CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, YEAR 2022:
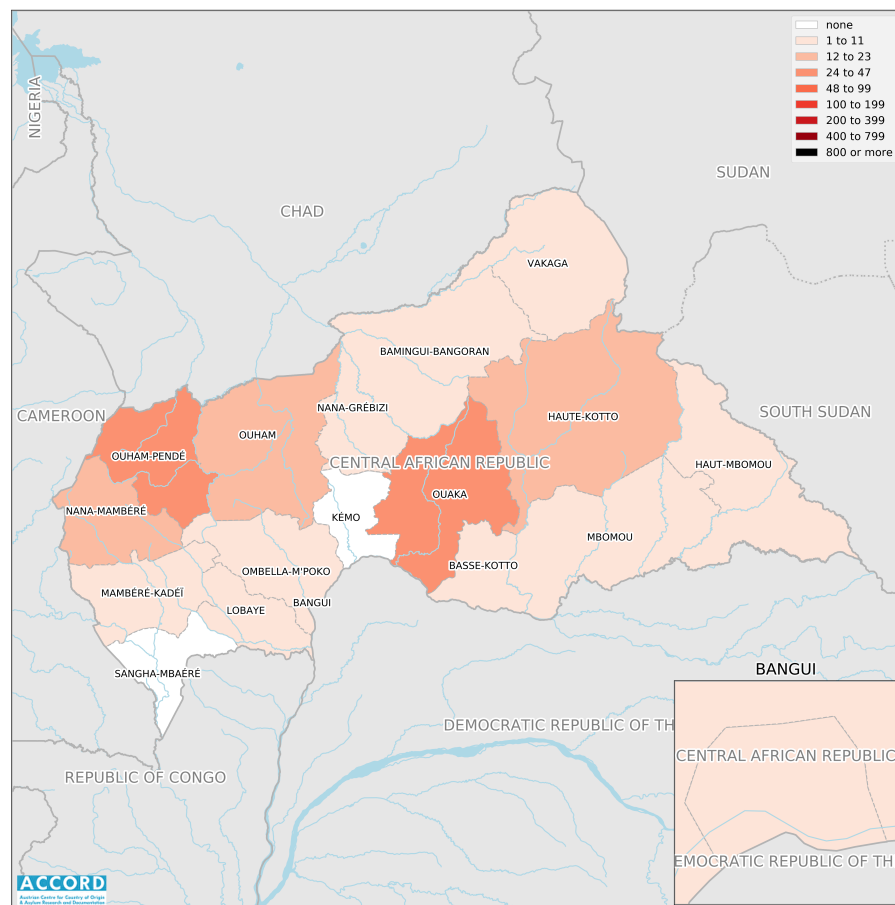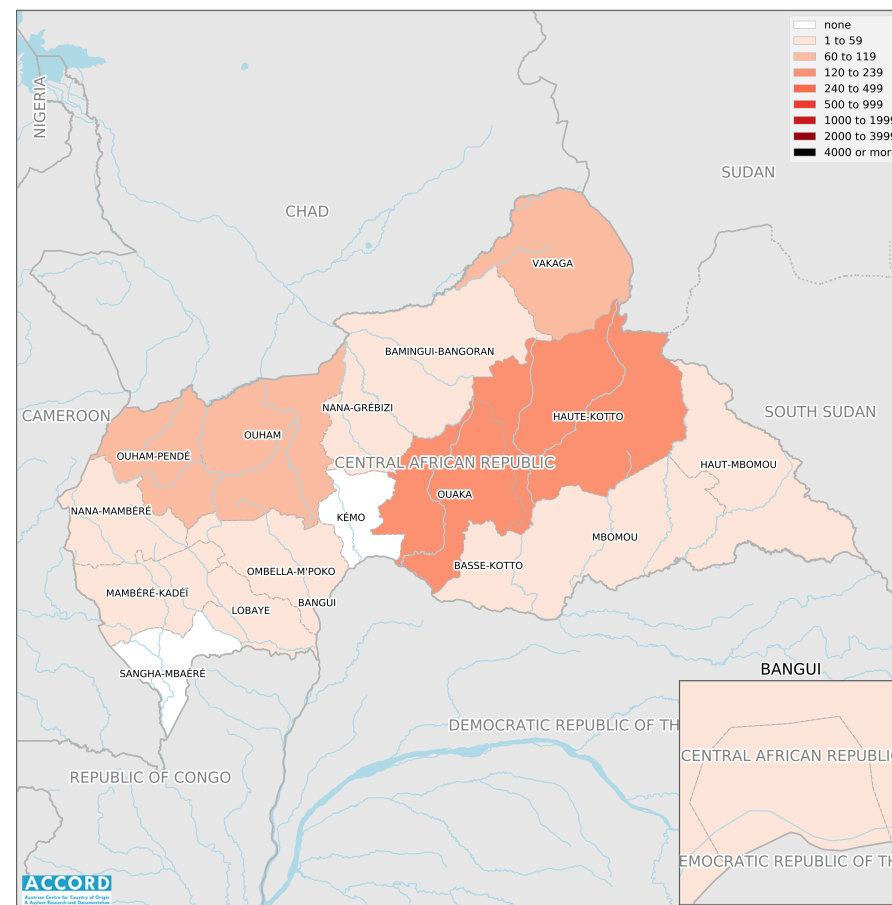## Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

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, 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, 10 March 2023; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

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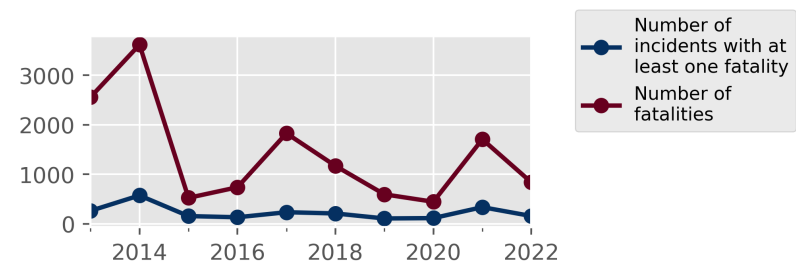# Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Violence against civilians	141	85	434
Battles	108	67	386
Strategic developments	79	0	0
Protests	36	0	0
Riots	13	2	2
Explosions / Remote violence	7	4	17
Total	384	158	839

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

Development of conflict incidents from 2013 to 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, 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 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, 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
Bamingui-Bangoran	11	4	12
Bangui	58	10	17
Basse-Kotto	20	8	49
Haut-Mbomou	6	3	3
Haute-Kotto	34	15	214
Kémo	5	0	0
Lobaye	3	1	1
Mambéré-Kadéï	7	2	18
Mbomou	22	9	48
Nana-Grébizi	6	4	10
Nana-Mambéré	35	15	52
Ombella-M'Poko	22	7	19
Ouaka	52	27	159
Ouham	29	18	89
Ouham-Pendé	44	24	60
Vakaga	30	11	88

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**, **11** incidents killing **12** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bamingui, Ndele**.

In **Bangui**, **58** incidents killing **17** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bangui, Bangui - 1, Bangui - 2, Bangui - 3, Bangui - 4, Bangui - 5, Bangui - 6, Bangui - 7, Bangui - 8**.

In **Basse-Kotto**, **20** incidents killing **49** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Alindao, Dimbi, Gonda, Kembe, Mobaye, Ndjoukou, Nzelete**.

In **Haut-Mbomou**, **6** incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bambouti, Djema, Gbassigbiri, Mboki, Obo, Zemio**.

In **Haute-Kotto**, **34** incidents killing **214** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bria, Damalongo, Mouka 1, Ouadda, Sam-Ouandja, Yangoudroundja**.

In **Kémo**, **5** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Dekoa, Djoukou, Sibut**.

In **Lobaye**, **3** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Boda, Mbaiki**.

In **Mambéré-Kadéï**, **7** incidents killing **18** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amada-Gaza, Barka-Pande, Berberati, Carnot, Gadzi**.

In **Mbomou**, 22 incidents killing **48** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bakouma, Bangassou, Gambo, Nzako, Rafai, Zacko 4**.

In **Nana-Grébizi**, **6** incidents killing **10** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Blakadja, Kaga-Bandoro, Mbres, Ndiba, Ndomete**.

In **Nana-Mambéré**, **35** incidents killing **52** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abba, Baboua, Beloko, Bouar, Cantonnier, Gallo, Kella Goffi, Kounde, Lokoti-Mbangui, Ndongori, Ngaguene, Nguia-Bouar, Niem, Yelewa, Zarami, Zawa**.

In **Ombella-M'Poko**, 22 incidents killing **19** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bangui Airport, Begoua, Bimbo, Boali, Boguere, Bossembele, Bouboui, Yaloke**.

In **Ouaka**, 52 incidents killing **159** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bambari, Bokolobo, Digui, Goya, Groupement Boyo, Ippy, Kouango, Lioto, Maloum, Ndassima, Ngakobo, Ngbanguere**.

In **Ouham**, 29 incidents killing **89** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Batangafo, Boaya, Boguila, Bossangoa, Bouca, Boyo, Gaga, Gpt Sabo, Kabo, Kakobo, Kouki, Markounda, Moyenne Sido, Nana-Bakassa, Ngaragba, Sido, Tounda, Zere**.

In **Ouham-Pendé**, 44 incidents killing **60** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bang, Bata, Bocaranga, Bolom, Bozoum, Doko, Kaita, Kore, Koui, Kowone, Letele, Mann, Ndanga, Ngaoundaye, Ngoutere, Nzakoundou, Paoua, Touga 1**.

In **Vakaga**, 30 incidents killing **88** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Birao, Boromata, Gordil, Ndiffa, Ouanda-Djalle, Ouandja, Tiringoulou, Toumou**.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa (10 March 2023), 10 March 2023
  https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/

- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_CAF_shp.zip, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018a
  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

- 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/

- 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. 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 2022: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 12 April 2023