



LRA
**CRISIS
TRACKER**

MAP METHODOLOGY &
DATABASE CODEBOOK v2

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MAP METHODOLOGY

1. INTRODUCTION

The following is a summary of the map interface, data sources, and verification methods used to produce the LRA Crisis Tracker Map ("Map") and the LRA Crisis Tracker Pro ("Pro tool"). Data displayed on the Map and in the Pro tool is drawn from the LRA Crisis Tracker Database ("Database") and is used to illustrate the result of LRA activity – including civilian death and injury, abduction, looting, displacement, and the release or escape of formerly abducted persons – and its impact on civilian populations over time.

Although the data displayed on both the "Map" and the "Pro tool" originates from the database, they have been designed for different uses. The "Map" has been conceptualized for a wider audience, and as such presents a general overview of LRA activity as well as a more interactive interface with the inclusion of media links. The 'Analysis' section of the "Map" also provides information on LRA activity trends and patterns by automatically pulling data from the database into graphs.

The "Pro tool" has been designed for experts working on the LRA issue or in LRA-affected areas, and it therefore displays both LRA and non-LRA incidents. Additionally, the "Pro tool" gives access to the locations of specific combatants over the years, movement that is also shown on an interactive map. Finally, the "Pro tool" allows for a more defined selection of data using a set of filters for dates, actors involved, location and keywords.

For more detailed information regarding data governance policies, verification ratings, and logging procedures used to create the Database, please refer to the Database Codebook.

2. MAP INTERFACE

The Map is composed of three fundamental layers: 1) a custom-styled OpenStreetMap base layer; 2) community, road, administrative boundary, and other feature data from a number of sources, including official UN and US government mapping datasets; and 3) geocoded incident reports of LRA activity. The following sections describe a user's ability to manipulate the display of this final layer using the Map interface.

2.1 Map Type Toggle

A. *Plotted Map*

Plotted Map toggles geocoded markers to indicate individual incident reports, allowing users to isolate an incident and review its particular *Public Display Notes* (See Database Codebook 4.1G), *Incident Verification Rating* (See Database Codebook 4.2A), *Date of Incident* (See Database Codebook 4.1A), and *Crisis Type* (See Map Methodology 2.2).

B. *Heat Map*

Heat Map toggles a layer indicating intensity of the number of incidents across LRA-affected areas

through a color-coded, proportional spectrum of violet (least-intensity) to white (highest-intensity).

2.2 Crisis Type Toggle

Listed below are the operative definitions for the seven incident definitions, or Crisis Types, currently color-coded and displayed on the Map. As incidents in the Database may contain multiple Crisis Types, a set hierarchy determines which color-code is displayed. The ranked order of this hierarchy, from highest to lowest, is as follows: Civilian Death, Abduction, Civilian Injury, Displacement, Looting, LRA Sighting, and Returnee. Thus if an incident contains both a Civilian Injury and a Displacement, the incident will be marked with the color-code associated with Civilian Injury.

Further, an incident's color-code will be based on the highest level of the Crisis Type hierarchy selected under Crisis Type. For example, if an incident contains both Civilian Death and Abduction, but Civilian Death is not selected, the incident will still be displayed, only with the color-code for Abduction.

A. *Civilian Death*

An incident is displayed as *Civilian Death* if there is a violent act that results in the death of an individual by LRA members and the victim is not known to be associated with an armed group or security force. If a death results from an injury sustained previously by LRA violence, it is classified as a *Civilian Death*. If a civilian is killed while in LRA captivity, it is considered a *Civilian Death* only if it occurs within one week of the initial abduction. For a detailed explanation of incidents that are categorized as *Civilian Death*, please refer to section 4.5.1 of the Database Codebook.

B. *Abduction*

An incident is displayed as *Abduction* if it involves one or more persons taken captive against their will by the LRA for any period of time. This includes incidents where LRA members abduct civilians and release them later the same day. This field also includes Short-Term Abductions. For a detailed explanation of incidents that are categorized as *Abduction*, please refer to section 4.5.2 of the Database Codebook.

C. *Civilian Injury*

An incident is displayed as *Civilian Injury* if violence by LRA members results in injury, but not death, of an individual not associated with an armed group or security force. For a detailed explanation of incidents that are categorized as *Civilian Injury*, please refer to section 4.5.1 of the Database Codebook.

D. *Displacement*

An incident is displayed as *Displacement* if established civilians have been displaced from their homes as a result of LRA activity. This includes previously-displaced persons being re-displaced. In order for a population movement to be considered a displacement, the group of people must leave their homes for an hour or longer. For a detailed explanation of incidents that are categorized as *Displacement*, please refer to section 4.5.4 of the Database Codebook.

E. *Looting*

An incident is displayed as *Looting* if LRA members commit robbery, extortion, or destruction of property. For a detailed explanation of incidents that are categorized as *Looting*, please refer to section 4.5.5 of the Database Codebook.

F. *LRA Sighting*

An incident is displayed as a *LRA Sighting* under any one of the following three conditions:

- *LRA Sighting (as defined by the Database)*: A *LRA Sighting* (as defined by the Database under *Sighting/Encounter* section 4.7) references a specific day and location where the LRA members were seen or encountered. For a detailed explanation of incidents that are categorized as *LRA Sighting*, please refer to section 4.7 of the Database Codebook.
- *Clash*: Due to current technical limitations, a *Clash* is currently displayed in the category of *LRA Sighting*. A *Clash* references when an armed group violently engage with one or more armed groups or security forces. A security force is considered any organized, armed, non-rebel or terrorist group; this includes state forces, such as the UPDF, and locally formed protection groups. Due to security concerns, security actors involved in a *Clash* are listed as “Security Force” and the identity of the security force is not released in any public fields. For a detailed explanation of incidents that are categorized as *Clash*, please refer to section 4.6 of the Database Codebook.
- *General Attack*: Selected reports sourced by LRA Crisis Tracker Administrators are written without sufficient detail to describe a specific *Crisis Type*. For example, a report may be written as “LRA members attacked Bangadi, DRC.” Due to insufficient information regarding violence perpetrated and widely differing definitions in the region regarding the word “attack,” these reports are defined as *LRA Encounter* (see Database Codebook section 4.7).

G. *Returnee*

An incident is regarded as *Returnee* if an abducted civilian was released, rescued, able to escape, or an LRA member willfully defected or was captured within the incident reported. For a detailed explanation of incidents that are categorized as “Returnee,” please refer to section 4.5.3 of the Database Codebook.

H. *Media*

When selected, the *Media* toggle displays a white dot on each Map marker with a corresponding visual or audio narrative.

2.3 Time Range Selectors

Currently the Map displays data from December 2008 to present, with historical data pre-dating December 2008 continuously being logged by LRA Crisis Tracker Administrators. Users may select specific data ranges to display on the Map through two methods: the Timeline/Timeline Slider and the Date Selector.

A. *Timeline/Timeline Slider*

The *Timeline* shows number of incidents per week, represented by proportional vertical columns. Each seven-day increment begins January 1st of each year displayed. Orange vertical bars appearing throughout the timeline indicate the presence of a highlighted visual or audio narrative related to an incident that took place within that week. The *Timeline Selector* allows multiple weeks to be selected, with each selection generating a unique URL that will link back to all incidents within the chosen time period.

B. *Date Selector*

The Date Selector allows users to choose specific dates outside of the weekly breakdown found on the *Timeline/Timeline Slider*.

2.4 Total Counts

A. *Total Count*

These numbers mark the total number of recorded civilian deaths and abductions, respectively, from December 2008 to the present. This information only includes data that is considered suitable for mapping. For more information on the criteria for a mapped incident, please see section 4.2 of the *Database Codebook*. See sections 4.5.1C and 4.5.2A for more information on civilian deaths and abductions.

B. *This Year*

This number marks the total number of recorded civilian deaths and abductions, respectively, from January 1st of the current year to the present. See sections 4.5.1C and 4.5.2A for more information on civilian deaths and abductions, respectively.

C. *Last Month*

These numbers mark the total number of civilian deaths and abductions, respectively, from the previous month. For example, if viewing the map in April 2012, these numbers will reflect totals from March 2012. See sections 4.5.1C and 4.5.2A of the *Database Codebook* for more information on civilian deaths and abductions, respectively.

2.5 Community Search

Community Search allows users to search for specific communities in the map. If the community is successfully found, an orange pin will drop over the searched location.

3. DATA SOURCING

Data found on the Map originates from the Database, a geospatial dataset pertaining to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and violent conflict in LRA-affected regions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan (S. Sudan), Sudan, and the Central African Republic (CAR). Data for the Database is gathered from reports produced by non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies; open source news outlets; government agencies; firsthand research conducted by Invisible Children, Resolve, and peer organizations; and civilian-controlled high frequency (HF) early-warning radio networks in LRA-affected areas.

Access to reliable data sources is uneven across areas where the LRA is operating. As such, data quality can vary, and information from many attacks may not be recorded in the Database. All efforts have been made to create a comprehensive and accurate dataset utilizing all available sources. For more information on data sourcing, see Section 3 of the Database Codebook.

4. DATA VERIFICATION

Two different rating systems are used to assess the accuracy of all incident reports logged in the Database. The first system assesses confidence in details surrounding the incident as a whole, and the second assesses confidence in whether or not member of the LRA were the perpetrators of violence or other crimes in a given incident.

A. Incident Verification Rating

The *Incident Verification Rating* assesses confidence in the accuracy of each incident report as a whole based on information available to LRA Crisis Tracker data coders. Each incident is given a rating of “1” through “5,” with “1” being the least reliable and “5” being the most reliable. The rating is based on the reliability of the source, whether or not the source itself portrays the incident as reliable (e.g., if the report use words like “alleged” or “potential,” its rating would be downgraded), confidence in the identity of the actors involved in the incident, and the degree of detail given in the source report. A verification rating of “2” through “5” is considered adequately verified to be reported publicly, and is therefore mapped. For a detailed explanation of *Incident Verification Ratings*, please refer to section 4.2A of the Database Codebook. *Incident Verification Ratings* for incidents are displayed when an individual map marker is selected.

B. LRA Actor Verification Scale

The *LRA Actor Verification Scale* measures the degree of confidence that members of the armed group involved in an incident were members of the LRA, based on information available to LRA Crisis Tracker data coders. The scale takes into account the type of incident, the number of primary sources, and the number of indicators observed in the incident that are typically correlated with the LRA. For a detailed explanation of the *LRA Actor Verification Scale*, please refer to section 4.2C of the Database Codebook. *LRA Actor Verification Scales* for incidents are displayed when an individual map marker is selected.

DATABASE CODEBOOK

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 About the LRA Crisis Tracker Database

The LRA Crisis Tracker Database is a geospatial database that contains data pertaining to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and violent conflict in LRA-affected regions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan (S. Sudan), Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR). Drawing from all known and available sources, data in the Database can be aggregated and analyzed to illustrate the activities of the LRA, including killings, lootings, and abductions, and their impact on civilian populations across space and time. For security reasons, not all data entered into the database is published in LRA Crisis Tracker reporting products or otherwise available for public use.

The LRA Crisis Tracker Database is the foundation for numerous LRA Crisis Tracker reporting products published by project administrators and partner organizations, including regular security briefs and a web-based map interface. In creating the LRA Crisis Tracker Database and associated reports, Resolve and Invisible Children aim to help overcome the current deficit of relevant and timely data related to the LRA crisis in order to inform policy, strengthen the response of humanitarian and protection actors, and increase public awareness about the impact of LRA atrocities on vulnerable civilian populations.

1.2 About the LRA Crisis Tracker Database Codebook

The LRA Crisis Tracker Database Codebook defines and explains all data fields within the LRA Crisis Tracker Database. As the LRA Crisis Tracker Database is an ongoing project and its development is continual, each publication of the Codebook is assigned a version number. For a current policy explanation please refer to the most recent version of the Codebook. Whenever citing the codebook, please include the current version and the title "Invisible Children + Resolve LRA Crisis Tracker Codebook."

For the detailed terms of use, see section 7.3. Any inquiries related to the LRA Crisis Tracker Codebook can be directed to Paul Ronan at paul@theresolve.org.

2. DATA GOVERNANCE

2.1 Geographic Boundaries

The LRA Crisis Tracker Database includes events in LRA-affected regions of DRC, CAR, Sudan and S. Sudan. Events are included if they have taken place in areas where members of the LRA have been known to operate, where security forces have been deployed for LRA-related purposes, or where acts of violence have been carried out by suspected LRA members.

2.2 Time Periods

As of the publication of this Codebook, data has been logged covering the time period beginning in December 2008 to the date of publication. However, project administrators continue to seek and code data on a daily basis related to both new events and historical events.

2.3 Types of Reports

The LRA Crisis Tracker Database includes two broad categories of data types, as outlined below. While the LRA Crisis Tracker focuses on documenting LRA atrocities, the database includes data pertaining to crimes committed by any group within the included region. These incidents are logged when the information is available through existing research. However, due to the LRA-focused nature of the organizations administering the LRA Crisis Tracker, data pertaining to non-LRA actors was not specifically researched or collected, and the Database does not seek to create a comprehensive account of violations committed by non-LRA actors.

A. *Incident Report*

Incident Reports constitute the majority of reports logged in the Database, and detail individual incidents of violence, abduction, sightings, returns, or clashes. Any known violence, extortion, looting, clashes between armed actors, abductions, or displacements committed or caused by security forces, members of the LRA, or other armed groups (AG) are logged as Incident Reports in the Database. Also, any incidents related to suspected LRA members are logged (e.g., the escape of a person who has been abducted, or a sighting of suspected LRA). See section 4 for detailed information pertaining to Incident Reports.

B. *LRA Combatants*

In addition to the individual incidents detailed above, the database logs specific information about LRA combatants, allowing users to better understand the composition and movements of LRA members. Information collected about individual combatants includes: profiles and biographical information, their known locations, and the group with which they are associated. Until further review is completed, this section is not made available to the public, though the Crisis Tracker team will consider requests for LRA combatant data. See section 5 for detailed information pertaining to LRA Groups, LRA Combatants and LRA Combatants Locations.

3. DATA SOURCES & COLLECTION PROCESS

A. *Data Sourcing*

Data for the LRA Crisis Tracker Database is gathered from reports produced by non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies; open source news outlets; government agencies; firsthand research conducted by Invisible Children, Resolve, and peer organizations; and civilian-controlled high frequency (HF) early warning radio networks in LRA-affected areas. When possible, published incident reports include references to specific sources. However, due to security concerns, many specific sources cannot be published.

LRA Crisis Tracker Database team members make every effort to obtain data from all LRA-affected regions. The quality and comprehensiveness of the data is largely dependent on the sourcing infrastructure accessible to project administrators. Due the remote nature of LRA-affected regions, this sourcing infrastructure is uneven across the geographic area of concern. Data

included in the Database tends to be of greater quality in areas that are more heavily trafficked by NGOs and news agencies, but even in these regions, data on LRA incidents is not comprehensive. The LRA Crisis Tracker Database does not claim to be a comprehensive record of all LRA incidents or related events in the region, but team members make every effort to fill in areas where the data may not be easily accessible.

In working to build the most comprehensive dataset possible, LRA Crisis Tracker administrators wish to recognize the particularly important contributions of *Enough Project*, *Human Rights Watch*, *United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs*, and *International Peace Research Institute's Centre for the Study of Civil War*.¹

B. Data Collection Process

1: Data Collection	<p>Reports are gathered from a variety of sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HF radio towers in DRC and CAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Civilians report activity to HF radio tower operators ○ 74 HF radios and 29 satellite phone operators call the Dungu hub in DRC and the Obo hub in CAR, twice daily to report armed group activity ○ Activity is entered into a spreadsheet and then sent to data coders • UN & NGO reports • News & media outlets • Civil society contacts in local communities • Local security forces and counter-LRA forces • Field research conducted by Resolve and Invisible Children staff
2: Data Entry	<p>Database entry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports are divided between a team of coders from both Invisible Children and Resolve. Coders determine if the source is reliable or unreliable (See section 4.2B). Before an incident is reported, the coder reads through other incidents to check for duplicates. <p>Verification ratings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After an incident is categorized, each incident is given a verification rating (see section 4.2A). • If a coder determines that an incident was potentially committed by the LRA the incident is rated on the <i>LRA Actor Verification Scale</i> (see section 4.2C).
3: Data Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A second data coder reviews each incident to catch human errors and duplicate reports (see section 4.1E). • IC and Resolve staff with field experience review sensitive incidents immediately and review <i>all</i> incidents every week. Should these staff members feel an incident was misreported, the incident is corrected. External LRA and regional experts are consulted as necessary.

¹ Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke and Havard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen. 2010. *Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data*. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5) 1-10.

4: Data Mapping & Sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receiving security reports from the Early Warning Network, the information is turned into a security report email that is sent to key partners and practitioner within the following 24 hours. • After an incident is entered and approved to be mapped, it appears on the LRA Crisis Tracker website. • Data is regularly sent to UN agencies and humanitarian practitioners for comparison and collaboration.
5: Data Revamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the database grows and policies are updated to reflect best practices, data coders revisit and “revamp” the data when needed
6: Data Analysis & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis Tracker staff analyze data for trends and patterns in LRA activity. • Specific areas and provinces are also analyzed for increases or decreases in the number and type of attack. • After analysis has been completed and reviewed, it is reported in various Crisis Tracker reports that can be found on the LRA Crisis Tracker website and the LRA Crisis Tracker Pro Tool.

4. INCIDENT REPORT DETAILS

This section defines and details the individual fields within the Incident Reports. These detail specific incidents, most often including violence, abduction, or looting.

4.1 General Incident Details

This section details fields surrounding the general information in an incident report. This includes time, date, source, and other incident information.

A. *Date of Incident: Start Date of Incident & End Date of Incident*

The *Start Date of Incident* field marks the first day of the incident as noted by the source report. The *End Date of Incident* marks the day the incident concluded. If an incident does not span across more than one day, the *End Date of Incident* is the same as the *Start Date of Incident*. If the report does not list a specific day for an incident, and it is clear that the incident occurred relatively close to the date of the report (e.g., “Earlier this week”), it is policy that the *Start Date of Incident* is marked as the day the incident was reported and the Public Display Notes specify that the date is when the incident was reported.

B. *Start Time of Incident (Reports) & End Time of Incident (Reports)*

These fields record the times that an incident began and ended (respectively) in 24-hour time by every half hour. This field is only included when sources report a specific time and not just a time period.

C. *Start Time (Period of Day) & End Time (Period of Day)*

As incidents are rarely given a specific start time, these fields record the period of day that an incident began and ended, respectively. 6 time periods have been established and time frames assigned to them. CT project developers recognize that the understanding of evening may vary,

but the time period assignments have been established for consistency. If an incident is report as happening overnight, the *Start Time (Period of Day)* is marked as “Night” and the *End Time (Period of Day)* is marked as “Late Night”. If time information is included, but unclear, data coders make best estimates.

<i>Period of Day Assignments</i>	
Late Night	00:00-03:59
Early Morning	04:00-07:59
Morning	08:00-11:59
Afternoon	12:00-15:59
Evening	16:00-19:59
Night	20:00-23:59

D. *Related Incident*

The *Related Incident* field marks a separate incident that is in some way connected to the incident being reported. Often related incidents have the same victims or are part of an organized spree of violence that takes place over multiple days. Examples of this include reports of a person’s return being related to the report of his/her abduction, or a series of coordinated events such as the Makombo Massacres, where a sequence of incidents are linked to accurately portray the entire four-day massacre. The corresponding abduction and returnee incidents are always linked in priority over any other incidents that could qualify as a ‘related incident’.

E. *Reviewed By*

For maximum consistency, every incident report must be reviewed by a second coder after it is first entered. The coder reviews the incident for any inconsistencies or duplicate reports. The *Reviewed By* field marks which organization or person reviewed the specific incident report.

F. *Public Display Notes*

Public Display Notes give the user a concise summary of the incident. They are written with the intent to be read independently, used for social media updates, or reported through other methods.

This style guide is used to standardize the *Public Display Notes* field. While these rules give coders guidelines, in issues where the *Public Display Notes* word limit is met, coders are allowed to change the format in order to fit all necessary information.

Date and Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the date was unspecified in the source and estimated in the incident report, or if the start date is actually the day the incident was reported, this must be noted.
Voice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The active voice should be used. • “LRA members killed one woman” (Correct) • “One woman was killed by LRA members” (Incorrect) • Note: In passive voice the object of the sentence precedes the verb, where as in active voice the subject precedes the verb followed by the object of the verb.
Actor Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal victim information is never shared publicly. • Victims should be referred to as “civilians” or as a “woman,” “man,” “child,” etc. “LRA members killed 5 people” is incorrect. • Specific security force names are not mentioned in the <i>PDN</i> as this is sensitive

	<p>information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRA members should always be referred to as “LRA forces” or “LRA members.” “The LRA” is incorrect. • If the perpetrator is assessed as Unidentified Armed Group (UAG): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The terms "unidentified" or “unknown” should be used to describe the attackers. ○ The terms "assailants," "armed men," or "armed forces" are acceptable but the term "combatants" should not be used. ○ If the source reports, the attacker to be LRA, but the coder does not assess the given evidence to be sufficient, the term ‘suspected to be LRA’ should be used. • If the perpetrator is assessed as Other Armed Group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The name of the armed group should only be referred to if it does not create a protection concern or expose confidential sources. In incidents in which doing so would cause security or confidentiality concerns, phrasing such as “an identified armed group other than the LRA,” "assailants," "armed men," or "armed forces” should be used.
Numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers are included in their numeric form. • “LRA members killed 2 women near Duru, DRC.” (Correct)
Location Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community and country should always be in the <i>PDN</i> when known. • Acceptable abbreviations: DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo), CAR (Central African Republic), S. Sudan (South Sudan).
Source Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A source name is never included unless it has a media link. • <i>PDNs</i> never have any information directly copied from a source. • <i>PDNs</i> should be as transparent as possible as to the certainty of the information reported. If the source questions that the perpetrators were members of the LRA, the <i>PDN</i> should say “suspected LRA members” or another phrase that communicates the suspicion.
Incident Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atrocities should be listed in order of severity. For example, abductions or killings should be listed before lootings or sightings. • If LRA members surrendered within the incident this should be noted in the <i>PDN</i>.
Qualifiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To fully represent the confidence of reports, qualifiers like “suspected” or “presumed” should be used when the report notes any doubt that the AG was LRA forces and to properly represent the coders confidence in the AG being LRA forces. See Section 4.2C for more information on Non-LRA Indicators.

G. Internal Notes

This field allows the coder to add additional information or clarifications that may be too sensitive or detailed for the public fields. This field may also include sensitive information, such as specific security force information, victim details, etc. This also allows the coder to provide source-sensitive information that aided in determining the incident verification ratings. This field is not available to the public.

H. Map Report

The *Map Report* field indicates whether or not an incident will be placed on the LRA Crisis Tracker map. In order for an incident to be mapped, the incident must involve members of the LRA, be given a “2” or higher on the *Incident Verification Rating*² scale, have been assigned geographical coordinates, and must not contain sensitive information in publicly visible fields.

² See section 4.2 for more information on the *Incident Verification Rating*

I. *Collection Method*

This field indicates the type of source(s) where the information for the incident report was found. While incident information could come from multiple specific sources, this field only marks their various types. For example, an incident could be reported by two different non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or only one NGO and the *Collection Method* will still be marked as “UN/NGO,” indicating the type and not the quantity of the source(s).

Types of sources include:

- *Local Source* notes that an incident was reported by a local contact.
- *HF (High Frequency) Radio* notes that an incident was reported through Invisible Children’s HF Radio Network.
- *Media & URL* notes that an incident was reported by a media outlet or other online source.
- *UN/NGO* notes that an incident was reported by either the UN or a NGO.
- *Government Source* notes that an incident was reported through government department, including regional and foreign governments.

J. *Source*

The *Source* field marks the immediate source of the information. In contrast to the *Collection Method* box, the *Source* field lists specific organizations to better detail who provided the incident information. In order to uphold confidentiality agreements with various sources, this information is not available to the public.

K. *Reporting Agency Source*

When this information is available, the *Reporting Agency Source* details the original source of the incident information. This is often a community leader or member who reported the incident to the source listed in the *Source* field. In order to uphold confidentiality agreements with various sources, this information is not available to the public.

L. *Corresponding Report Name(s)*

This field lists the file names of the reports from which the incident information was derived. These may be document names, article titles, or URL links. In order to uphold confidentiality agreements with various sources, this information is not available to the public.

M. *Linked Media*

The *Linked Media* field logs the URL with information pertaining to the incident. This is often a NGO website or news source. If there is more than one available source for the incident, the most relevant and informative source is listed. Also, if there are multiple sources with varying incident details (number of victims, etc.), the web source is only linked if its incident details were used.

4.2 Incident Report Verification Methodology

Two different rating systems are utilized to assess the accuracy of all incident reports. The first system assesses confidence in details surrounding the incident as a whole, and the second assesses confidence in whether or not members of the LRA were actors in a given incident.

A. Incident Verification Rating

The *Incident Verification Rating* assesses confidence in the accuracy of each incident report as a whole based on information available to LRA Crisis Tracker data coders. Each incident is given a rating of “1” through “5,” with “1” being the least reliable and “5” being the most reliable. The rating is based on the reliability of the source, whether or not the source itself portrays the incident as reliable (e.g., if the report use words like “alleged” or “potential,” its rating would be downgraded), confidence in the identity of the actors involved in the incident, and the degree of detail given in the source report. The verification rating determines whether or not the event is considered adequately verified to be publicly reported.

Rating	Qualifications	Examples	Reportable
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is vague, key details are missing Contradictions or impossibilities exist within the report The source does not attribute the incident to a specific actor or can only guess as to who perpetrated the incident Source does not provide the number of victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> News article that says three died in the headline, but then reports two dead in the article Source reports the death of three civilians in a community but does not name a perpetrator Source reports that civilians died in a community outside of Duru, but no specific numbers are provided 	-
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is slightly vague, but key details (community, date, perpetrator) are given Unreliable news sources, but the information is in order Reliable sources, but the information is not complete An AG sighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable source that reports an incident but only has an estimated number of victims Source that reports eight suspected LRA members sighted near a community 	X
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is clear, key details are given and in order Reliable sources with their information in order Invisible Children HF Radio reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable source reports the community, number of victims, and date with consistency 	X
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifics are given beyond the key details Source uses “confirmed” or similar language in relation to the incident Multiple sources cite the event, but these sources use research from the same source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time of the incident or direction the LRA members came from or went is given BBC and Radio Okapi, for example, both report on the incident, but they received information from the same source 	X
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple sources (that ranked a 3-4) cite the same incident and they received their information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A news report and a UN report that gathered their information separately from each other 	X

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> independent of one another • HRW reports³ • Any other vigorous documentation from a highly reliable and credible source • Reports given are considered confirmed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An incident is reported on by several news sources and NGOs, with separate investigations and research
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B. Determining the Reliability of a Source

When applying a verification rating, the coder is required to use his/her discretion in determining whether or not the source is reliable. The following chart outlines common traits used in determining the reliability of a source:

Traits of a reliable source	Traits of an unreliable source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reputable or international news outlet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disreputable or inconsistent news outlet
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary source directly reporting the information, or only one median between report and source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uninvolved third party with limited access to primary sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive research has been conducted with locals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal research has been conducted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many community members have been consulted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information gleaned from only one community member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source uses words similar to “confirmed” or “definite” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source uses words similar to “alleged” or “suspected”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputable NGO or organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable NGO or organization source

C. LRA Actor Verification Scale

The *LRA Actor Verification Scale* measures the certainty of suspected LRA involvement in an incident.⁴ The scale takes into account the type of event, the number of primary sources, and the number of indicators observed in the incident that are typically correlated with the LRA. If the primary actor involved in an incident cannot be confidently described as LRA or suspected LRA, no rating is given and Armed Group is marked as Actor 1.

The chart found below serves as a guideline for LRA Crisis Tracker administrators in determining the rating of an incident. An incident is not required to fulfill every trait assigned a given rating, but will be judged on a best-fit basis. For example, if 3 civilians are abducted and 2 homes are looted, the incident would be given a ‘Medium’ rating. The *LRA Indicators* and *Non-LRA Indicators* were accumulated from information provided by multiple NGOs and then reviewed by LRA researchers within IC and Resolve. Non-LRA Indicators are defined as common signs of security force abuses or actions of other AGs in the region. Both indicator types are continually developed as intelligence and information relating to LRA trends and trends of other groups becomes available.

³ HRW reports are given a verification rating of 5 and considered confirmed due to their rigorous and thorough research methods. For more information concerning HRW’s methodology, please see their website: <http://www.hrw.org/en/node/75141>

⁴ If a coder feels that an incident should be rated below *Low*, Actor 1 would be marked as *AG* and the incident is not attributed to the LRA.

Rating	Characteristics	Examples
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No indicators given, but source reports the LRA as perpetrator • Incident involves the looting of goods • Incident involving a killing, wounding or SGBV • A sighting of suspected LRA members • No primary sources • Source says “suspected” or “alleged” LRA members • Would be rated ‘Medium’ but a non-LRA indicator is present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source reports suspected LRA members killed two civilians • Source reports that LRA members speaking an unknown language looted a group of travelers
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-2 indicators for looting or killings • Incident involves civilian abductions • Incident involves the maiming of someone, specifically of someone’s face • Clash between LRA members and security forces or a local militia • Killing of 5 or more civilians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source reports armed assailants wearing khaki military uniforms, speaking Acholi and another unidentified language, looted about 8 households and abducted 7 civilians, 2 of whom escaped shortly after
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 or more indicators exist in conjunction with any type of incident • An abduction of 5 or more civilians • 1 or more primary source(s) • If “LRA” is listed as Actor 1 in incidents involving returnees • Report from a highly credible research source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source reports LRA members abducted 5 or more civilians • Source reports 2 hunters escaping from short-term abduction and having been interviewed by a group of 12 assailants who asked specific questions about the number and position of security forces around. • An HRW report
<p>LRA Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acholi or language foreign to the region • Poor mastery of Lingala/Zande • Mixed gender attackers • Armed children • Well coordinated attacks • Mixed civilian/military attire • Unkempt hair, specifically for backdated reports • Houses or other structures were burned 		
<p>Non-LRA Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attack happened near a security force checkpoint • Speaking Arabic – Mbororo indicator • Covered faces during an attack- Mbororo indicator • Assailants accompanied by camels, donkeys, or other livestock • Assailants wore robes 		

D. Discrepancies between Sources

When incidents have multiple sources there is the possibility of differences between the number sets or the way the events are portrayed. The following policies have been adopted to address this issue:

- If multiple sources have conflicting information and one originates from a more reliable organization that would alone rank as a “4” or a “5” in the *Incident Verification Rating*, the information from the more reliable source is selected.
- If equally reliable sources have different number sets, the lower of the two numbers is chosen and the difference is noted in the *Public Display Notes*. For example, if one source reports 30 civilians abducted and the other source reports 50 civilians abducted, the incident would report 30 total civilian abductions.

4.3 Communities

Within the database, every incident must be associated with a specific community. Incidents are categorized by the *community where they occurred*, the *nearest known community*, or the community with *which the incident is associated* within the reporting source. This section includes policies and practices related to the communities section within *Incident Reports*. For more information on the *Community Database*, geo-coding practices, and policies surrounding unknown locations see section 6.

A. Community

The *Community* field marks the name of the community in which the incident reportedly occurred or the community associated with the incident. There are incidents that occur on roads between communities or in fields outside of communities. If this is the case, the incident is categorized by the community the report associates with the incident, or by a community specially created for that axis if it is a road of high LRA activity, and the geographic coordinates are adjusted to reflect the incident’s actual location and the appropriate *Location Specifics* are marked.

B. Incident GPS Location

The *Incident GPS Location* is the set of geographical coordinates that mark the incident’s known location. These are frequently the same coordinates as those of the community, but an incident can be categorized under a community’s name and not be given the same geographical coordinates as the community. For example, if an incident is reported as occurring 7km east of a known community, the incident will still be categorized under that community but will be given a separate set of geographical coordinates to more accurately convey its actual location.

C. Additional Location Details

This field allows the coder to provide any supplemental information regarding the incident’s location. Often this includes any notes from the source, details relevant to the incident, or an explanation if the incident’s geographical coordinates are different than the community’s coordinates. This field is not available to the public as it often contains source-sensitive information.

D. Location Specifics

The following descriptions can be selected to provide more information on the location of the incident:

- *Near a River*
- *In a Field*
- *In a Home*
- *Along a Road*
- *In Town*
- *LRA Camp*

E. *Distance from Community*

This field records how far from the community the incident took place. It is recorded in 5km increments up to 20km.

F. *Incident Occurred in Community*

This field is a check box that marks whether or not the incident took place directly inside the community under which it is reported. As incidents often occur in outlying fields and roads, this allows us to distinguish events that occurred directly in the community.

G. *Exact location of incident unknown*

This field is checked when it is unknown whether or not the incident occurred directly in a community or how far outside of the community the incident took place. Of the three fields, 4.3E, F, and G, at least one must be filled in for each incident.

4.4 Actors

Actors include any parties present and involved in the events of the incident. These are mainly AGs, security forces, and civilians. The actors are categorized as *Actor 1*, *Actor 2*, *Actor 3*, or *Actor 4* depending on their role and level of involvement in the incident. Individual actors in an incident are not available to the public to protect ongoing operations. The *Public Actor* fields censor the names of individual actors and are available to the public. For a more detailed explanation of the different public actors, please refer to section 8.1.

A. *Classification of Actors*

	Qualifications	Examples
ACTOR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The perpetrator • If LRA members are suspected as being involved in a clash, LRA is listed as Actor 1 • If the incident includes the return of former LRA captives, Actor 1 is LRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FARDC soldiers rape two women: Actor 1 is marked as 'FARDC' • The FARDC tracked and engaged in a clash with suspected LRA members: Actor 1 is marked as 'LRA' • A civilian who has been abducted by suspected LRA members escapes and returns to a community: Actor 1 is LRA
ACTOR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The affected or responder to an incident • The second party in a clash with an AG • The first party when there is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An AG kills two civilians: Actor 2 is marked as 'Civilians' • The FARDC track and engage suspected LRA members: Actor 2 is marked as 'FARDC' • An abducted civilian escapes and returns to

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no perpetrator If civilians are affected in any way, then they are automatically marked as Actor 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> their community: Actor 2 is marked as 'Civilians' and Actor 1 is left blank as there was no perpetrator Civilians are present and affected in a clash between suspected LRA members and security forces: Actor 2 is marked as 'Civilians'
ACTOR 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second responder or affected in an incident The second distinguishable party affected in the incident If there was no perpetrator, the second party involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An AG attempts to harm civilians in Niangara and a security force is able to respond: Actor 1 is marked as 'Armed Group,' Actor 2 is marked as 'Civilians,' Actor 3 is marked as the responding security force MONUSCO workers are present and affected by AG violence: Actor 3 is marked as 'MONUSCO' A civilian who has been abducted by alleged LRA members escapes and is found by security forces: Actor 3 is marked as the security force
ACTOR 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The third responder or affected The least affected party when four parties are involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a clash within a community, both UPDF and FARDC forces are involved and civilians are killed. Actor 3 and 4 are marked as 'FARDC' and 'UPDF' in the order of their involvement

The following additional policies apply in determining actors in an incident:

- If while in captivity an abducted civilian is killed or wounded within a week of being abducted, the incident is marked as 'Violence' and counted as a civilian fatality.
- If a source reports that a civilian abducted by members of the LRA escapes, is wounded, or is killed during a clash between the LRA and another armed group, 'Civilian' is marked and the appropriate incident is recorded.

B. Table of Actors

Actor	Explanation	Corresponding Public Actor
Civilians	This represents that a non-LRA, non-NGO, non-security force person was involved in the incident.	If Civilians is in Actor 1, then appears as 'Other Armed Group' If Civilians is in Actor 2/3/4, then appears as Civilians
FACA	<i>Forces Armées Centrafricaines</i> (Armed Forces of Central Africa): FACA is the state military of the Central African Republic.	Security Force
FARDC	<i>Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo</i> (Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo): The FARDC is the state military of the DRC.	Security Force
Garamba Park Rangers	The armed guards that patrol Garamba National Park in DRC	Security Force
Identified Bandit Group	Armed group that has been identified by name as active in a defined area	Other Armed Group (OAG)
LJM	<i>Liberation and Justice Movement</i> - The LJM	Other Armed Group (OAG)

	operates in S. Sudan and is an alliance of smaller rebel groups.	
Local Militia	<i>Local Militia</i> : Local Militia refers to any self-defense groups formed by local civilians. These are not state-controlled groups.	Local Militia
Local Police Force	This refers to any local state-formed law enforcement agencies.	Local Police Force
LRA	<i>Lord's Resistance Army</i> : The LRA is currently active in CAR, DRC, S. Sudan, and the Sudanese-controlled Kafia Kingi enclave. Tracking atrocities committed by the LRA is the central aim of the Database.	LRA
Mbororo-civilian // Mbororo -Armed	The Mbororo (also known as Peul or Fulani) are a semi-nomadic, pastoralist people divided into diverse groups. They are present in large areas of DRC and the CAR, including in LRA-affected areas. The Actor 'Mbororo-civilian' is used when it is clear from the source that the Mbororos were unarmed. The Actor 'Mbororo-armed' is used when the source describes the Mbororos as being armed.	Mbororo-civilian appears as 'Civilians' and Mbororo-armed appears as 'Other Armed Group'
MONUSCO	<i>United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo</i> : This peacekeeping mission in DRC was formed under a UN mandate to protect civilians, human rights, and to support the local government. ⁵	Security Force
NGO	<i>Non-Governmental Organization</i> : This represents anyone who is involved in an incident and would be considered a representative of an NGO.	NGO
Poachers	<i>Individuals that have been seen or caught with poached animal parts or seen or caught killing animals for poaching purposes.</i>	Poachers
SAF	<i>Sudanese Armed Forces</i> : The SAF is the state military of Sudan.	Security Force
Seleka	Refers to armed factions currently or previously associated with the Seleka rebel movement in the CAR.	Other Armed Group (OAG)
SPLA	<i>Sudan People's Liberation Army</i> : The SPLA is the state military of S. Sudan. Under the new Republic of South Sudan, they will be the SSAF (South Sudan Armed Forces). ⁶	Other Armed Group (OAG)
UFDR	<i>Union des Forces Democratiques pour le Rassemblement</i> (Union of Democratic Forces for Unity): The UFDR is a rebel group operating in CAR that is frequently	Other Armed Group (OAG)

⁵ For more information related to MONUSCO, please visit <http://monusco.unmissions.org/>

⁶ <http://www.sudantribune.com/SPLA-to-be-called-South-Sudan,38727>

	associated with Seleka.	
Unidentified/Other Actor	Used when there is no evidence that the incident was perpetrated by an armed actor.	Unidentified/Other Actor
Unidentified Armed Group	Used when the identity of the perpetrators is unknown, but it is clear that the attacker was armed or used force against the victims	Unidentified Armed Group (UAG)
UNMISS	<i>United Nations Mission in South Sudan:</i> This peacekeeping mission in South Sudan was formed under a UN mandate to support the government of South Sudan and aid in fostering long-term stability. ⁷	UNMIS
UN Peacekeepers	Armed forces operating under the banner of the UN in LRA-affected areas	Security Force
UPDF	<i>Ugandan People's Defense Force:</i> The UPDF is the state military of Uganda.	Security Force
US Military	Members of the advisory group sent by the Obama administration to support counter-LRA efforts	US Military

C. LRA Commander Involved

This field notes the LRA Commander known to be leading the LRA faction involved in the incident. While this information is not always available, it is valuable when tracking a specific commander or LRA faction's movements. This field is not available to the public as it contains source-sensitive information.

D. Commander Defection

This box marks that a defection occurred within the incident. This box is checked anytime a known LRA commander willfully defects from the LRA. The total number of people in the defecting group will be counted under *Total Returnees* and other age and gender-appropriate fields under *Returnees*. This check box does not apply to LRA members captured during a clash.

E. Operating Definition of "Adult"

Within all fields and reporting mechanisms, an adult is defined as anyone 18 or older. In order for a person to be considered an adult, they must be listed as a man or woman, or described in another way, such as elderly, that clearly describes them as 18 or older. If the person is referred to as a "young man" or a "young woman," he/she is also marked as an adult. This reflects the suggestion of researchers in LRA-affected areas as a regionally understood definition.

F. Operating Definition of "Child"

Within all fields and reporting mechanisms of the Database, a child is defined as anyone under the age of 18. In order to be considered a child, the person's age must be listed or they must be described as a boy or girl, or another description, such as infant, that would clearly describe the individual as under 18.

⁷ For more information related to UNMISS, please visit <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss/index.shtml>

4.5 Abuses Against Civilians

This section details the fields within Incident Reports that involve human rights violations against civilians, regardless of the perpetrator. These include any acts of violence, extortion, looting, abduction, or events that cause a new population displacement.⁸

4.5.1 Violence

This section details the type of physical violence against civilians within the incident and the number of civilian victims. This includes sexual or gender based violence (SGBV), violence resulting in injury, or violence resulting in death.

A. Violence

This field marks the occurrence of any physical violence committed against civilians which resulted in death or injury.

B. Violence Resulting in Death

This field marks whether violence resulting in the death of a civilian occurred within the incident. This includes incidents when a civilian died after an incident as a result of an injury obtained from earlier violence, or if a civilian is killed in a clash.

C. Civilian Fatalities

This number reflects the total number of civilians killed within the incident. This includes any community workers, NGO workers, or clergy members. This field does not necessarily represent a total of the other fields on fatalities as victims with no gender or age information will only be included here while victims with both age and gender information will be included in more than one field.

D. Adult Fatalities

This field marks the number of adults killed within the incident. This number includes both male and female fatalities; however, it should be noted that this total will not necessarily reflect the total of *Men Fatalities* and *Woman Fatalities* as this field could include adult fatalities when gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4F for the operating definition of adult.

E. Men Fatalities

This field marks the number of adult males killed within the incident. In order to be considered under *Men Fatalities* the report must describe the person as male, a father, a grandfather, or a similar description, and list him as an adult.

F. Women Fatalities

⁸ Due to the nature of the conflicts within the region, if an abducted civilian is killed or wounded in captivity, a separate incident is created and Actor 2 is marked as Civilians only up to a week after the initial abduction. After a week, or when the time period is unknown, if an abducted civilian is harmed in captivity the incident is not reported as against civilians unless the abducted civilian escapes, is rescued, or somehow returns from captivity. This policy exists to best represent the actor groups present and involved in the incident, and is in no way intended to undermine the gravity of a civilian abduction.

This field marks the number of adult females killed within the incident. In order to be considered a *Women Fatality* the report must describe the person as female, a mother, a grandmother, or a similar description and list her as an adult.

G. *Child Fatalities*

This field marks the number of children killed within the incident. This number includes both male and female fatalities; however, it should be noted that this total will not necessarily represent a total of *Boy Fatalities* and *Girl Fatalities* as this field could include child fatalities when gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4G for the operating definition of child.

H. *Boy Fatalities*

This field marks the number of male children killed within the incident. In order to be considered a boy fatality, the report must explicitly describe the boy as male and as a child.

I. *Girl Fatalities*

This field marks the number of female children killed within the incident. In order to be considered a girl fatality, the report must explicitly describe the girl as female and as a child.

J. *Total Female Fatalities*

This field marks the number of females, both adult and child, killed within the incident. In order to be considered a female fatality the report must clearly describe the victim as female, a mother, daughter, sister, etc. This field does not necessarily represent a total of the *Women Fatalities* and *Girl Fatalities* as there could be female victims where the age is not given.

K. *Total Male Fatalities*

This field marks the number of males, both adult and child, killed within the incident. In order to be considered a male fatality the report must clearly describe the victim as male, a father, a son, a brother, etc. This field does not necessarily represent a total of the *Men Fatalities* and *Boy Fatalities* as there could be male victims where the age is not given.

L. *Violence Resulting in Injury*

This field marks whether violence resulting in the injury, but not death, of a civilian occurred within the incident. If a civilian is wounded in a clash, *Violence Resulting in Injury* is marked "Yes."

M. *Civilians Injured*

This number reflects the total number of civilians wounded in the incident. This includes any community workers, NGO workers, or clergy members. These numbers do not necessarily reflect a total of all fields on injuries as victims with no gender or age information will only be counted here, and victims with age and gender information will be included in more than one field.

N. *Adults Injured*

This field marks the number of adults wounded within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Men Injured* and *Women Injured* fields as this field could include injured adults where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4E for the operating definition of adult.

O. *Men Injured*

This field marks the number of adult males injured within the incident. In order to be considered under *Men Injured*, the report must describe the person as male, a father, a grandfather, or a similar description, and list him as an adult.

P. *Women Injured*

This field marks the number of adult females injured within the incident. In order to be considered under *Women Injured*, the report must describe the person as female, a mother, a grandmother, or a similar description, and list her as an adult.

Q. *Children Injured*

This field marks the number of children wounded within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Boys Injured* and *Girls Injured* fields as this field could include child injuries where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4F for the operating definition of child.

R. *Boys Injured*

This field marks the number of male children injured within the incident. In order to be considered under *Boys Injured*, the report must describe the person as male, a son, a brother, or another similar description, and list him as a child.

S. *Girls Injured*

This field marks the number of female children injured within the incident. In order to be considered under *Girls Injured*, the report must describe the person as female, a daughter, a sister, or another similar description, and list her as a child.

T. *Total Males Injured*

This field marks the total number of males, both adult and child, injured within the incident. In order to be considered under *Males Injured*, the report must describe the victim as male, a father, a brother, or another similar description. This field is not necessarily a total of *Boys Injured* and *Men Injured* as a male victim could be reported without age information.

U. *Total Females Injured*

This field marks the total number of females, both adult and child, injured within the incident. In order to be considered under *Females Injured*, the report must describe the victim as female, a mother, a sister, or another similar description. This field is not necessarily a total of *Girls Injured* and *Women Injured* as a female victim could be reported without age information.

V. *SGBV*

This field marks the occurrence of sexual or gender-based violence against civilians within the incident.

W. *Number of SGBV*

This field marks the number of SGBV victims reported within the incident. This is not necessarily a total of the other SGBV fields as a victim could be reported without gender or age information given or could be reported in more than one field.

X. Adult SGBV Victims

This field marks the number of adult SGBV victims within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Men SGBV Victims* and *Women SGBV Victims* fields as this field could include adult SGBV victims where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4E for the operating definition of adult.

Y. Men SGBV Victims

This field marks the number of adult male SGBV victims within the incident. In order to be considered under this field, the report must describe the person as male, a father, a grandfather, or a similar description, and list him as an adult.

Z. Women SGBV Victims

This field marks the number of adult female SGBV victims within the incident. In order to be considered under this field, the report must describe the person as female, a mother, a grandmother, or a similar description, and list her as an adult.

AA. Child SGBV Victims

This field marks the number of child SGBV victims within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Boy SGBV Victims* and *Girl SGBV Victims* fields as this field could include child injuries where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4F for the operating definition of child.

BB. Boy SGBV Victims

This field marks the number of male child SGBV victims within the incident. In order to be considered under *Boy SGBV Victims*, the report must describe the person as male, a son, a brother, or another similar description, and list him as a child.

CC. Girl SGBV Victims

This field marks the number of female child SGBV victims injured within the incident. In order to be considered under *Girl SGBV Victims*, the report must describe the person as female, a daughter, a sister, or another similar description, and list her as a child.

DD. Total Male SGBV Victims

This field marks the total number of male SGBV Victims, both adult and child, within the incident. In order to be considered under this field, the report must describe the victim as male, a father, a brother, or a similar description. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Boy SGBV Victims* and *Male SGBV Victims* fields as a male victim could be reported without age information.

EE. Total Female SGBV Victims

This field marks the total number of female SGBV victims, both adult and child, within the incident. In order to be considered under *Female SGBV Victims*, the report must describe the victim as female, a mother, a sister, or a similar description. This field is not necessarily a total of *Girl SGBV Victims* and *Women SGBV Victims* fields as a female victim could be reported without age information.

FF. *Responsible for SGBV*

This field marks the perpetrator of the SGBV reported within the incident. While in most cases this will be the same actor as Actor 1, this field exists to clarify the exact perpetrator.

4.5.2 Abduction

Abduction refers to any incident where a person is taken captive against their will for any period of time. Reports exist of LRA groups abducting a civilian and releasing them later the same day. If a civilian is abducted and is then released or escapes later that day, this is still considered an abduction, and a separate incident is created for the return of the abducted person. The two incidents are then linked through *Related Incidents*. This section details fields involving abduction.

A. *Abduction*

This field marks the occurrence of a civilian abduction, for any length of time, within the incident.

B. *Total Abductions*

This field marks the total number of civilian abductions reported within the incident. This includes all abducted children and adults. This field does not necessarily represent a total of the other fields on abductions as victims with no gender or age information will only be counted here while victims with both gender and age information will be included in more than one field.

C. *Adults Abducted*

This field marks the number of adults abducted within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Men Abducted* and *Women Abducted* fields as this field could include adult abductions where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4E for the operating definition of adult.

D. *Men Abducted*

This field marks the number of adult males abducted within the incident. In order to be considered under *Men Abducted*, the report must describe the person as male, a father, a grandfather, or another similar description, and list him as an adult.

E. *Women Abducted*

This field marks the number of adult females abducted within the incident. In order to be considered under *Women Abducted*, the report must describe the person as female, a mother, a grandmother, or another similar description, and list her as an adult.

F. *Children Abducted*

This field marks the number of children abducted within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Boys Abducted* and *Girls Abducted* fields as this field could include child abductions where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4F for the operating definition of child.

G. *Boys Abducted*

This field marks the number of male children abducted within the incident. In order to be considered under *Boys Abducted*, the report must describe the person as male, a son, a brother, or another similar description, and list him as a child.

H. *Girls Abducted*

This field marks the number of female children abducted within the incident. In order to be considered under *Girls Abducted*, the report must describe the person as female, a daughter, a sister, or another similar description, and list her as a child.

I. *Total Males Abducted*

This field marks the total number of males, both adult and child, abducted within the incident. In order to be considered under *Males Abducted*, the report must describe the victim as male, a father, a brother, or another similar description. This field is not necessarily a total of *Boys Abducted* and *Men Abducted* as a male victim could be reported without age information.

J. *Total Females Abducted*

This field marks the total number of females, both adult and child, abducted within the incident. In order to be considered under *Females Abducted*, the report must describe the victim as female, a mother, a sister, or another similar description. This field is not necessarily a total of *Girls Abducted* and *Women Abducted* as a female victim could be reported without age information.

K. *Nationalities of Abducted*

This field marks the nationality of the abducted person(s) within the incident. The options are *Congolese*, *Central African*, *South Sudanese*, *Sudanese* and *Ugandan*, and multiple nationalities can be selected. The nationality must be listed in the report. An abduction in a Congolese village is not considered enough evidence to report the abducted person(s) as Congolese.

4.5.3 Returnees

Returnees include any person who has come out of LRA captivity or from being part of an AG. These instances include civilians escaping, being released, or being rescued from abduction, and AG members defecting, surrendering or being captured. The Returnees category then breaks into three subcategories: Escapees, Released Civilians and AG Captured. Escapees includes any civilian who successfully escaped abduction and AG members that defect or surrender willingly. Released Civilians correspond to captives that have been willingly released by the armed group holding them hostage. AG Captured applies to AG members and groups that are captured or forced to surrender by security forces.

A. *Returnees*

A “Yes” in the *Returnees* field marks that someone either came out of an AG’s ranks willingly, through capture or through release.

B. *Civilians Released?*

A “Yes” in the ‘*Civilians Released?*’ field marks that someone was voluntarily released from captivity by the AG.

C. *Number of Civilians Released?*

This field records the total number of persons to return from AG captivity through release.

D. Total Escapees

This field records the total number of persons to return from AG captivity or enrollment willingly. This includes abducted civilians who escape and former AG members that willingly defect or surrender.

E. Total AG Captured

This field records the total number of AG members captured or forced to surrender within the incident.

F. Total Combatant Returnees

This field records the total number of combatants to return from the AG, either willingly or unwillingly. A combatant here is defined as a male who has spent over 6 months in captivity and was reported as carrying a weapon and/or participating in attacks. An Acholi male who has spent over 6 months in captivity is automatically considered a combatant unless information indicates otherwise. Note that the total here may be higher than the addition of the 'Total Ugandan combatant returnees' field and 'Total non-Ugandan combatant returnees' field, as there may be cases where the nationality of the combatant is unknown.

G. Total Ugandan Combatant Returnees

This field records the total number of combatants to return from the AG and for whom we have a confirmation of the nationality as Ugandan. This number is also considered within the 'Total Combatant Returnees' field.

H. Total Non-Ugandan Combatant Returnees

This field records the total number of combatants to return from the AG and for whom we have a confirmation of the nationality as other than Ugandan. This number is also considered within the 'Total Combatant Returnees' field.

I. Total Dependent Returnees

This field records the total number of dependents to return from the AG, either through escape, release or rescue. A dependent here is defined here as a non-combatant woman, man or child who had spent 6 months or more in captivity or who was born in captivity.

J. Total Returnees

This field marks the total number of returnees. It automatically adds up the fields Total AG Captured, Total Escapees and Number of Civilians Released, within the incident. Every returnee must be categorized as either an escapee, returnee or AG captured.

K. Adult Returnees

This field marks the number of adult escapees within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Men Escapees* and *Women Escapees* fields as this field could include adult escapees where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4E for the operating definition of adult.

L. Men Returnees

This field marks the number of adult male escapees within the incident. In order to be considered under this field, the report must describe the person as male, a father, a grandfather, or another similar description, and list him as an adult.

M. *Women Returnees*

This field marks the number of adult female escapees within the incident. In order to be considered under this field, the report must describe the person as female, a mother, a grandmother, or another similar description, and list her as an adult.

N. *Child Returnees*

This field marks the number of child escapees within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Boy Escapees* and *Girl Escapees* fields as this field could include child escapees where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4F for the operating definition of child.

O. *Boy Returnees*

This field marks the number of male child escapees within the incident. In order to be considered under *Boy Escapees*, the report must describe the person as male, a son, a brother, or another similar description, and list him as a child.

P. *Girl Returnees*

This field marks the number of female child escapees within the incident. In order to be considered under *Girls Escapees*, the report must describe the person as female, a daughter, a sister, or another similar description, and list her as a child.

Q. *Total Male Returnees*

This field marks the number of male escapees of any age reported within the incident. The report must describe the person as a man, a boy, a father, or another description that specifically describes the person as male. This field is not necessarily a total of *Boy Escapees* and *Men Escapees* as a male escapee could be reported without age information.

R. *Total Female Returnees*

This field marks the number of female escapees of any age reported within the incident. The report must describe the person as a woman, a girl, a mother, or another description that clearly identifies the person as female. This field is not necessarily a total of *Girl Escapees* and *Women Escapees* as a female escapee could be reported without age information.

S. *Nationalities of Returnees*

This field marks the nationality of the escapee(s) within the incident. The options are *Congolese*, *Central African*, *South Sudanese*, *Sudanese* and *Ugandan*, and multiple nationalities can be selected. The nationality of the escapee(s) must be listed. Simply being abducted from or returned home to a Congolese village is not considered enough evidence to report the escapee(s) as Congolese.

T. *Total Ugandan Returnees*

This field marks the total number of Ugandan returnees of any age or gender reported within the incident.

U. Total Central African Returnees

This field marks the total number of Central African returnees of any age or gender reported within the incident.

V. Total Congolese Returnees

This field marks the total number of Congolese returnees of any age or gender reported within the incident.

W. Total South Sudanese Returnees

This field marks the total number of South Sudanese returnees of any age or gender reported within the incident.

X. Total Sudanese Returnees

This field marks the total number of Sudanese returnees of any age or gender reported within the incident.

Y. Affected by Defection Messages?

This check box marks that one or more escapees within the incident heard or read a defection message while in captivity or as a LRA member.

Z. Messages Affected By

This field marks which type of defection messages the escapee(s) heard or saw while in captivity or as an LRA member. The options are: *Radio; Flyers*.

AA. Total Short-Term Abductions

This field marks how many of the reported abductions were short-term. A short-term abduction is defined as 72 hours or less in duration. The person could have escaped, been rescued, or been released. If an abducted person is killed within 72 hours of his or her abduction, this is not considered a short-term abduction.

BB. 3 to 30 Day Abductions

This field marks the number of returnees who have spent 3 to 30 days in LRA captivity.

CC. 1 to 6 month Abductions

This field marks the number of returnees who have spent 1 to 6 months in LRA captivity.

DD. 6+ month Abductions

This field marks the number of returnees who have spent 6 months or more in LRA captivity. Children returnees who were born in LRA captivity are counted as dependents and are therefore logged as '6+ months abductions'.

EE. Unknown Length Abductions

This field marks the number of returnees for whom no precision is given regarding the duration of their LRA captivity.

4.5.4 Displacement

This section details the fields surrounding new displacements.

A. New Displacement

A “Yes” in this field marks that previously established civilians have been displaced as a result of AG violence or activity. This includes previously displaced persons being re-displaced. In order for a population movement to be considered a displacement, the group of people must leave their homes for an hour or longer.

B. Total Displaced

This field marks the total number of people actively displaced within the incident. This includes newly displaced people and re-displaced people.

C. Direction of Displaced

This field marks the direction the displaced persons are known to have travelled in relation to the community listed in the incident.

4.5.5 Looting/ Destruction of Property

A. Looting/Destruction of Property

A “Yes” in this field marks that a robbery, extortion, poaching instance or the destruction of goods is present within the incident. This includes instances when security forces abuse their power and demand money or other goods from civilians.

B. Property Destroyed

When reported, this field notes the property that was destroyed. This includes but is not limited to: homes burned, vandalized bicycles, vandalized radios, etc. This field is not meant to be comprehensive. In order to uphold confidentiality agreements with various sources, this information is not available to the public.

C. Poaching Details

When reported, this field notes any details related to instances of poaching. This includes but is not limited to: description of poached animals or animal parts, intended purpose of poached items, etc. This field is not meant to be comprehensive. In order to uphold confidentiality agreements with various sources, this information may not be available to the public.

D. Types of Looting

This field marks the types of items looted within the incident. The categories are: *Food; Weapons; Utilities; Other*. More than one category may be selected.

E. Looting Notes

This field lists the details of any items looted within the incident and not included in other fields.

The following fields go into further detail on the specific goods looted under each category:

Types of food: This field lists all information available on the food looted within the incident including type and quantity.

Weapons Looted: This field marks the type of weapon(s) looted within the incident. The options are: *Firearms; Ammunition; Machetes.*

Types of Weapons: This field lists all information available on the weapons looted within the incident including type and quantity.

Utilities Looted: This field marks the type of utility looted within the incident. The options are: *Batteries; Radio Equipment; Satellite Phones/ Thuraya; Tools.*

Types of tools: This field lists all information available on the tools or utilities taken within the incident including type and quantity.

F. Number of People looted

This is the total number of people known to have been looted. If the source mentions the looting of a household, that is considered as at least two civilians looted. Because in many cases the exact number of civilians looted is unknown, this field remains very conservative. If a civilian is both abducted and looted in the same incident, he will be taken into consideration in both.

G. Abducted as Porters

This 'Yes/No' field identifies if some victims have been abducted as porters of looted goods. If a person has been both looted and abducted as a porter, she is logged under both fields.

H. Number of People used as Porters

This field shows the total number of civilians known to have been abducted as porters of looted goods. If a person has both been looted and abducted as a porter, she is logged under both fields.

4.6 Clash

An incident is considered a clash when at least one Armed Group and one state security force are violently engaged. A security force is considered any organized, armed, non-rebel or terrorist group; this includes state forces, such as the UPDF, and locally formed protection groups.

A. *Clash*

This field is marked as "Yes" when a clash as defined in section 4.6 exists within the incident. If an AG assaults a community and a security force responds after the assault by engaging the AG outside of the community, this is considered a separate incident and is marked solely as a clash. The incidents are then linked as related incidents.

B. *Security Forces Captured*

A "Yes" in the *Security Forces Captured* field marks that members of a security force were captured during a clash. This field is not available to the public as it could jeopardize ongoing operations.

C. *Total Sec. Forces Captured*

This field marks the total number of security force members captured in an incident. This field is not available to the public as it could jeopardize ongoing operations.

D. *Total Sec. Force Wounded & Total Sec. Force Deaths*

These fields mark the total number of security force members that were wounded or killed in an incident, respectively. If a security force member dies as a result of injuries sustained during the incident, this is counted as a death. This field is not available to the public as it could jeopardize ongoing operations.

E. *FARDC Wounded & FARDC Deaths*

These fields mark the total number of identified FARDC soldiers that were wounded or killed in an incident, respectively. These numbers are also included in the *Sec. Force Wounded* and *Sec. Force Death* fields. This field is not available to the public as it could jeopardize ongoing operations.

F. *UPDF Wounded & UPDF Deaths*

These fields mark the total number of identified UPDF soldiers that were wounded or killed in an incident, respectively. These numbers are also included in the *Sec. Force Wounded* and *Sec. Force Death* fields. This field is not available to the public as it could jeopardize ongoing operations.

G. *AG Captured*

A “Yes” in the *AG Captured* field marks that members of an AG were captured during a clash. This does not include abducted civilians that escaped, were rescued, or LRA members that willfully defected outside of a clash. This does include AG members that surrender during a clash.

H. *AG Captured Nationality*

This field marks the nationality of AG member(s) captured within the incident. The nationality must be listed. The options are: *Congolese; Central African; South Sudanese; Sudanese; Ugandan*.

I. *Total AG Captured*

This field marks the total number of AG members that surrendered in a clash or were captured within the incident.

J. *Adult AG Captured*

This field marks the number of adult AG members were captured within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Men Captured* and *Women Captured* fields as this field could include adult AG members where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4E for the operating definition of adult.

K. *Men AG Captured*

This field marks the number of adult male AG members captured within the incident. In order to be considered under this field, the report must describe the person as male, a father, or a similar description, and list him as an adult.

L. Women AG Captured

This field marks the number of adult female AG members captured within the incident. In order to be considered under this field, the report must describe the person as female, a mother, or a similar description, and list her as an adult.

M. Child AG Captured

This field marks the number of known child AG members captured within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Boys Captured* and *Girls Captured* fields as this field could include child AG members where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4F for the operating definition of child.

N. Boy AG Captured

This field marks the number of male child AG members captured within the incident. The report must describe the person as male, a son, a brother, or another similar description, and list him as a child.

O. Girl AG Captured

This field marks the number of female child AG members captured within the incident. The report must describe the person as female, a daughter, a sister, or another similar description, and list her as a child.

P. Total Male AG Captured

This field marks the number of known male AG members captured within the incident, including both adults and children. The report must describe the person as a man, a boy, a father, or another description that specifically describes the person as male. This field is not necessarily a total of *Boys Captured* and *Men Captured* as a male AG member could be reported without age information.

Q. Total Female AG Captured

This field marks the number of known female AG members within the incident, including both adults and children. The report must describe the person as a woman, a girl, a mother, or another description that clearly identifies the person as female. This field is not necessarily a total of *Girls Captured* and *Women Captured* as a female AG Member could be reported without age information.

R. Weapons Information

This field records any information on the weapons used by the AG or weapons that the AG was seen with in the course of an incident. This includes type of weapon, quantity, ammunition information, etc.

S. Types of Weapons

This field marks the types of weapons used by the AG or the type of weapons that the AG was seen with in the course of the incident. The options are: *Explosives; Guns; Melee; Other*.

4.7 Sighting/Encounter

This section details fields surrounding an AG sighting or encounter. To be considered a sighting, a report must reference a specific day and location that the AG group was seen. An example would be: “Two civilians saw a group of about 20 AG members outside of Ngilima.” An encounter is any incident where civilians come across or interact with an armed group, but no violence or looting occurs or is reported.

A. *Sighting/Encounter*

A “Yes” in this field indicates that an AG was sighted or encountered within the reported incident. Due to the difficulty in ascertaining the actual identity of armed groups sighted in the region, sightings and encounters reported by non-EWN sources are automatically given a verification rating of “2” unless additional indicators are provided. This field is not marked if violence, abduction, or looting also occurs within the incident.

B. *Forces Observed*

This field notes the number of AG members observed in the incident. This is often an estimate or a range, which would be noted in the *Public Display Notes*. This number also notes the total number of LRA members estimated to have participated in the incident, when that information is available.

C. *Adults Observed*

This field marks the number of known adults in the AG group observed within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Men Observed* and *Women Observed* fields as this field could include adults where the gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4E for the operating definition of adult.

D. *Men Observed*

This field marks the number of adult males in the AG group observed within the incident. In order to be considered under this field, the report must describe the person as male, a father, or a similar description, and list him as an adult.

E. *Women Observed*

This field marks the number of adult females in the AG group observed within the incident. In order to be considered under this field, the report must describe the person as female, a mother, or a similar description, and list her as an adult.

F. *Children Observed*

This field marks the number of known children in the AG group observed within the incident. This field is not necessarily a total of the *Boys Observed* and *Girls Observed* fields as this field could include children whose gender information is not provided. See Section 4.4F for the operating definition of child.

G. *Boys Observed*

This field marks the number of male children in the AG group observed within the incident. The report must describe the person as male, a son, a brother, or another similar description, and list him as a child.

H. *Girls Observed*

This field marks the number of female children in the AG group observed within the incident. The report must describe the person as female, a daughter, a sister, or another similar description, and list her as a child.

I. *Total Males Observed*

This field marks the number of known males in the AG group observed within the incident, including both adults and children. The report must describe the person as a man, a boy, a father, or another description that specifically describes the person as male. This field is not necessarily a total of *Boys Observed* and *Men Observed* as this field could include males whose age information is not reported.

J. *Total Females Observed*

This field marks the number of known females in the AG group observed within the incident, including both adults and children. The report must describe the person as a woman, a girl, a mother, or another description that clearly identifies the person as female. This field is not necessarily a total of *Girls Observed* and *Women Observed* as this field could include females whose age information is not reported.

4.8 Victim Profiles

This section records specific victim profiles when a victim's name is provided. The various sections record location, name, nationality, age, gender, and other information in an attempt to better record the stories of the victims of the LRA. As these profiles can contain private and personal information, this data is not available to the public.

4.8.1 LRA Attack Victims

For privacy concerns, none of the details regarding LRA Attack victims are made available to the public.

A. *Incident Report*

This field notes which incident report this victim is involved in. Victim profiles must be attached to an incident report.

B. *LRA Attack Victim Name*

This field records the name of the victim. A name and/or an age must be provided in order to create a victim profile;. A victim may be recorded by only his/her last or first name.

C. *Date of Attack*

This field notes the date of the attack the victim was involved in. If the date spanned several days and the specific date of attack is not known, this will be the start date of the incident.

D. *Age*

This field records the age of the victim on the date of the attack.

E. Sex

This field records the sex of the victim. As the gender connotation of names may be unclear due to the various cultures and languages in LRA-affected areas, if the person's gender is not clear, LRA researchers are consulted or this field is left blank.

F. Residence

This field reports the community and country where the victim is from. This is not necessarily the place of the attack.

G. Result

This field notes the result of the attack on the victim. There are three options: death, injury, and looting. 'Death' notes that the person died during the attack or due to injuries sustained within the attack. 'Injury' notes that the person was injured during the attack. 'Looting' notes that the person was robbed within the incident.

H. Notes

This field provides space for any additional information on the LRA attack victim or their situation.

I. Nationality

This field marks the nationality of the LRA attack victim within the incident. The options are *Central African, Congolese, South Sudanese, Sudanese* and *Ugandan*, and only one nationality can be selected. Simply being abducted from or returned home to a Congolese village is not considered enough evidence to report the escapee(s) as Congolese.

4.8.2 LRA Abductees

For privacy concerns, none of the details regarding LRA Abductees are made available to the public.

A. Incident Report

This field notes which incident report this abducted civilian was involved in. *LRA Abductee* profiles must be attached to an incident report. In almost all cases, this will be the incident report which records the story of this person's abduction.

B. LRA Abductee Name

This field records the name of the person who has been abducted. A name and/or an age must be provided in order to create a profile; It does not need to be a person's complete name. An abducted person can be recorded by only his/her last or first name.

C. Date of Abduction

This field notes the date the person was abducted. If the abduction was part of a larger attack, this will be either the specific date of abduction, or if that is not known, this field will be the start date of the incident.

D. *Location of Abduction*

This field records the location of the person's abduction. This will include the community and country, or whatever information is available.

E. *Reporting Organization*

This field records the most immediate source reporting the abduction. For example, if a family member reported the abduction to an international agency, the international agency would be recorded in the *Reporting Organization* field.

F. *Age*

This field records the age of the abducted person on the date of the attack.

G. *Sex*

This field records the sex of the abducted person. As the gender connotation of names may be unclear due to the various cultures and languages in LRA-affected areas, if the person's gender is not clear or specified in the report, LRA researchers are consulted or this field is left blank.

H. *Homesite*

This field reports the community and country where the victim is from. This is not necessarily the place of the attack.

I. *Contact Information*

This field notes any known contact information for the abducted person or a member of his/her family.

J. *Notes*

This field is a space for any additional information on the abducted person or their situation.

K. *Nationalities*

This field marks the nationality of the abducted person. The options are *Central African*, *Congolese*, *South Sudanese*, *Sudanese* and *Ugandan*, and only one nationality can be selected. Simply being abducted from or returned home to a Congolese village is not considered enough evidence to report the escapee(s) as Congolese.

4.8.3 Returnees

For privacy concerns, none of the details regarding Returnees are made available to the public.

A. *Incident Report*

This field notes which incident report this person's return was involved in. *LRA Returnee* profiles must be attached to an incident report. In almost all cases, this will be the incident report which records the story of this person's return, escape, or release.

B. *Returnee Name*

This field records the name of the person who has returned. A name and/or an age must be provided in order to create a profile; It does not need to be a person's complete name. A returning person can be recorded by only his/her last or first name.

C. Date of Return

This field notes the date of the person's return. If available, this is the date of their escape or release from capture. If that information is not available, it is then the date that the person reported to a security force, NGO, or other reporting entity.

D. Location of Return

This field records the location of the person's return. This will include the community and country, or whatever information is available. This is not the location of the returnee's escape or release, but the community to which they returned.

E. Reporting Organization

This field records the most immediate source reporting the return. For example, if a security force reported the person's return to an international agency, the international agency would be recorded in the *Reporting Organization* field.

F. Age

This field records the age of the returning person on the date of return.

G. Sex

This field records the sex of the returning person. As the gender connotation of names may be unclear due to the various cultures and languages in LRA-affected areas, if the person's gender is not clear or specified in the report, LRA researchers are consulted or this field is left blank.

H. Homesite

This field reports the community and country where the victim is from. This is not necessarily the place of return or original abduction.

I. Contact Information

This field notes any known contact information for the returning person or a member of his/her family.

J. LRA Abductee

If this person also has a *LRA Abductee* profile, the profile number is attached here.

K. Notes

This field is a space for any additional information on the returnee or his/her situation.

L. Nationalities

This field marks the nationality of the returnee. The options are *Central African, Congolese, South Sudanese, Sudanese* and *Ugandan*, and only one nationality can be selected. Simply being

abducted from or returned home to a Congolese village is not considered enough evidence to report the escapee(s) as Congolese.

4.9 Logging of large massacres

In both December 2008 and 2009, LRA forces attacked a series of communities in the DRC, killing and abducting hundreds of people. These attacks became known as the Christmas Massacres and Makombo Massacres, respectively. The complexity of these attacks have led the coders to adapt the usual logging of incidents. For both massacres, information and official numbers gathered during field research conducted by Human Rights Watch were used exclusively to ensure accuracy and that there were no duplicates. Each massacre has a summary incident that states the total number of civilians that were killed or abducted in the *Public Display Notes*. Each massacre is then broken up into a series of incidents according to HRW's reports. When known, these sub-incidents contain victim fatalities and abductions totals. In order to not over-report, the victim totals from the smaller incidents were subtracted from the total reported numbers, logged in the *Civilian Fatalities* and *Total Abduction* fields of the summary incident reports.

5. LRA Combatant Profiles, Groups and Locations

5.1 LRA Combatant Profiles

A profile is created for every active LRA fighter for whom we have a name and for every killed or captured LRA fighter for whom we have details regarding their removal from the battlefield. This information will be released once it has gone through a thorough review process.

- A. *LRA Combatant Name*: If known, this corresponds to the most common or accurate spelling of the combatant's name. In the case of a combatant being killed or captured, the combatant will be identified as being a member of a specific commander's group or by the location of his death or capture. If the name could correspond to several combatants, a number will be used to discern them. (e.g. Member of Lamola's group X1, Dungu killed X3...)
- B. *Date of Birth*: If known, this corresponds to the date of birth of the combatant. If only the year of birth is known, then the date of birth is logged as January 1st of that year.
- C. *Combatant Type*: The options for this field include 'leader' or 'member'. Note that a combatant is logged as a leader of a group as soon as he is in charge of other combatants, regardless of whether he is himself member of a larger group.
- D. *Rank*: The options here are Brigadier, Captain, Colonel, Corporal, General, Lieutenant, Lieutenant Colonel, Lieutenant General, Major, Major General, Second Lieutenant, Sergeant, Sergeant Major.
Due to the dynamic nature of the LRA's hierarchy, these ranks do not necessarily have any significant bearing on the level of authority or command of this specific combatant.

- E. *Circumstances of conscription*: The options here are Abducted, Enlisted and Born in LRA.
- F. *Date entered LRA*: For abducted and enlisted combatants, this corresponds to the day they entered the armed group.
- G. *Nationality*: The options here are Central African, Congolese, South Sudanese, Sudanese and Ugandan.
- H. *LRA Group*: If known, this corresponds to the specific LRA group to which the combatant belongs as reported in the most recent sources available.
- I. *Status*: This corresponds to the latest reported status of the combatant, The options are Active, Active-Restricted, Defected, Captured, Presumed Dead, Confirmed Dead, Reported Dead. The three options for reporting the possible death of a combatant correspond to various levels of certainty: 'Confirmed Dead' means the death has been reported in multiple defector interviews or that a body has been identified. 'Presumed Dead' means that the combatant's death has been reported by various sources but the sources remain uncertain about the information and no body has been identified. 'Reported Dead' is used when the source is credible but not accompanied by significant detail or evidence, including physical evidence.
 - Suspected Cause of Death*: The options here are Executed, Firefight, Natural Causes, Other.
 - Group Responsible for Death*: The options here are FARDC, Local Milita, LRA , MONUSCO, SPLA, UPDF.
 - Group Responsible for Capture*: The options here are FARDC, Local Milita, LRA , MONUSCO, SPLA, UPDF.
- J. *Public Notes (PN)*: The PN should present as much as possible the following information: primary area of operation, group affiliation and relation with Joseph Kony, rank, defining physical characteristics, alleged involvement in any significant attacks or activities (ie poaching), and reported interest in defection.
- K. *Sources*: The sources that informed the creation of the profile are listed here.
- L. *Identifying Physical Characteristics*: This field contains any known physical characteristics of the combatant. (e.g. limp, missing limbs or facial features, prominent scars)
- M. *Internal Notes*: This field allows the coder to add additional information or clarifications that may be too sensitive or detailed for the public fields. This field may also include sensitive information, such as specific security force information.
- N. *Community*: If known, this corresponds to the community of origin of the combatant.
- O. *Family Relations*: If known, this field lists family contacts of the combatant.
- P. *Messaging Played Role in Defection?*: This checkbox field identifies whether the combatant mentioned defection messaging as being influential in his decision to defect. This checkbox is only applicable if the status of the combatant is 'defected'.

- Q. *Key Defection Messaging Influencers*: The options here are Flyers, Helicopter Loudspeakers, Radio and Other.
- R. *Combatant Communication Devices*: This field is used to log any communication devices the combatant is known to have with him in the bush or that he defected with. The options here are FM Radio, Shortwave Radio, GPS devices, HF Radio, Mobile Phone, Satellite phone,
- S. *Key Defection Target*: This checkbox field isolates combatants that have been assessed as prime candidates for targeted defection messaging.
- T. *Statements regarding defection*: This field lists any statements made by the combatant regarding his defection, the influence of defection messaging and channels over his decision to defect, and any other reasons that triggered his defection.

5.2 LRA Groups

This information will be released once it has gone through a thorough review process.

- A. *LRA Group Name Commander*: This corresponds to the name of the leader for this particular group. Note that this leader may himself be a member of a larger group.
- B. *Reports to*: This field denotes the commander to which the group leader reports to. In the case of Joseph Kony for example, this field would be left blank.
- C. *Presumed number of fighters in group*: The presumed number of fighters in the group is updated with the latest sources received. Note that the presumed number of fighters does not necessarily correspond to the number of combatant profiles logged under that group, but cannot be less than the number of combatant profiles logged under that group. If the number given is a range, the median is listed in this field and the range is noted in the *Notes* section of the group commander.
- D. *Presumed number of dependents in group*: The presumed number of dependents in the group corresponds to the most up-to-date number of women and children present in the group. It is updated with the latest sources received.

5.3 LRA Combatant Locations

These reports are designed to track specific LRA combatant locations, with a certain time and place. This section is designed to provide a broader picture of LRA operations. This section is specific to suspected LRA members and does not provide information concerning non-LRA actors. Until further review is completed, these reports are not available to the public, with the exception of reported locations of LRA leader Joseph Kony.

- A. *LRA Combatant*: The name of the combatant to whom this specific location report corresponds to.
- B. *Name Private*: This checkbox allows for the name of the combatant to be kept private in combatant location reports. The name of the combatant will be kept visible to the public for

location reports assigned to a main commander, whether they are active, defected, killed or captured, as well as for known combatants for whom the status is defected, killed or captured. The name of the combatant will be kept private for location reports that are assigned to known combatants still presumed active and for all location reports assigned to lower ranking and unknown combatants. This policy has been put in place to safeguard the anonymity of lower ranking combatants and non-commanding active combatants.

- C. *Date of reported location*: This corresponds to the date assigned to the reported location. If the source only gives the month of a year, the date will be logged as the first of that month. If the source provides a time-range for the specific location, the date will be logged as the middle point of that time range. In case the source does not provide a date but is itself dated, then the location report is logged as the date the information was reported to the source.
- D. *Status*: This corresponds to the status of the combatant in the specific reported location. The options are Active, Active-Restricted, Defected, Captured, Presumed Dead, Confirmed Dead, Reported Dead, For a detailed definitions of these options, please refer to section 5.1.1.
- E. *Corresponding Report Name(s)*: This field lists the file names of the reports from which the incident information was derived. These may be document names, article titles, or URL links. In order to uphold confidentiality agreements with various sources, this information is not available to the public.
- F. *Community*: The location is logged to the nearest known community. If only the country is given, then the 'community' field is logged as 'TBD Villages' and the known details of the location are shared in the public notes.
- G. *Community Country*: This corresponds to the country associated with the chosen community.
- H. *Community District*: This corresponds to the community district associated with the chosen community.
- I. *Community Province*: This corresponds to the community province associated with the chosen community.
- J. *Latitude*: The corresponding latitude of the combatant's location. This is not necessarily the latitude of the chosen community, as GPS coordinates can have been plotted at a given distance of the community.
- K. *Longitude*: The corresponding longitude of the combatant's location. This is not necessarily the longitude of the chosen community, as GPS coordinates can have been plotted at a given distance of the community.
- L. *Distance from Community*: This field records how far from the chosen community the combatant location was reported. It is recorded in 10km increments up to 50km.

M. *Public Location Details*: This field gives the user some context regarding the location of the combatant. They are written with the intent to be read independently, used for social media updates, or reported through other methods.

N. *Internal Location Details*: This field allows the coder to add additional information or clarifications that may be too sensitive or detailed for the public fields. This field may also include sensitive information, such as specific security force information, victim details, etc. This also allows the coder to provide source-sensitive information that aided in determining the incident verification ratings. This field is not available to the public.

O. *Verification Rating*: The *LRA Combatant Location Verification Rating* operates on a “low” through “high” scale, “low” being the least reliable and “high” being the most reliable. The scale measures the specificity and amount of details given in the report, the consistency of the information with other intelligence, the evidence that the group is part of the LRA, and the credibility of the source of information. The *Qualifications* column represents traits of each specific rating, however, it is not required that a movement meets every trait to be rated. The reliability of sources is determined using the guidelines outlined in section 4.2.B.

Rating	Qualifications	Examples	Reportable
None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of the LRA combatant is only given as a country Timeframe is given as a year or several years Unreliable source No GPS coordinates can be identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source reports LRA combatant to be in CAR in 2011 	
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of the LRA combatant is given at the sub-country level Timeframe is given as one or several months Inconsistent information or information contradicts other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source reports LRA combatant in northern DRC Source reports LRA combatant is operating in the Fall of 2010 Source reports Dominic Ongwen in CAR, another source reports Ongwen’s group in Faradje, DRC 	X
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of a community is given in the source A specific day or month , as well as year, are given The information comes from a reliable source and/or is corroborated by another source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source reports LRA combatant operating near Digba, DRC in May 2010 Another source mentions this combatant being part of a group that was reported in that area in the same time period. 	X
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple sources report the same LRA combatant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source reports Joseph Kony to be in Garamba National Park in the aftermath of the 	X

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location is more specific, coder is able to estimate geographical coordinates • Time frame is specific • The source is a recent defector debrief 	Juba Peace Talks in April 2008.	
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6. COMMUNITY DATABASE

The community database was built using information from area maps, Google maps, incident reports, and open-source internet sites. Community locations were estimated using all available information and every effort was given to accurately record the location. The community database is not available to the public for security purposes.

A. *Community Name*

As communities often have multiple spellings, the spelling chosen for the community name is either the spelling from the source recording the community or the spelling most frequently used by related sources. If two communities have the same name, a descriptive factor, like a location or a roman numeral, is also added to this field. Community names can also be a road or geographical landmark where incidents frequently take place (e.g., Duru-Dungu road).

B. *Alternate Spelling*

Communities are often spelled differently by various organizations. This space allows the coder to add any known alternate spellings. This helps prevent the recording of multiple profiles for the same community.

C. *Mining community*

This field is checked if the community is known to conduct mining activity. This enables analysis of LRA looting trends of LRA on mining communities.

D. *Country*

This field lists which country the community profiled is located within.

E. *Province*

This field lists which province (DRC), prefecture (CAR), region (Uganda) or state (S. Sudan) the community profiled is located within.

F. *District*

This field lists which district (DRC and Uganda), sub-prefecture (CAR), or county (S. Sudan) the community profiled is located within.

G. *GPS Coordinates*

These coordinates are the geographical coordinates of the community. See section 6M for more information on geocoding methods.

H. *Estimated Population of Territory*

Because reliable population statistics for individual communities are rare, this field corresponds to the estimated population of the territory in which the community lies. These territories correspond to 'sub-prefectures in CAR, "territoires" in DRC and counties in South Sudan. The number given is an estimate of current residents and does not include civilians who have been displaced from this community. These numbers are updated as information is received.

I. *Visited by IC Staff?*

This field marks whether or not a member of Invisible Children has visited this community.

J. *HF Radio in Place?*

When the information is available, this field marks whether or not this community has a HF Radio.

K. *HF Radio Provided By:*

This field marks the organization or group that provided the HF Radio.

L. *Additional Details*

This field allows the coder to provide any additional information needed in the community profile. This may include the names of documents that cite the community, information used to find the community's coordinates, or additional notes from the source.

M. *Geocoding Methods*

Due to the remote nature of the area covered, there is no complete database of community locations in the public domain. Therefore, a community's location is determined using all available information, including Google Maps, maps from various NGOs, and open source documents. Precise coordinates of latitude and longitude are found through Google Maps and thus logged under the WGS 84 format.

In the process of geocoding incidents, the following rules are applied:

- If the geographical coordinates of a community cannot be determined but there is a known name, region, and country, the community is still created and NGPS (No GPS) is placed behind the community name. Any incidents logged under NGPS communities are given a verification rating as if the community had been located.
- If a location is named, but the country, region, or community is unknown, or the location references an unknown geographical landmark (e.g., mountains, a river, or a forest), the location is marked under TBD Villages. Incidents logged under TBD Villages are given a verification rating of one.
- There are other instances where different communities have the same name. In this instance a descriptive factor, such as the region, relation to another community, or a Roman numeral, is included in the community name.
- Community accounts have been created for specific roads where attacks frequently happen, e.g. Dungu-Faradje road. These incidents are given GPS coordinates of -,- as a placeholder so that they are not plotted in the wrong location.

7. APPENDICES

7.1 Glossary of Terms

CAR: Central African Republic.

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo.

Defector: Refers exclusively to an adult male combatant who willfully left LRA ranks.

FARDC: Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo). The FARDC is the state military of the DRC. They do not have authorization from neighboring states to operate outside of the DRC.

HF Radio: High Frequency Radio. These are used in an early warning network as part of an effort from Invisible Children to connect communities and increase communication in order to warn surrounding communities of a LRA threat.

HRW: Human Rights Watch. Human Rights Watch is an independent organization that focuses on defending and protecting human rights.

LRA: Lord's Resistance Army. The LRA originated in Uganda and have been operating in CAR, DRC, and S. Sudan since 2006. It is the central focus of the database.

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization.

Security Forces: This term refers to any organized, armed, non-rebel or terrorist group. This includes state forces and locally-formed protection groups. This term also refers to a militia group with multiple armies represented within the group.

OAG: Other Armed Group. This term is used for identified assailants who were armed or used force against the victims, and who were clearly neither LRA nor security forces

SGBV: Sexual and Gender Based Violence. SGBV refers to any violence committed that involves a sexual act or where the victim is targeted because of their gender.

UAG: Unidentified Armed Group. This term is used for a group of armed people whose identity is unknown.

UN: United Nations. The United Nations is an international organization committed to maintaining international peace.

Unidentified/Other Actor: This actor is used when there is no evidence the incident was perpetrated by an armed actor.

UPDF: Ugandan People's Defense Force. This is the state military of Uganda.

7.2 Table of Public and Non-Public Data

To uphold confidentially agreements with various sources and protect ongoing operations, certain data fields are not available for public download as they may contain source-sensitive information. The following is a chart of public and private data. Any inquiries into data that is not currently available to the public can be directed to paul@theresolve.com, or crisistracker@theresolve.org.

Field	Public	Private
Incident Reports	X	
<i>1 to 6 month abductions</i>	X	
<i>3 to 30 days abductions</i>	X	
<i>6+ month abductions</i>	X	
<i>Abduction</i>	X	
<i>Abducted as porters</i>	X	
<i>Actors 1,2,3,4</i>		X
<i>Additional Location Details</i>		X
<i>Adults Abducted</i>	X	
<i>Adult AG Captured</i>	X	
<i>Adult Fatalities</i>	X	
<i>Adults Injured</i>	X	
<i>Adults Observed</i>	X	
<i>Adult Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Adult SGBV Victims</i>	X	
<i>AG Captured</i>	X	
<i>AG Captured Nationality</i>	X	
<i>AG Deaths</i>	X	
<i>AG Wounded</i>	X	
<i>Affected by Defection Messages?</i>	X	
<i>Boys Abducted</i>	X	
<i>Boy AG Captured</i>	X	
<i>Boy Fatalities</i>	X	
<i>Boys Injured</i>	X	
<i>Boys Observed</i>	X	
<i>Boy SGBV Victims</i>	X	
<i>Boy Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Children Abducted</i>	X	
<i>Child AG Captured</i>	X	
<i>Child Fatalities</i>	X	
<i>Children Injured</i>	X	
<i>Children Observed</i>	X	
<i>Child SGBV Victims</i>	X	
<i>Child Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Civilian Fatalities</i>	X	
<i>Civilians Injured</i>	X	
<i>Civilians released?</i>	X	
<i>Clash</i>	X	
<i>Collection Method</i>	X	
<i>Commander Defection</i>	X	
<i>Community</i>	X	
<i>Community Country</i>	X	
<i>Community District</i>	X	

<i>Community Province</i>	X	
<i>Confirmed</i>	X	
<i>Corresponding Report Names</i>		X
<i>Data Revamp</i>	X	
<i>Direction of Displaced</i>	X	
<i>Distance from Community</i>	X	
<i>Exact Location of Incident Unknown</i>	X	
<i>FARDC Wounded & FARDC Deaths</i>		X
<i>Forces Observed</i>	X	
<i>Girls Abducted</i>	X	
<i>Girl AG Captured</i>	X	
<i>Girl Fatalities</i>	X	
<i>Girls Injured</i>	X	
<i>Girls Observed</i>	X	
<i>Girl SGBV Victims</i>	X	
<i>Girl Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Goods Looted/ Property Destroyed</i>	X	
<i>Incident GPS Location</i>	X	
<i>Incident Occurred in Community</i>	X	
<i>Internal Notes</i>		X
<i>Linked Media</i>	X	
<i>Location Specifics</i>	X	
<i>LRA Actor Verification Scale</i>	X	
<i>LRA Commander Involved</i>		X
<i>LRA Commander defection</i>	X	
<i>Looting/ Destruction of Property</i>	X	
<i>Looting Notes</i>		X
<i>Map Report</i>	X	
<i>Men Abducted</i>	X	
<i>Men AG Captured</i>	X	
<i>Men Fatalities</i>	X	
<i>Men Injured</i>	X	
<i>Men Observed</i>	X	
<i>Men Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Men SGBV Victims</i>	X	
<i>Messages Affected By</i>	X	
<i>Nationalities of Abducted</i>	X	
<i>Nationalities of Returnees</i>	X	
<i>New Displacement</i>	X	
<i>Number of civilians released?</i>	X	
<i>Number of people looted</i>	X	
<i>Number of people used as porters</i>	X	
<i>Number of SGBV</i>	X	
<i>Poaching details</i>		X
<i>Property Destroyed</i>		X
<i>Public Actors 1,2,3,4</i>	X	
<i>Public Display Notes</i>	X	
<i>Related Incident</i>	X	
<i>Reporting Agency Source</i>		X
<i>Responsible for SGBV</i>	X	
<i>Reviewed By</i>	X	
<i>Returnees</i>	X	

<i>Security Forces Captured</i>		X
<i>SGBV</i>	X	
<i>Sighting/Encounter</i>	X	
<i>Source</i>		X
<i>Start Date of Incident and End Date of Incident</i>	X	
<i>Start Time of Incident (Reports) & End Time of Incident (Reports)</i>	X	
<i>Start Time (Period of Day) & End Time (Period of Day)</i>	X	
<i>Total Abductions</i>	X	
<i>Total Central African Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total Combatant Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total Congolese Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total Dependent Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total Displaced</i>	X	
<i>Total AG Captured</i>	X	
<i>Total Escapees</i>	X	
<i>Total Females Abducted</i>	X	
<i>Total Female AG Captured</i>	X	
<i>Total Female Fatalities</i>	X	
<i>Total Females Injured</i>	X	
<i>Total Females Observed</i>	X	
<i>Total Female SGBV Victims</i>	X	
<i>Total Female Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total Males Abducted</i>	X	
<i>Total Male AG Captured</i>	X	
<i>Total Male Fatalities</i>	X	
<i>Total Males Injured</i>	X	
<i>Total Males Observed</i>	X	
<i>Total Male SGBV Victims</i>	X	
<i>Total Male Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total non-Ugandan Combatant Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total Short-Term Abductions</i>	X	
<i>Total Sec. Forces Captured</i>		X
<i>Total Sec. Force Wounded & Total Sec. Force Deaths</i>		X
<i>Total South Sudanese Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total Sudanese Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total Ugandan Combatant Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Total Ugandan Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Types of Looting</i>	X	
<i>Types of Food?</i>		X
<i>Types of Tools?</i>		X
<i>Types of Weapons</i>	X	
<i>Types of Weapons? (Looting)</i>		X
<i>Unknown Length Abductions</i>	X	
<i>UPDF Wounded & UPDF Deaths</i>		X
<i>Utilities Looted</i>	X	
<i>Verification Rating</i>	X	
<i>Victim Profiles</i>		All X

<i>Violence</i>	X	
<i>Violence Resulting in Death</i>	X	
<i>Violence Resulting in Injury</i>	X	
<i>Weapons Information</i>		X
<i>Weapons Looted</i>	X	
<i>Women Abducted</i>	X	
<i>Women AG Captured</i>	X	
<i>Women Fatalities</i>	X	
<i>Women Injured</i>	X	
<i>Women Observed</i>	X	
<i>Women Returnees</i>	X	
<i>Women SGBV Victims</i>	X	
<i>Movements and Intelligence Reports</i>		All X
<i>Displacement Camp Reports</i>		All X
<i>Community Database</i>		All X
<i>Country</i>	X	
<i>Province</i>	X	
<i>LRA Attack Victims (profiles)</i>		All X
<i>LRA Abductees (profiles)</i>		All X
<i>Returnees (profiles)</i>		All X
<i>LRA Combatants Profiles</i>		All X
<i>LRA Groups</i>		All X
<i>LRA Locations</i>		
<i>Joseph Kony</i>	X	
<i>All others</i>		X

7.3 Data Sharing Policy and Terms of Use

Portions of raw data from the Invisible Children + Resolve LRA Crisis Tracker Database have been made available for public download under the Open Data Common's *Open Database License (ODC-ODbL)*. This license applies strictly to the data made available by LRA Crisis Tracker administrators for public download.

In summary:

You are free:

- *To Share*: To copy, distribute and use the database.
- *To Create*: To produce works from the database.
- *To Adapt*: To modify, transform and build upon the database.

As long as you:

- *Attribute*: You must attribute any public use of the database, or works produced from the database, in the manner specified in the ODbL. For any use or redistribution of the database, or works produced from it, you must make clear to others the license of the database and keep intact any notices on the original database.
- *Share-Alike*: If you publicly use any adapted version of this database, or works produced from an adapted database, you must also offer that adapted database under the ODbL.
- *Keep open*: If you redistribute the database, or an adapted version of it, then you may use technological measures that restrict the work (such as DRM) as long as you also redistribute a version without such measures.

The above explanation of the Open Data Common's *Open Database License (ODC-ODbL)* is taken from the agreement's human readable summary, which can be found here:

<http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/summary/>

Additionally, the full legal text of the license agreement can be found here:

<http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1.0/>

Requests for information related to the LRA Crisis Tracker dataset that has not been made public (e.g., sourcing information that is sensitive for security reasons) can be submitted to project administrators and will be considered on a case-by-case basis. LRA Crisis Tracker data that has been kept private by project administrators is not to be shared publicly by any other agents under any circumstances without written permission from project administrators.

For data requests, questions related to the data-sharing policy, or other inquiries, please email the LRA Crisis Tracker administrators at LRAcrisistracker@theresolve.org, or LRAcrisistracker@invisiblechildren.com.

Whenever citing the codebook, please include the current version, and the title “Invisible Children + Resolve LRA Crisis Tracker Codebook.”

7.4 LRA Crisis Tracker Project Contributors



Invisible Children is an international NGO working to assist communities in LRA-affected areas of Central Africa by expanding community-based early warning systems, reaching out to potential LRA defectors and affected communities through FM radio, and rehabilitating formerly-abducted children. Learn more at invisiblechildren.com.

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Resolve is a Washington D.C.-based advocacy organization seeking to move U.S. and international political leaders to take the actions needed to see a permanent end to the violence of the Lord's Resistance Army in Central Africa and justice to LRA-affected communities. Learn more at theresolve.org.

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