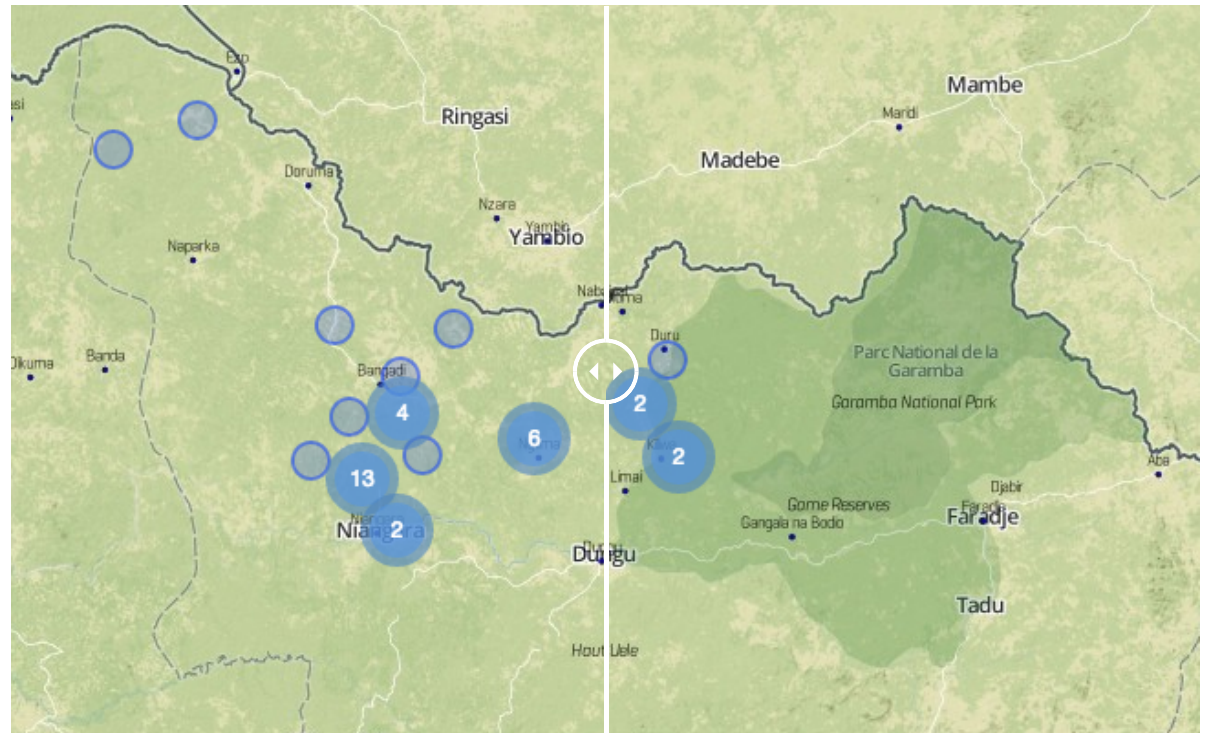


international attention from the crisis.

The overall increase in LRA activity in Haut Uele district masks the remarkable decline in attacks south and east of Garamba National Park, once an LRA stronghold. Several alleged LRA attacks were reported in this area in the first six months of 2014, but none met standards necessary to be recorded as an LRA attack by the Crisis Tracker.

## Congo: Shift in LRA attacks in Haut Uele | January 2014–June 2014

Click and drag the circle in the center of the map to see how LRA attacks in Haut Uele district shifted northwest between January 2014 and June 2014



## II. Congo: Uptick in violence by unidentified armed groups

**SUMMARY** *The increase in LRA activity in Haut Uele district in 2014 has been accompanied by a 55% increase in the number of attacks committed by unidentified armed groups, from 27 attacks in the first half of 2013 to 42 attacks in the first half of 2014.*

**Note on Methodology:** In June 2014, the LRA Crisis Tracker team did an extensive review of its dataset on armed group attacks on civilians in LRA-affected areas. The perpetrator of each attack is now categorized as either the “LRA,” an “unidentified armed group,” or an “other armed group.” “Unidentified armed group” is used for attacks for which sources do not provide enough details to accurately identify the perpetrator. The assailants in these attacks could be rogue security forces, poachers, Mbororos, LRA, or a different armed group. “Other armed group” is used for attacks for which there are enough details to definitively identify the perpetrator as an armed actor other than the LRA. Incidents of abuses against civilians in which state security forces are clearly identified as the perpetrator are recorded separately and not included in these three categories.