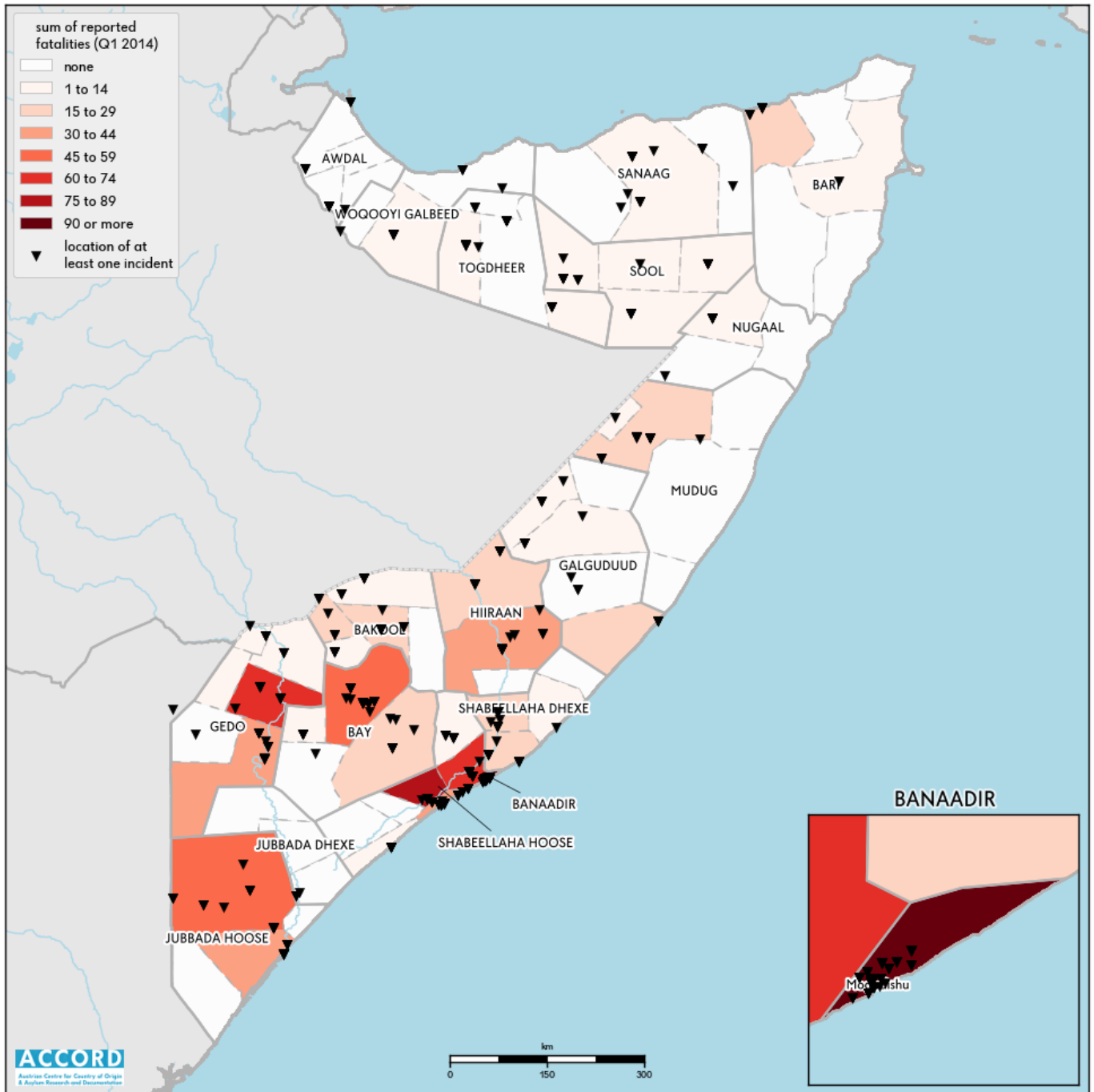


SOMALIA, FIRST QUARTER 2014:

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

compiled by ACCORD, 3 November 2015



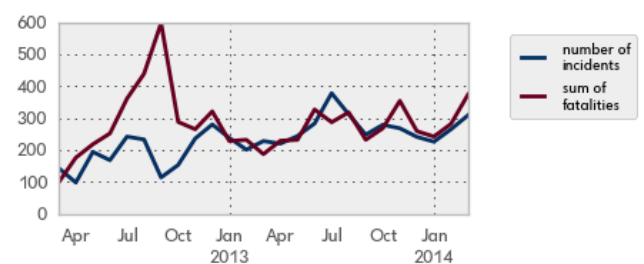
Political and administrative borders: GADM; incident data: ACLED; coastlines and inland waters: GSHHG

Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Sum of fatalities
battle	397	500
violence against civilians	184	151
remote violence	114	243
riots/protests	71	4
non-violent activities	31	0
Total	797	898

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: Realtime 2015 All Africa File)

Development of conflict incidents from March 2012 to March 2014



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: Realtime 2015 All Africa File; ACLED Version 5 standard file)

LOCALIZATION OF CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Note: The following list is an overview of the incident data included in the ACLED dataset. More details are available in the actual dataset (date, location data, event type, involved actors, information sources, etc.). In the following list, the names of event locations are taken from ACLED, while the administrative region names are taken from GADM data which serves as the basis for the map above.

In **Awdal**, 13 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Baki, Borama, Saylac, Xariirad.**

In **Bakool**, 37 incidents killing 63 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ato, Buur Dhuxunle, Ceel Barde, Ceel Garas, Oddur, Rab Dhuure, Ted Ceidaar Dabole, Waajid, Xudur, Yeed.**

In **Banaadir**, 218 incidents killing 183 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bondhere, Cabdicasiis, Dayniile, Dharkeynley, Hamar Jabjab, Hamar Weyne, Hawl Wadaag, Heliwa, Hodan, Karaan, Medina, Mogadishu, Shangaani, Shibis, Villa Somalia, Waberi, Wardhigley, Xamar Weyne, Yaaqshid.**

In **Bari**, 15 incidents killing 21 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bosasso, Galgala, Ishkushuban.**

In **Bay**, 77 incidents killing 79 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Awdiinle, Baidoa, Buur Xakaba, Buurfuule, Buurhakaba, Daynuunay, Diinsoor, Gaal Looge, Gasarta, Goof Gaduud, Goof Guduud, Liimaale, Qansadheer, Qardho, Raarka.**

In **Galguduud**, 15 incidents killing 21 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Caabudwaaq, Cabud Waaq, Ceel Bur, Ceel Lahelay, Ceel Qoxle, Gadoon, Guri Ceel, Tog Wajaale.**

In **Gedo**, 38 incidents killing 116 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Baardheere, Bardera, Beled Hawo, Bulo-Xawo, Buurdhuubo, Buusaar, Ceel Cad, Daar, Dhobley, Doolow, Garbaharey, Geedweyne, Luuq.**

In **Hiiraan**, 32 incidents killing 49 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Aborey, Beled Weyne, Bulo Burte, Buulobarde, Matabaan, Maxaas, Moqokori, Yasooman.**

In **Jubbada Dhexe**, 3 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Jilib, Mareerey.**

In **Jubbada Hoose**, 74 incidents killing 86 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Afmadow, Billis Qooqaani, Dhobley, Goob Weyn, Janaale, Kismayo, Tabta, Xagar.**

In **Mudug**, 17 incidents killing 16 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bandiiradley, Galdogob, Galkacyo North, Galkacyo South, Garsoor, Qaidarre.**

In **Nugaal**, 9 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Burtinle, Garoowe.**

In **Sanaag**, 13 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Badhan, Buraan, Ceel-Afwayn, Ceerigaabo, Ceeryaan, Guud Caanood, Jidali.**

In **Shabeellaha Dhexe**, 40 incidents killing 37 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Balcad, Buurane, Cadale, Jameeco Misra, Jowhar, Mahaday, Qalimow, Sabbuun, Shaan, Warshiikh.**

In **Shabeellaha Hoose**, 143 incidents killing 197 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Afgooye, Balli Doogle, Baraawe, Basra, Buufow Bacaad, Cagaaran, Carbiska, Ceel Jaalle, Ceel Wareegow, Ceelasha Biyaha, Dhabaane, Gandarshe, Gendershe, Lafoole, Marka, Mashalaay, Qoryooley, Shalaamboot, Wanlaweyn.**

In **Sool**, 18 incidents killing 15 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Caynabo, Gadh Gumareed, Las Anod, Oog, Taleex, Xudun.**

In **Togdheer**, 23 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Buhoodle, Burco, Ceel Bilcile, Ood Weyne, Oodweyne, Shiikh.**

In **Woqooyi Galbeed**, 15 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were affected: **Berbera, Gabiley, Hargeysa**.

METHODOLOGY

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED collects data on reported conflict events in selected African and Asian countries, Somalia being among them. ACLED researchers collect event data from a variety of sources and code them by date, location, agent, and event type. For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see www.acleddata.com and Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen: Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5), 2010, p. 651-660.

Based on these data, the Austrian Center for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battle, headquarters or base established, non-violent activity by a conflict actor, riots/protests, violence against civilians, non-violent transfer of territory, remote violence. For details on these categories, please see

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 2015
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/ACLED_Codebook_2015.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Guide, January 2015
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2015.pdf

SOURCES

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Version 5 (1997 – 2014) standard file, undated
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/ACLED-Version-5-All-Africa-1997-2014_dyadic_Updated_csv-no-notes.zip
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: SOM_adm.zip, Version 2.7, August 2015
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.7/shp/SOM_adm.zip
- GSHHG - Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography, Version 2.3.5, 1 May 2015
<http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/gshhg/gshhg-gmt-nc4-x.x.x.tar.gz>
- Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen: Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5) 651-660, 2010
<http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html>

DISCLAIMER

Most of the data collected by ACLED is gathered based on publicly available, secondary reports. It may therefore underestimate the volume of events. Fatality data particularly is vulnerable to bias and inaccurate reporting, and ACLED uses the most conservative estimate available. Furthermore, event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. The lack of information on an event in this report does not permit the inference that it did not take place. The boundaries and names displayed do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the Austrian Red Cross.

Cite as

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