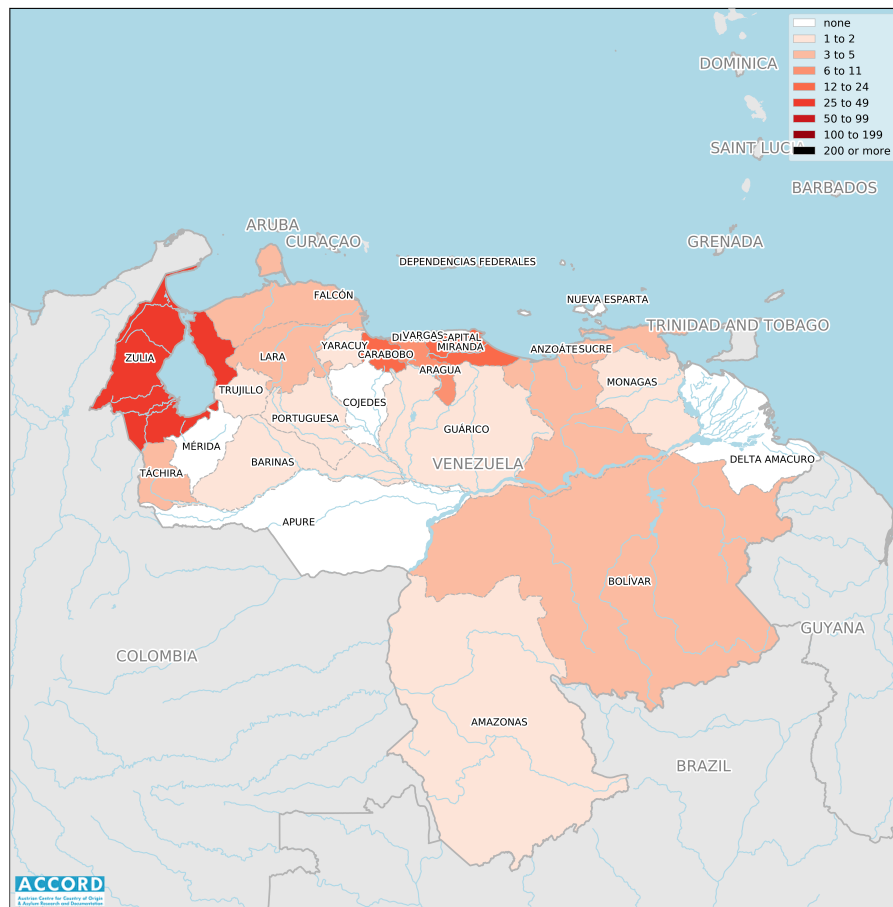


VENEZUELA, FIRST QUARTER 2023:

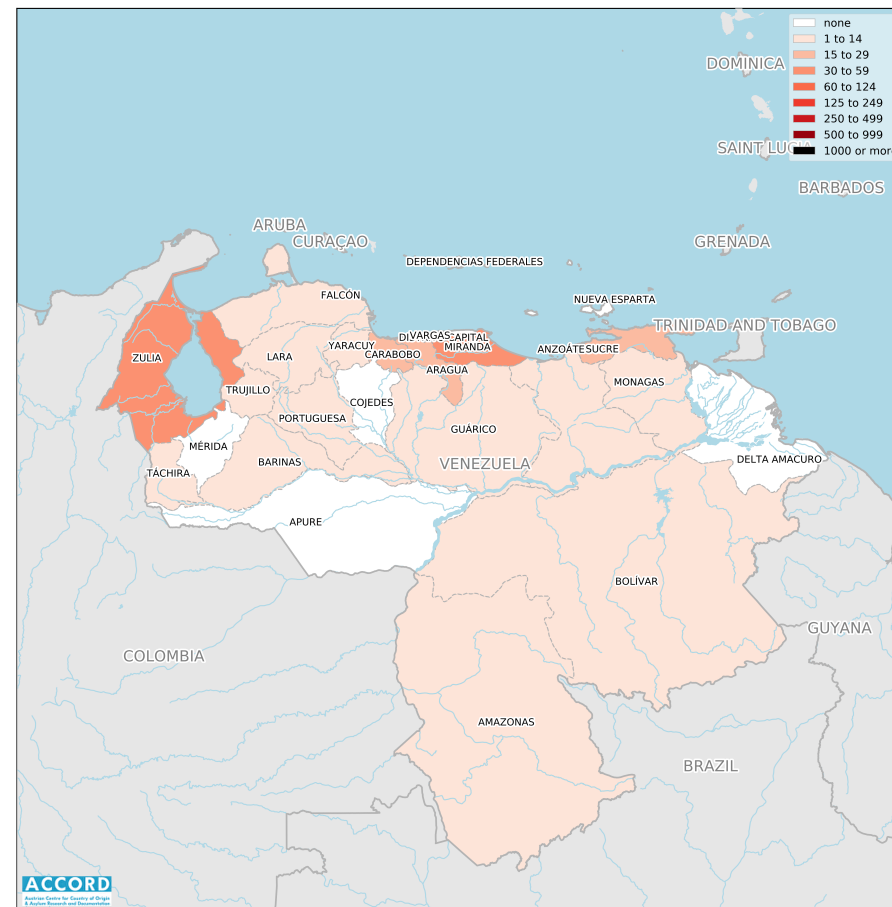
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 4 September 2023

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, 6 May 2018a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, 6 May 2018b](#); incident data: [ACLED, 4 August 2023](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Contents

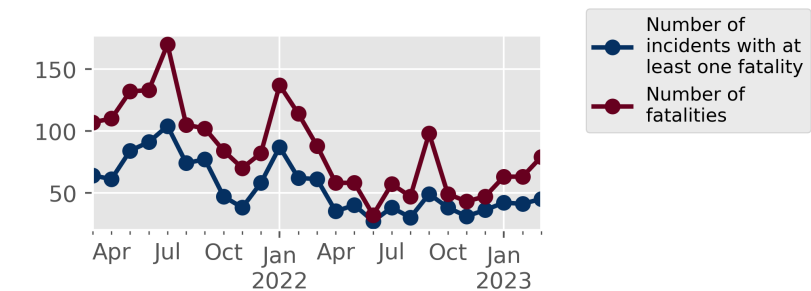
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
Conflict incidents by category	2
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	1177	0	0
Battles	95	84	149
Violence against civilians	49	42	54
Strategic developments	15	0	0
Riots	14	2	2
Explosions / Remote violence	1	0	0
Total	1351	128	205

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 4 August 2023](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from March 2021 to March 2023



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 4 August 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	17	1	1
Anzoátegui	42	3	4
Apure	41	0	0
Aragua	80	8	15
Barinas	57	1	3
Bolívar	82	5	6
Carabobo	112	24	28
Cojedes	27	0	0
Delta Amacuro	20	0	0
Distrito Capital	64	9	14
Falcón	54	5	6
Guárico	57	1	1
La Guaira	24	1	1
Lara	102	4	6
Miranda	85	23	45
Monagas	32	1	1
Mérida	66	0	0
Nueva Esparta	37	0	0
Portuguesa	51	1	1
Sucre	54	5	17

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Trujillo	39	1	1
Táchira	70	3	3
Yaracuy	21	1	4
Zulia	117	31	48

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**, 17 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Agua Blanca, Puerto Ayacucho, Samariapo, San Fernando de Atabapo.**

In **Anzoátegui**, 42 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Barcelona, Bergantín, Cantaura, Cerro de Piedra, El Tigre, Puerto La Cruz, San Joaquín.**

In **Apure**, 41 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Achaguas, Bruzual, El Nula, Elorza, Guasdalito, Mantecal, Puerto Páez, San Fernando de Apure.**

In **Aragua**, 80 incidents killing 15 people were reported. The following locations

were among the affected: **Cagua, Camatagua, Colonia Tovar, El Cambur, El Consejo, El Limon, La Victoria, Las Tejerias, Los Bagres, Maracay, Palo Negro, San Francisco de Asis, San Mateo, Santa Cruz de Aragua, Santa Rita, Turmero, Villa de Cura.**

In **Barinas**, 57 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Arismendi, Barinas, Barinitas, Bumbun, Capitanejo, Ciudad Bolivia, Libertad, Sabaneta, Santa Barbara de Barinas, Santa Ines, Socopo.**

In **Bolívar**, 82 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Caicara del Orinoco, Ciudad Bolivar, Ciudad Guayana, El Callao, Guasipati, Santa Elena de Uairen, Sifontes, Tumeremo, Upata.**

In **Carabobo**, 112 incidents killing 28 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aguirre, Bejuma, Canoabo, El Naipe, Ganango, Guacara, Guigue, Los Guayos, Mariara, Miranda, Montalban, Moron, Naguanagua, Palma Sola, Puerto Cabello, San Diego, San Joaquin, Tacarigua, Tocuyito, Urama, Valencia.**

In **Cojedes**, 27 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Cojedes, Las Vegas, San Carlos, Tinaco, Tinaquillo.**

In **Delta Amacuro**, 20 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Casacoima, El Triunfo, Tucupita.**

In **Distrito Capital**, 64 incidents killing 14 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Caracas - Libertador.**

In **Falcón**, 54 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Baraived, Coro, Dabajuro, El Taque, Las Vegas del**

Tuy, Maparari, Mene de Mauroa, Puerto Cumarebo, Punto Fijo, San Felix, Zazarida.

In **Guárico**, 57 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Altagracia de Orituco, Calabozo, Camaguan, El Sombrero, Las Mercedes del Llano, Ortiz, San Juan de los Morros, Tucupido, Valle De La Pascua, Zaraza.**

In **La Guaira**, 24 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Catia la Mar, Chichiriviche de la Costa, La Guaira, Macuto, Maiquetia.**

In **Lara**, 102 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Agua Viva, Barquisimeto, Bobare, Cabudare, Carora, Duaca, El Tocuyo, Las Palmitas, Pavia, Quibor, Sabaneta, Sanare, Sarare.**

In **Miranda**, 85 incidents killing 45 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Caracas - Baruta, Caracas - Chacao, Caracas - Sucre, Carrizal, Caucagua, Charallave, Cua, Guarenas, Guatire, Los Teques, Nueva Cua, Ocumare del Tuy, Paracotos, Quebrada Seca, San Antonio de Los Altos, San Jose de Barlovento, Santa Lucia, Santa Teresa del Tuy.**

In **Monagas**, 32 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **La Bruja, Maturin.**

In **Mérida**, 66 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bailadores, Ejido, El Vigia, La Azulita, Lagunillas, Merida, Mucuchies, Santa Cruz de Mora, Santo Domingo, Timotes, Tovar.**

In **Nueva Esparta**, 37 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Boca de Rio, El Espinal, El Valle del Espiritu Santo, Juan Griego, La Asuncion, La Plaza de Paraguachi, Pampatar,**

Porlamar, Punta de Piedras, San Juan Bautista.

In **Portuguesa**, 51 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Acarigua, Araure, Biscucuy, El Playon, Guanare, Ospino, Papelon, Piritu, Puente Paez, San Rafael de Onoto, Villa Bruzual.**

In **Sucre**, 54 incidents killing 17 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Araya, Cariaco, Carupano, Casanay, Cumana, El Morro, Guiria, Irapa, La Angoleta, Rio Caribe, Santa Fe, Tunapuy, Yaguaraparo.**

In **Trujillo**, 39 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Betijoque, Bocono, Carache, Carvajal, Chejende, Jalisco, La Cejita, La Puerta, Las Minas, Mendoza, Monay, Pampan, Pampanito, Trujillo, Valera.**

In **Táchira**, 70 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abejales, Coloncito, El Cobre, La Florida, La Fria, La Grita, Naranjales, Rubio, San Antonio del Tachira, San Cristobal, San Rafael del Pinal, Seboruco, Tienditas, Urena.**

In **Yaracuy**, 21 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chivacoa, Cocorote, Nirgua, San Felipe.**

In **Zulia**, 117 incidents killing 48 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Alta Guajira, Bachaquero, Barranquitas, Cabimas, Campo Lara, Casigua El Cubo, Ciudad Ojeda, Concepcion, Domitila Flores, El Carmelo, El Curarire, El Guanabano, Guana, Guarero, Jesus Enrique Lossada, La Concepcion, La Villa del Rosario, Los Puertos de Altigracia, Machiques, Maracaibo, Mene Grande, Paraguaiipoa, San Carlos del Zulia, San Francisco, San Rafael, Santa Rita, 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 (4 August 2023), 4 August 2023
<https://acleddata.com/download/19657/>
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_levels.shp, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018a
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36_levels.shp.zip
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_VEN_shp.zip, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018b
https://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/shp/gadm36_VEN_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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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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