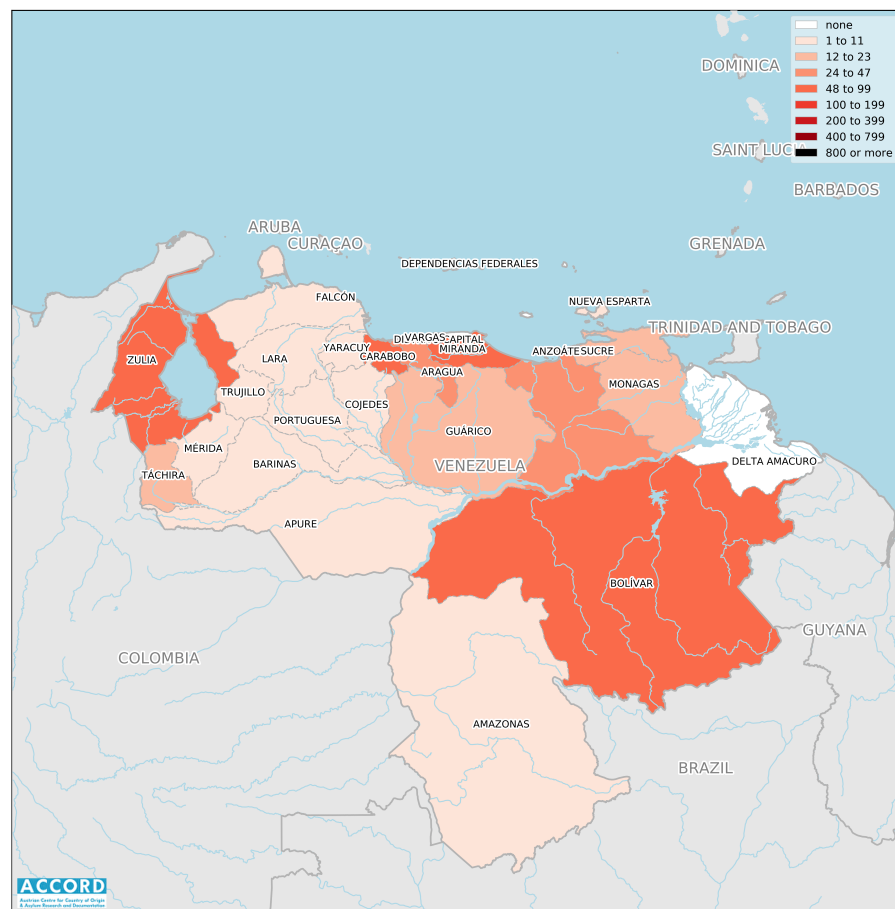


# VENEZUELA, YEAR 2022:

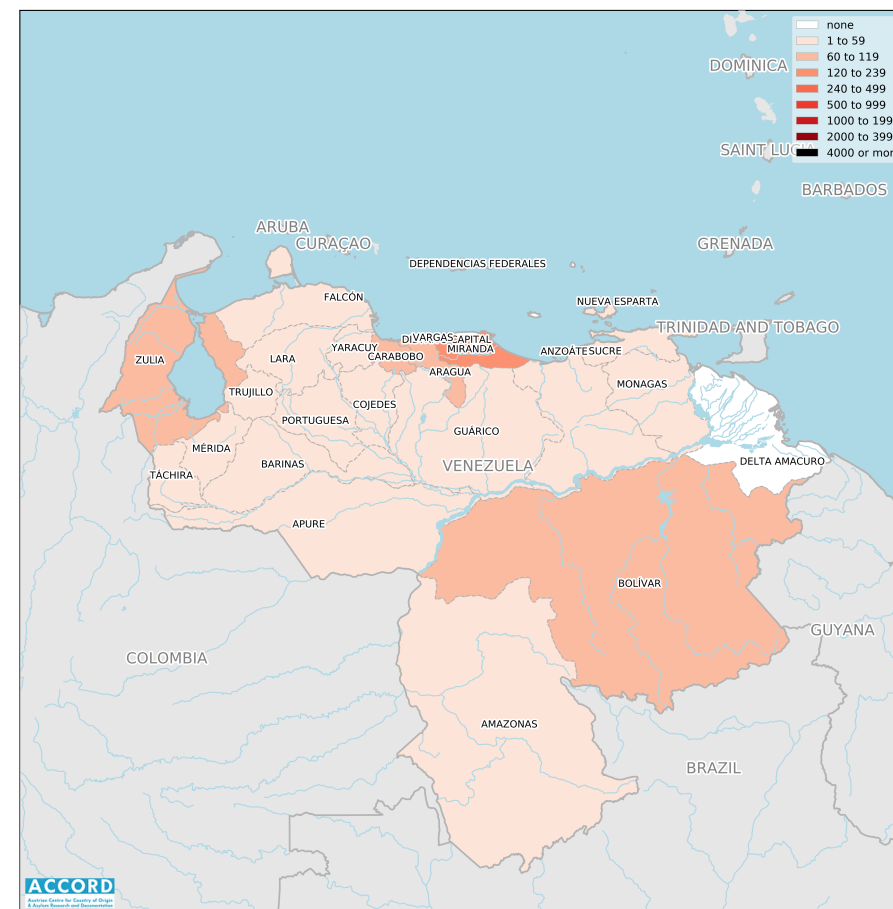
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

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](#)

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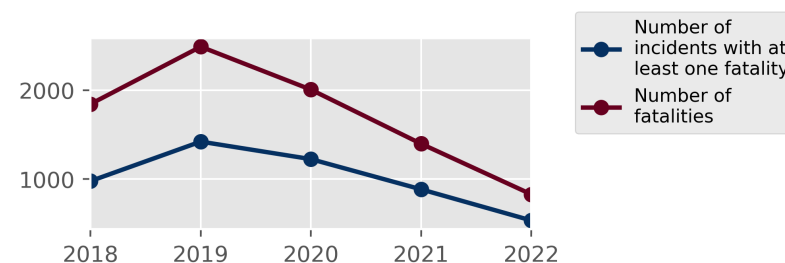
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	2238	0	0
Battles	400	351	593
Violence against civilians	224	167	206
Strategic developments	103	1	1
Riots	53	9	13
Explosions / Remote violence	22	6	15
Total	3040	534	828

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

## Development of conflict incidents from 2018 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, 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	28	3	10
Anzoátegui	118	28	42
Apure	107	11	32
Aragua	153	47	88
Barinas	80	4	7
Bolívar	341	54	71
Carabobo	231	70	102
Cojedes	37	1	1
Delta Amacuro	35	0	0
Distrito Capital	294	40	49
Falcón	127	9	10
Guárico	65	15	35
La Guaira	61	3	6
Lara	215	6	8
Miranda	244	92	154
Monagas	76	18	33
Mérida	94	2	2
Nueva Esparta	51	2	2
Portuguesa	113	11	14
Sucre	125	14	19

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Trujillo	34	10	15
Táchira	87	12	15
Yaracuy	72	7	14
Zulia	252	75	99

## 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**, 28 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Alto Orinoco, Puerto Ayacucho, San Fernando de Atabapo, Topocho**.

In **Anzoátegui**, 118 incidents killing 42 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Anaco, Barcelona, Bergantín, El Amparo, El Chaparro, El Hatillo, El Tigre, Lechería, Onoto, Palital, Pariaguan, Pertigalete, Puerto La Cruz, Puerto Piritu, San Diego de Cabrutica, San José de Guanipa, San Tome, Santa Teresa - Campo Mata, Soledad, Urica, Valle de Guanape, Zuata**.

In **Apure**, 107 incidents killing 32 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Achaguas, Biruaca, El Amparo de Apure, El Nula,**

Elorza, Guasdualito, La Victoria, Palmarito, Puerto Paez, San Fernando de Apure, San Juan de Payara, San Rafael de Atamaica, Santa Rita, Santa Rosa, Urdaneta.

In **Aragua**, 153 incidents killing 88 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Cagua, Colonia Tovar, El Cambur, El Limon, Guiripa, La Victoria, Las Tejerias, Magdaleno, Maracay, Morocopo, Palo Negro, San Mateo, Santa Cruz de Aragua, Santa Rita, Tocarón, Turmero, Villa de Cura.**

In **Barinas**, 80 incidents killing 7 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Barinas, Barrancas, Capitanejo, Ciudad Bolivia, Los Guasimitos, Santa Barbara de Barinas.**

In **Bolívar**, 341 incidents killing 71 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, El Manteco, Guarataro, Guasipati, Las Claritas, Los Pijiguaos, Maripa, Palo Grande, Sifontes, Tumeremo, Unare, Upatá.**

In **Carabobo**, 231 incidents killing 102 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Barrera, Bejuma, Belén, Canoabo, El Cambur, El Milagro, Guacara, Guigue, Los Guayos, Mariara, Morón, Naguanagua, Puerto Cabello, San Diego, San Joaquín, Tacarigua, Tucuyito, Urama, Valencia.**

In **Cojedes**, 37 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Cojedes, Libertad, San Carlos, Tinaco.**

In **Delta Amacuro**, 35 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **La Horqueta, Tucupita.**

In **Distrito Capital**, 294 incidents killing 49 people were reported. The following

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

In **Falcón**, 127 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amuay, Boca de Aroa, Capatariá, Carazao, Judibana, La Vela de Coro, Las Piedras, Mene de Mauroa, Palma Sola, Puerto Cumarebo, Punta Cardón, Punto Fijo, Santa Ana de Coro, Tacuato, Tucacas, Villa Marina.**

In **Guárico**, 65 incidents killing 35 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Altigracia de Orituco, Calabozo, El Sombrero, San José de Guaribe, San Juan de los Morros, Santa María de Ipire, Tucupido, Valle De La Pascua, Zaraza.**

In **La Guaira**, 61 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Caraballeda, Carayaca, Catia la Mar, La Guaira, Macuto, Maiquetía, Naiguata.**

In **Lara**, 215 incidents killing 8 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Barquisimeto, Cabudare, Carora, El Tocuyo, Guarico, La Morita, Morán, Sanare, Tamaca, Yogore.**

In **Miranda**, 244 incidents killing 154 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, Guatire, Higuerote, Hoyo de La Puerta, La Democracia, Los Teques, Nueva Cua, Ocumare del Tuy, Rosario de Soapire, San Antonio de Los Altos, San Francisco de Yare, San José de Barlovento, Santa Barbara, Santa Lucia, Santa Teresa del Tuy, Tacata, Turumo.**

In **Monagas**, 76 incidents killing 33 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Barrancas del Orinoco, Caripito, Chaguaramas, Maturín, Punta de Mata, Santa Barbara.**

In **Mérida**, 94 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Canagua, Chiguara, Ejido, El Vigia, Lagunillas, Merida, San Juan, Santa Cruz de Mora, Timotes, Tovar.**

In **Nueva Esparta**, 51 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Juan Griego, La Asuncion, Porlamar, Punta de Piedras.**

In **Portuguesa**, 113 incidents killing 14 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Acarigua, Araure, Guanare, Guanarito, Ospino, Payara, Piritu, Rio Acarigua.**

In **Sucre**, 125 incidents killing 19 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Araya, Cariaco, Carupano, Chacopata, Costilla de Vaca, Cumana, Guaca, Guaranache, Guiria, Rio Caribe, Rio Grande, San Lorenzo, San Vicente.**

In **Trujillo**, 34 incidents killing 15 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Carvajal, El Progreso, Las Adjuntas, Motatan, Santa Apolonia, Santa Isabel, Tres de Febrero, Trujillo, Valera.**

In **Táchira**, 87 incidents killing 15 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chururu, El Palotal, La Blanquita, La Fria, La Grita, La Tendida, Lobatera, Orope, Rubio, San Antonio del Tachira, San Cristobal, San Rafael del Pinal, Seboruco, Urena.**

In **Yaracuy**, 72 incidents killing 14 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Boraure, Campo Elias, Chivacoa, Cocorote, Maporita, Nirgua, San Felipe, Taria, Urachiche, Yaritagua.**

In **Zulia**, 252 incidents killing 99 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Alto Viento, Bachaquero, Bobures, Cabimas, Casigua**

**El Cubo, Catatumbo, Ciudad Ojeda, Concepcion, Cuatro Esquinas, El Cruce, El Guanabano, El Laberinto, Encontrados, Guarero, Jesus Enrique Lossada, La Canada de Urdaneta, La Concepcion, Lagunillas, Los Jobitos, Los Puertos de Altagracia, Machiques, Maracaibo, Mecocal, Nueva Lucha, Palito Blanco, Paraguaipoa, Pueblo Nuevo El Chivo, Puerto Chama, Punta Canonera, Punta de Palmas, Sabaneta de Palmas, San Francisco, San Rafael, San Timoteo, Santa Barbara del Zulia, Santa Rita, Sinamaica, Tia Juana.**

## Sources

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