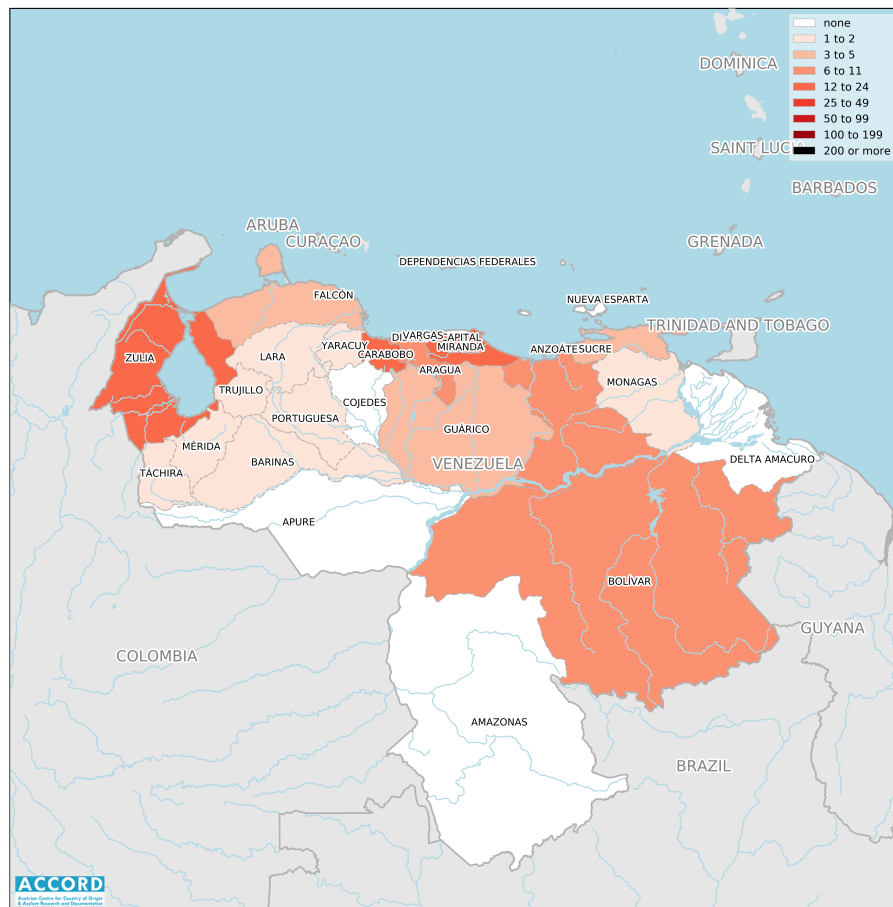


VENEZUELA, FOURTH QUARTER 2022:

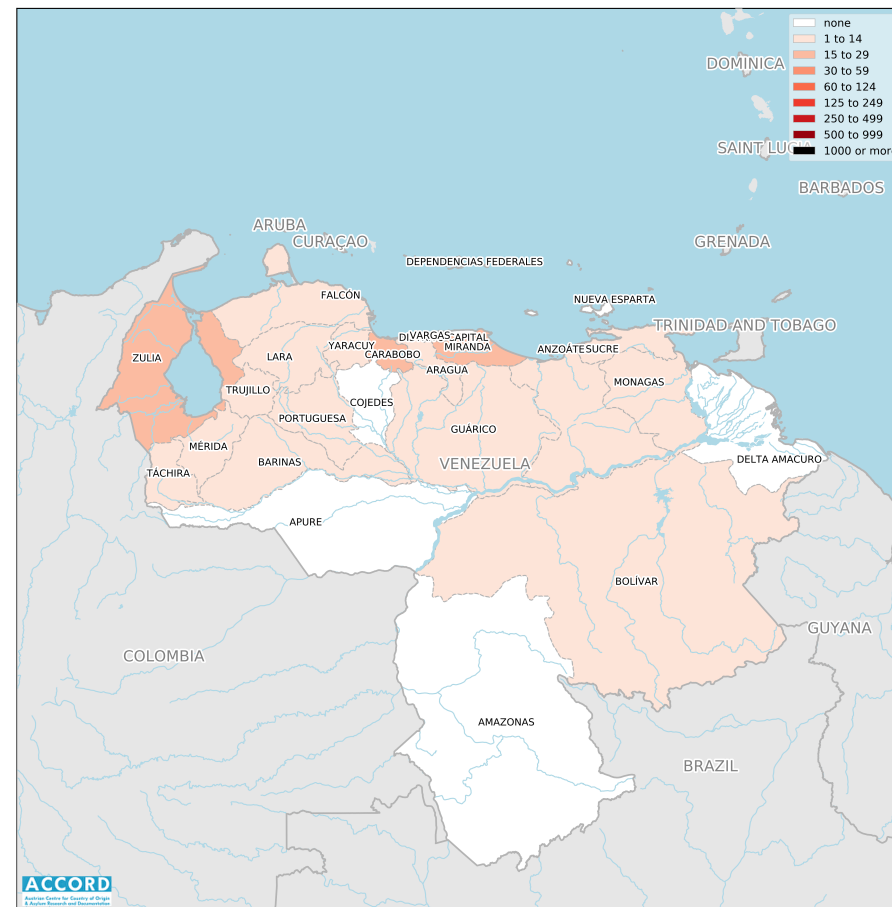
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 12 April 2023

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, 10 March 2023](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Contents

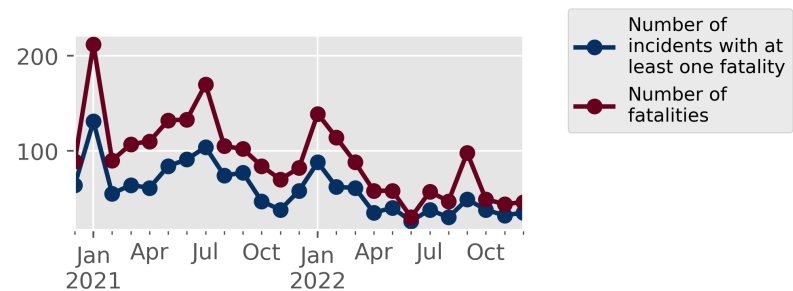
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
Conflict incidents by category	2
Development of conflict incidents from December 2020 to December 2022	2
Methodology	3
Conflict incidents per province	4
Localization of conflict incidents	4
Disclaimer	6

Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	511	0	0
Battles	66	56	85
Violence against civilians	56	45	50
Strategic developments	19	0	0
Riots	14	3	3
Explosions / Remote violence	1	1	1
Total	667	105	139

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 10 March 2023](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from December 2020 to December 2022



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 10 March 2023](#)).

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 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.

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/acleddatanew/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/acleddatanew/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/acleddatanew/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	8	0	0
Anzoátegui	33	8	14
Apure	9	0	0
Aragua	31	9	11
Barinas	22	1	2
Bolívar	88	10	10
Carabobo	57	18	25
Cojedes	7	0	0
Delta Amacuro	5	0	0
Distrito Capital	75	7	7
Falcón	27	3	3
Guárico	13	4	8
La Guaira	9	0	0
Lara	44	1	1
Miranda	50	16	23
Monagas	9	2	2
Mérida	19	1	1
Nueva Esparta	13	0	0
Portuguesa	17	1	1
Sucre	33	3	6

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Trujillo	4	1	1
Táchira	19	2	2
Yaracuy	18	2	3
Zulia	57	16	19

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**, 8 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Puerto Ayacucho, San Fernando de Atabapo, Topocho**.

In **Anzoátegui**, 33 incidents killing 14 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Barcelona, Bergantín, El Chaparro, El Hatillo, El Tigre, Lecheria, Palital, Puerto La Cruz, Puerto Piritu, San Jose de Guanipa, San Tome, Santa Teresa - Campo Mata**.

In **Apure**, 9 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Biruaca, El Nula, Elorza, San Fernando de Apure**.

In **Aragua**, 31 incidents killing 11 people were reported. The following locations

VENEZUELA, FOURTH QUARTER 2022: UPDATE ON INCIDENTS ACCORDING TO THE ARMED CONFLICT LOCATION & EVENT DATA PROJECT (ACLED)
COMPILED BY ACCORD, 12 APRIL 2023

were among the affected: **Colonia Tovar, El Cambur, La Victoria, Magdalena, Maracay, Santa Cruz de Aragua, Tocarón, Turmero.**

In **Barinas**, 22 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Barinas.**

In **Bolívar**, 88 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Agua Salada, Caicara del Orinoco, Canaima National Park, Ciudad Bolívar, Ciudad Guayana, El Callao, El Dorado, Palo Grande, Sifontes, Tumeremo, Unare, Upata.**

In **Carabobo**, 57 incidents killing 25 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Belen, Canoabo, El Cambur, El Milagro, Guacara, Mariara, Morón, Naguanagua, Puerto Cabello, Tucuyito, Urama, Valencia.**

In **Cojedes**, 7 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Cojedes, San Carlos.**

In **Delta Amacuro**, 5 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Tucupita.**

In **Distrito Capital**, 75 incidents killing 7 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Caracas - Libertador.**

In **Falcón**, 27 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Carazao, Puerto Cumarebo, Punta Cardón, Punto Fijo, Santa Ana de Coro, Tucacas.**

In **Guárico**, 13 incidents killing 8 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Altigracia de Orituco, Calabozo, San José de Guaribe, San Juan de los Morros, Valle De La Pascua, Zaraza.**

In **La Guaira**, 9 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Carayaca, Catia la Mar, La Guaira, Maiquetia.**

In **Lara**, 44 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Barquisimeto, Cabudare, Carora, El Tocuyo, La Morita, Sanare.**

In **Miranda**, 50 incidents killing 23 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Caracas - Baruta, Caracas - Chacao, Caracas - Sucre, Carrizal, Caucaguita, Charallave, Cua, El Cartanal, El Clavo, Guarenas, Hoyo de La Puerta, La Democracia, Los Teques, Nueva Cua, Ocumare del Tuy, San José de Barlovento, Santa Lucía, Santa Teresa del Tuy, Tacata, Turumo.**

In **Monagas**, 9 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Caripito, Chaguaramas, Maturín.**

In **Mérida**, 19 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ejido, El Vigía, Mérida, Timotes.**

In **Nueva Esparta**, 13 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **La Asunción, Porlamar, Punta de Piedras.**

In **Portuguesa**, 17 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Acarigua, Araure, Guanare.**

In **Sucre**, 33 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Araya, Carupano, Chacopata, Cumana, Río Grande.**

In **Trujillo**, 4 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Santa Apolonia, Trujillo, Valera.**

In **Táchira**, 19 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Orope, San Cristobal, Seboruco, Urena.**

In **Yaracuy**, 18 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Cocorote, San Felipe, Taria, Yaritagua.**

In **Zulia**, 57 incidents killing 19 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bachaquero, Cabimas, Catatumbo, Ciudad Ojeda, Concepcion, La Canada de Urdaneta, Los Puertos de Altigracia, Machiques, Maracaibo, Mecocal, Paraguaipoa, Pueblo Nuevo El Chivo, San Francisco, San Rafael, Sinamaica, Tia Juana.**

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 (10 March 2023), 10 March 2023
<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
- 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

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

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