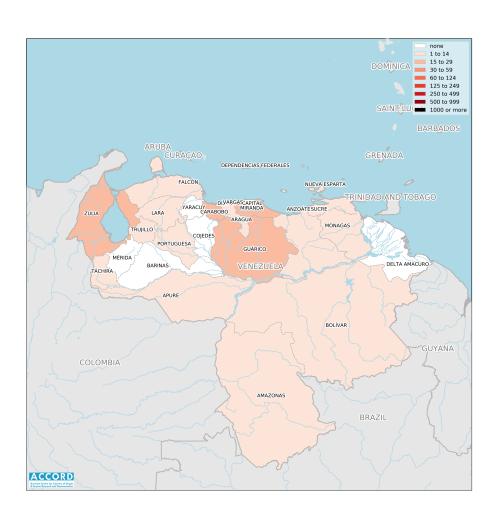
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality

1 to 2 3 to 5 6 to 11 50 to 99 100 to 199 200 or more DEPENDENCIAS FEDERALES ANZOÁTE SUCRE PORTUGUESA DELTA AMACURO AMAZONAS ACCORD

Number of reported fatalities



National borders: GADM, 6 May 2018a; administrative divisions: GADM, 6 May 2018b; incident data: ACLED, 29 March 2024; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Contents

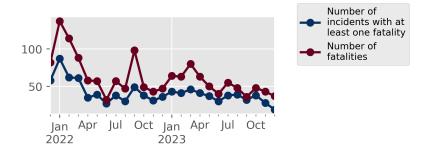
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	474	0	0
Battles	58	54	83
Violence against civilians	35	31	45
Riots	14	0	0
Strategic developments	11	0	0
Explosions / Remote violence	2	0	0
Total	594	85	128

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 29 March 2024).

Development of conflict incidents from December 2021 to December 2023



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 29 March 2024).

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 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 Codebook, 2023a https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/ 2023/06/ACLED_Codebook_2023.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, January 2023b https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/ FAQs-ACLED-Fatality-Methodology_2023.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Quick Guide to ACLED Data, March 2023c
 https://acleddata.com/resources/quick-guide-to-acled-data/

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Amazonas	9	1	1
Anzoátegui	26	3	4
Apure	7	1	4
Aragua	15	3	10
Barinas	25	0	0
Bolívar	48	3	4
Carabobo	55	21	26
Cojedes	5	0	0
Delta Amacuro	5	0	0
Distrito Capital	60	7	7
Falcón	31	2	2
Guárico	27	9	16
La Guaira	8	0	0
Lara	59	2	2
Miranda	39	12	20
Monagas	20	1	1
Mérida	16	0	0
Nueva Esparta	21	1	1
Portuguesa	12	1	1
Sucre	22	1	3

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Trujillo	11	4	9
Táchira	18	1	1
Yaracuy	3	0	0
Zulia	52	12	16

Localization of conflict incidents

<u>Note:</u> 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, 9 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Platanillal, Puerto Ayacucho.

In Anzoátegui, 26 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Barcelona, Cerro de Piedra, El Tigre, Lecheria, Puerto La Cruz, San Jose de Guanipa, Zuata.

In Apure, 7 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Puerto Paez, San Fernando de Apure, San Rafael de Atamaica.

In Aragua, 15 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Cagua, Maracay, Ocumare de la Costa, Palo Negro,

San Sebastian, Santa Rita, Tocoron.

In Barinas, 25 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Barinas, Barinitas, Punta Gorda.

In **Bolívar**, **48** incidents killing **4** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ciudad Bolivar**, **Ciudad Guayana**, **El Callao**, **El Dorado**, **Guasipati**, **Santa Elena de Uairen**, **Tumeremo**.

In Carabobo, 55 incidents killing 26 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Alpargaton, El Palito, Guacara, Los Guayos, Mariara, Miranda, Moron, Naguanagua, Palma Sola, Puerto Cabello, Saman Mocho, Tocuyito, Valencia.

In Cojedes, 5 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: El Baul, San Carlos.

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

In **Distrito Capital**, **60** incidents killing **7** people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Caracas - Libertador**.

In Falcón, 31 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Boca de Aroa, Carazao, Churuguara, Coro, El Cardon, Judibana, La Vela de Coro, Mene de Mauroa, Punta Cardon, Punto Fijo, Tacuato, Tucacas.

In **Guárico**, 27 incidents killing 16 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Calabozo**, **Camaguan**, **Guayabal**, **San Juan de los Morros**, **San Rafael de Laya**, **Tucupido**, **Valle De La Pascua**, **Zaraza**.

In La Guaira, 8 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Caraballeda, Catia la Mar, La Guaira, Maiquetia.

In Lara, 59 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Agua Viva, Barquisimeto, Cabudare, Carora, Duaca, El Tocuyo, La Puerta, La Sabila, Quibor, San Pedro, Sanare, Sarare, Siquisique, Tamaca.

In Miranda, 39 incidents killing 20 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Caracas - Baruta, Caracas - Chacao, Caracas - El Hatillo, Caracas - Sucre, Charallave, Cua, Guarenas, Higuerote, Hoyo de La Puerta, Los Barriales, Los Teques, Ocumare del Tuy, San Francisco de Yare, Santa Lucia, Santa Teresa del Tuy, Turumo.

In Monagas, 20 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Barrancas del Orinoco, Caicara de Maturin, Campo Miraflores, El Temblador, La Pica, Los Barrancos de Fajardo, Maturin.

In **Mérida**, **16** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ejido**, **El Vigia**, **Guayabones**, **Merida**, **Nueva Bolivia**.

In Nueva Esparta, 21 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Boca de Rio, Juan Griego, La Asuncion, Manzanillo, Pampatar, Porlamar, Punta de Piedras, Tacarigua.

In Portuguesa, 12 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Acarigua, Biscucuy, Guanare, Guanarito, San Rafael de Onoto, Yacurito.

In Sucre, 22 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Araya, Casanay, Cumana, El Pilar, Los Cachicatos, Rio

Seco, San Jose de Areocuar, Santa Fe, Yaguaraparo.

In Trujillo, 11 incidents killing 9 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Chejende, El Gallo, Las Palmas, Mete Miedo, Pampan, Trujillo, Valera.

In **Táchira**, **18** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Apartaderos**, **La Grita**, **San Cristobal**.

In **Yaracuy**, **3** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **San Felipe**.

In Zulia, 52 incidents killing 16 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Alto Viento, Bachaquero, Cabimas, Casigua El Cubo, Ciudad Ojeda, El Venado, Guarero, La Concepcion, La Ensenada, La Sierrita, Los Puertos de Altagracia, Machiques, Maracaibo, Paraguaipoa, San Francisco, San Rafael, Santa Barbara del Zulia, Sinamaica.

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/

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- GADM Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_levels.shp, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018a
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- GADM Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_VEN_shp.zip, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018b
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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 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

 ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Venezuela, fourth quarter 2023: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 8 April 2024