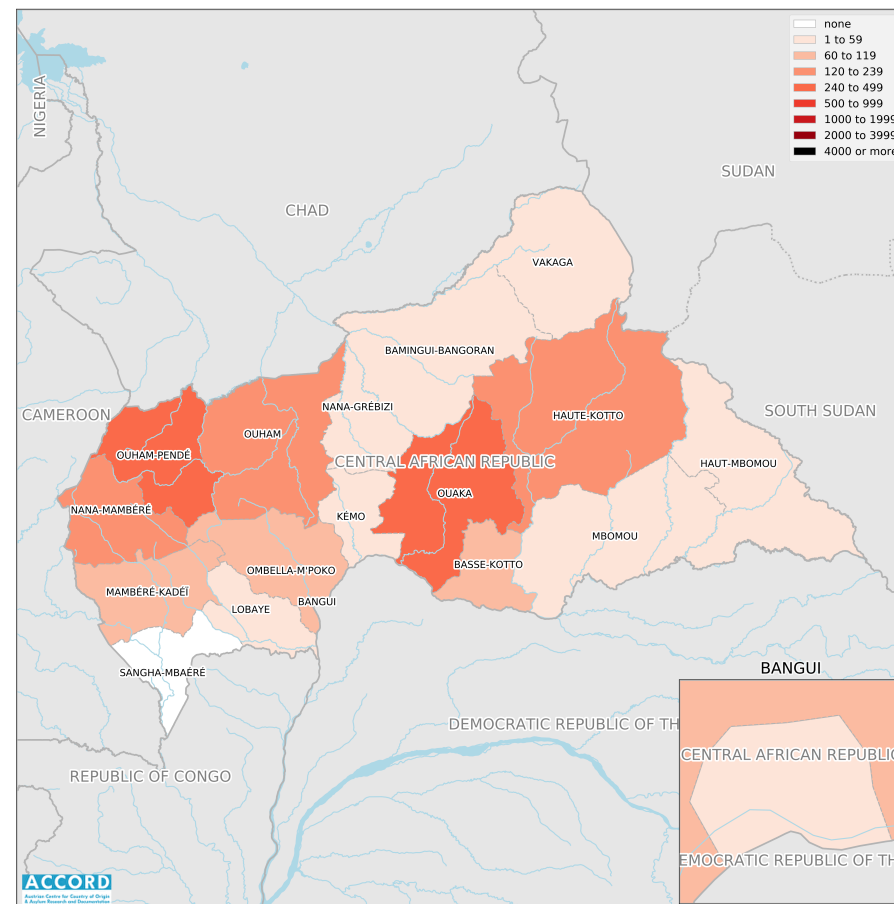
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 30 May 2022

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, 6 May 2018b](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, 6 May 2018a](#); Abyei Area: [SSNBS, 1 December 2008](#); South Sudan/Sudan border status: [UN Cartographic Section, October 2011](#); incident data: [ACLED, 20 May 2022](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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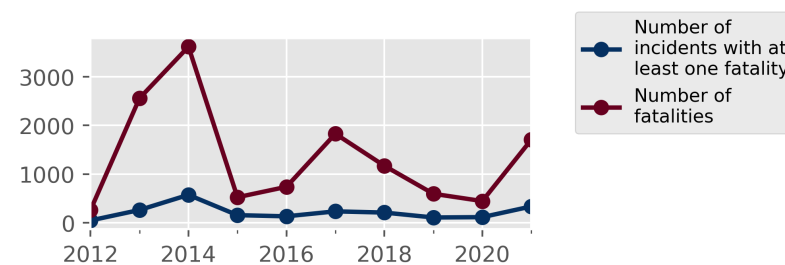
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Violence against civilians	399	204	904
Strategic developments	217	0	0
Battles	215	107	724
Protests	59	0	0
Explosions / Remote violence	33	21	75
Riots	21	4	4
Total	944	336	1707

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

Development of conflict incidents from 2012 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, 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 ("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 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.

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

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
- 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
- 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

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Bamingui-Bangoran	15	6	26
Bangui	112	16	59
Basse-Kotto	30	11	89
Haut-Mbomou	47	4	9
Haute-Kotto	112	29	142
Kémo	3	2	2
Lobaye	11	3	22
Mambéré-Kadéï	41	15	76
Mbomou	31	6	44
Nana-Grébizi	21	13	47
Nana-Mambéré	109	55	230
Ombella-M'Poko	49	14	64
Ouaka	126	61	297
Ouham	70	26	170
Ouham-Pendé	155	72	423
Vakaga	12	3	7

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 **Bamingui-Bangoran**, 15 incidents killing 26 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bamingui, Ndele, Ngarba-Bord, Tiri**.

In **Bangui**, 112 incidents killing 59 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bangui, Bangui - 1, Bangui - 2, Bangui - 3, Bangui - 4, Bangui - 5, Bangui - 6, Bangui - 8**.

In **Basse-Kotto**, 30 incidents killing 89 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Alindao, Banda-Kolo Yangba, Dimbi, Kembe, Mobaye, Nzelete, Pavika, Pouloubou, Satema, Zamba 1**.

In **Haut-Mbomou**, 47 incidents killing 9 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bambouti, Banangui, Bangassou-Nzakara, Bougoua, Djema, Kadjemah, Kitessa, Koumboli, Ligoua-Zewia, Mboki, Obo, Panbolinbo, Tabane, Tambourah, Zemio**.

In **Haute-Kotto**, 112 incidents killing 142 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aigbando 1, Boungou 1, Boungou 2, Bria, Dangbato, Gbodio, Irabanda, Iramou, Kalaga, Koyassi, Kpokpo, Manzala, Mouka 1, Ngoundja, Ngouroundou, Ouadda, Pambayamba, Sam-Ouandja, Yalinga, Yangoudroundja**.

In **Kémo**, 3 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Dekoa, Sibut**.

In **Lobaye**, 11 incidents killing 22 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Boda, Bouboua, Boukoko, Mbaiki**.

In **Mambéré-Kadéï**, 41 incidents killing 76 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amada-Gaza, Babaza, Banga, Bania, Beina-Boimo, Berberati, Bombo, Carnot, Dilapoko, Gamboula, Godawa, Nandobo, Nassole.**

In **Mbomou**, 31 incidents killing 44 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bakouma, Bangassou, Gambo, Lengo, Loungougba, Niakari, Nzako, Pombolo, Rafai.**

In **Nana-Grébizi**, 21 incidents killing 47 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Grivai, Kaga-Bandoro, Mbres, Morobanda, Yabaka 1.**

In **Nana-Mambéré**, 109 incidents killing 230 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aba, Abba, Baboua, Baoro, Beloko, Bessan, Besson, Bondiba, Bouar, Cantonnier, Djabo, Doukou, Foro, Gallo, Garba, Nadziboro, Ndiba-Bouassa, Ndongori, Nguia-Bouar, Niem, Niem Yelewa, Noukouana, Sabewa, Yelewa, Yongo, Zotoua.**

In **Ombella-M'Poko**, 49 incidents killing 64 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Begoua, Bimbo, Boali, Bondokpo, Bossembele, Boyali, Damara, Gomoko, Harande, Konga, Kpata, Liton, Ngoukoumba, Yaloke, Zado.**

In **Ouaka**, 126 incidents killing 297 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bade, Bakala, Baleko, Bambari, Bianga, Binguinendji, Bokolobo, Goya, Gpt Tagbara, Grimari, Groupement Boyo, Ippy, Kombele, Kouango, Mourouba, Ndassima, Ngakobo, Ouandalongo, Seko, Zoumako.**

In **Ouham**, 70 incidents killing 170 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Batangafo, Benzambe, Bodjomo, Boguila,**

Bongboto, Bornou, Bossangoa, Bouca, Boyo, Gaga, Gbade, Gbangayanga, Kabo, Kambakota, Kolo, Kouï, Kouki, Markounda, Moyenne Sido, Nana-Bakassa, Nazikada, Ndoumbou, Sido, Tale.

In **Ouham-Pendé**, 155 incidents killing 423 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bambara, Bang, Bavara, Bebenguere, Bedamara, Bedaya 1, Bemaide, Bemal, Benamkor, Bezere, Bocaranga, Bohong, Bolele, Bossemptele, Bouyay-Yade, Bouzou, Bozoum, Degaulle, Gbawe, Kaita, Kouï, Kounpala, Kowone, Letele, Lia, Loura, Manga, Mann, Mbere Guili, Ndim, Ngaoundaye, Ngoutere, Nzoro 1, Paoua, Zom.**

In **Vakaga**, 12 incidents killing 7 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Birao, Matala, Ndiffa, Ouanda-Djalle, Ouandja.**

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa (20 May 2022), 20 May 2022
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/>
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http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/shp/gadm36_CAF_shp.zip
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_levels.shp, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018b
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36_levels.shp.zip
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<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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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. 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/. 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 2021: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 30 May 2022