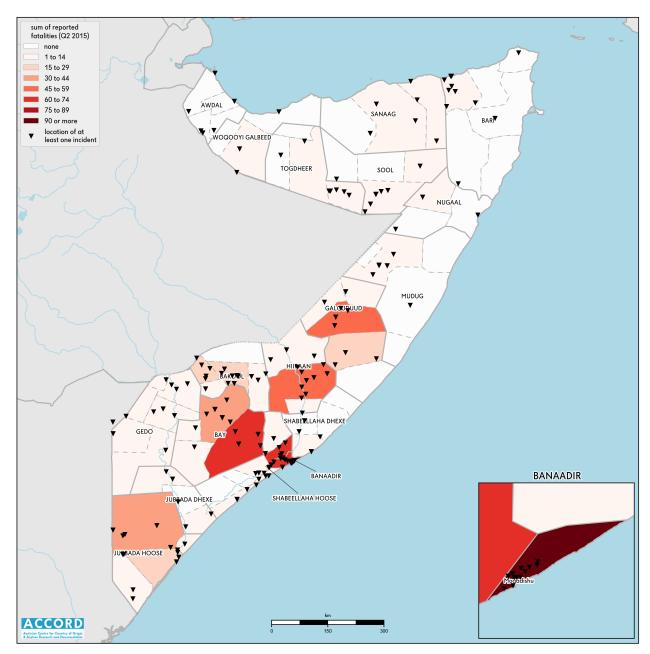
SOMALIA, SECOND QUARTER 2015: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) compiled by ACCORD, 26 November 2015



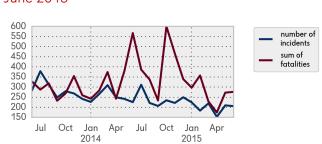
National borders: GADM, November 2015a; administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015b; Ethiopia/Somalia border status: CIA, 2014; incident data: ACLED, 14 November 2015; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	329	559
violence against civilians	117	129
riots/protests	62	3
remote violence	42	30
non-violent activities	16	1
total	566	722

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: ACLED, 14 November 2015).

Development of conflict incidents from June 2013 to June 2015



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: ACLED, undated, ACLED, 14 November 2015).

LOCALIZATION OF CONFLICT INCIDENTS

<u>Note:</u> The following list is an overview of the incident data included in the ACLED dataset. More details are available in the actual dataset (date, location data, event type, involved actors, information sources, etc.). 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, 12 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Borama, Fulin Fulka, Lughaya, Saylac, Xamarta, Xariirad.

In Bakool, 24 incidents killing 58 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abal, Abaq Beeday, Burdho, Buur Dhuxunle, Calaamo, Ceel Gudo, Hunyaley/Lugay Weene, Lagalaay, Morogavi, Orugley, Qaydar Edi, Tayeeglow, Waab Gekaad, Wajiid, Xudur, Yeed.

In Banaadir, 138 incidents killing 158 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Bakaara Market, Bondhere, Dayniile, Dharkeynley, Hamar Jabjab, Hawl Wadaag, Heliwa, Hodan, Karan, Medina, Mogadishu, Shibis, Waberi, Wardhigley, Yaaqshid.

In Bari, 26 incidents killing 14 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Balade, Bosasso, Carmo, Dangorayo, Galgala, Ishkushuban, Kalabayr, Laag, Maraja, Ufeyn, Yalho.

In Bay, 43 incidents killing 108 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Baidoa, Buurhakaba, Diinsoor, Gasarla, Goof Gaduud, Goof Guduud, Jiiro Gurey, Korow, Labatan Jirow, Leego, Mood Mooda, Qansax Dheere, Saraar Goobo.

In Galguduud, 18 incidents killing 78 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Cabud Waaq, Cadaado, Cadayo, Ceel Bur, Dhuusamarreeb, Fiidow, Gadoon, Lebi Duule, Mareer Gur.

In Gedo, 29 incidents killing 25 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Baardheere, Beled Hawo, Ceel Waaq, Daabley, Dhamase, Dulmurux, Gadoon Dhowe, Garbahaarey, Garbaharey, Geedweyne, Luuq, Shaatilow.

In Hiiraan, 32 incidents killing 68 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Aborey, Beled Weyne, Buqkoosaar, Buulobarde, Buundo Weyne, Buur Weyn, Ceel Cadde, Debow, Garesiyaani, Halgan, Jameeco Mubaarak, Maxaas, Tedan.

In **Jubbada Dhexe**, **5** incidents killing **12** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Buale**, **Jilib**, **Kuunyo-Barrow**, **Saacow**, **Salagle**.

In Jubbada Hoose, 48 incidents killing 68 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Afmadow, Badhaadhe, Buulo Gaduud, Dad Gumbi, Dhobley, Dobley, Gheldezza, Goob Weyn, Hawindha, Hoosingo, Jamaame, Janaale, Kismayo, Kolbiyow, Yoontoy Yarey.

In Mudug, 14 incidents killing 9 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Dagaari, Gacnafale, Galkacyo, Galkacyo North, Galkacyo South, Xaaro.

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

In Sanaag, 10 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Badhan, Ceel Afweyn, Ceelbuh, Ceerigaabo, Dhahar, Laas-Qoray.

In Shabeellaha Dhexe, 8 incidents killing 11 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Cali Fooldheere, Jowhar, Mahaday, Raga Ceel, Warshiikh.

In Shabeellaha Hoose, 106 incidents killing 84 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Afgooye, Aw Dheegle, Bariirre, Bulo Mareer, Ceel Shiikh, Ceel Wareegow, Ceelasha Biyaha, Cumar Beerre, Daarasalaam, God Doofaar, Lafoole, Marerrey, Marka, Mubarak, Mudul-Braawe, Mushaani, Mushani, Muuri, Qoryooley, Shalaamboot, Siinka Dheer, Tixsiile, Tortoroow, War Maxan, Warermaleh, Xaawo-Cabdi.

In Sool, 12 incidents killing 9 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Faleeryaale, Gambadha, Habariheshay, Kalabaydh, Las Anod, Saalaxdheer, Taleex, Tuka-Raq.

In **Togdheer**, **18** incidents killing **4** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Booraamo**, **Buhoodle**, **Burco**, **Caroweyn**, **Horufadhi**, **Kalshaale**, **Qorilugud**, **Widhwidh**.

In Woqooyi Galbeed, 13 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Baligubadle, Berbera, Hargeysa.

METHODOLOGY

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED collects data on reported conflict events in selected African and Asian countries, 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 und Raleigh; Linke; Hegre, and Karlsen, 2010.

Based on these data, the Austrian Centre 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: Codebook, 2015
 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/ACLED_Codebook_2015.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: 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_Update.xlsx
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Realtime 2015 All Africa File, 14 November 2015 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/ACLED-All-Africa-File_20150101-to-20151114.xlsx
- CIA U. S. Central Intelligence Agency: Somalia (Small Map) 2014, 2014 http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/4543_1432122742_somalia-sm-2014.gif
- GADM Global Administrative Areas: gadm28_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015a http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip
- GADM Global Administrative Areas: SOM_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/SOM_adm.zip
- Raleigh, Clionadh; Linke, Andrew; Hegre, Håvard, and Karlsen, Joakim: Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data, In: Journal of Peace Research, 47(5), p. 651–660, 2010 http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html

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 Version 2.3.4, 1 May 2015
 https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/shorelines/data/qshhg/latest/

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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