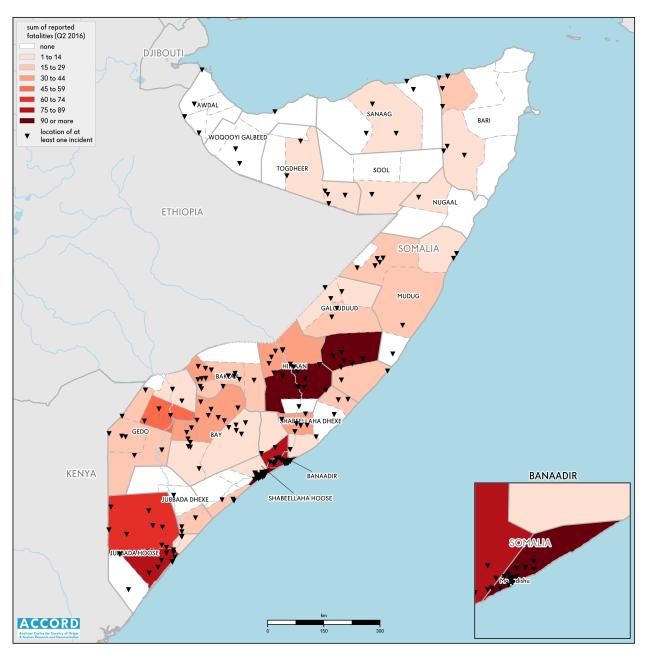
SOMALIA, SECOND QUARTER 2016: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 4 August 2016

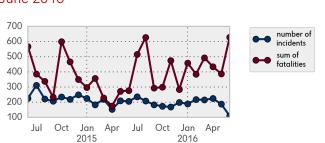


National borders: GADM, November 2015a; administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015b; Ethiopia/Somalia border status: CIA, 2014; incident data: ACLED, 30 July 2016; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	250	967
violence against civilians	107	170
remote violence	99	312
riots/protests	26	1
strategic developments	21	0
non-violent activities	15	0
headquater established	2	0
total	520	1450

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: ACLED, 30 July 2016).



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: ACLED, undated, and ACLED, 30 July 2016).

Development of conflict incidents from June 2014 to June 2016

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, 6 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Borama, Jidhi, Lowyacdo, Xariirad.

In Bakool, 23 incidents killing 98 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abaq Beeday, Buur Caddey, Buur Dhuxunle, Garas Weyne, Goobad, Laanta Garaska, Lagaley, Rab Dhuure, Seynilow, Tayeeglow, Waajid, Xudur, Yabyab, Yowkoyow.

In Banaadir, 88 incidents killing 139 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Bondhere, Cabdicasiis, Elasha Biyaha, Hamar Weyne, Hawl Wadaag, Heliwa, Karaan, Mogadishu, Shibis, Villa Somalia, Waaberi, Wadajir, Wardhigley, Xamar Jaabjab, Xamar Weyne, Yaaqshiid.

In Bari, 16 incidents killing 18 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Bossaso, Carmo, Ceeldofar, Galgala Mountains, Jedad, Qardho, Qaw, Sanjilbo.

In Bay, 31 incidents killing 90 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Aawdiinle, Baidoa, Bardaale, Bur-Heybe, Buulo Xaawo, Buur Xakaba, Daynuunay, Dhanfarur, Diinsoor, Goof Guduud, Gurbaan, Jameecada, Lamo Warood, Qansax Dheere, Raxoole, Raydabow, Tufka, Uffurow, Walaq.

In Galguduud, 20 incidents killing 141 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abudwaq, Cadaado, Ceel Buur, Ceel Lahelay, Derri, Dhac Dheer, Dhuusamarreeb, Galcad, Galhareeri, Jacar, Mareer Gur, Mirjicle, Ulajarad.

In Gedo, 31 incidents killing 101 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Busaar, Buurdhuubo, Ceel Cadde, Ceel Waaq, Dhamase, Faafax Dhuun, Garbahaarey, Luuq, Yurkud.

In Hiiraan, 40 incidents killing 316 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Aadan Yabaal, Baar Gacallawe, Belet Weyne, Buulobarde, Ceel Cali, Ceel Dhere, Garasiyaani, Halgan, Iarmoghe, Jalalaqsi, Maxaas, Nuur Fanaax, Sagaal Geed, Waxbo, Xagar, Yasooman.

In Jubbada Dhexe, 8 incidents killing 18 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Bandar Salaam, Berhani, Buaale, Jilib.

In Jubbada Hoose, 47 incidents killing 153 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abdale Birole, Abdi-Dhore, Afmadow, Baadhaade, Buulo Gaduud, Buulo Xaaji, Canjeel, Dhobley, Dif, Goob Weyn, Hoosingo, Hosingow, Jana Cabdalle, Janaale, Kamsuuma, Kismayo, Liboi, Makalaago, Saamogia, Tabta, Weel Maro, Xagar, Yoontoy Yarey.

In Mudug, 19 incidents killing 44 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Ceel-lahelay, Dabdheere, Gaalkacyo, Garcad, Gobshoh, Godod, Jeexdin, Saaxo, Xarardheere.

In Nugaal, 3 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following location was affected: Garowe.

In Sanaag, 9 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Ceel Afweyn, Ceerigaabo, Damale Xagare, Geed La Rifay, Laasqoray.

In Shabeellaha Dhexe, 33 incidents killing 65 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Adan Yabaal, Balad, Biyo Cadde, Cali Gaudud, Ceel Gamboole, Ceel-Baraf, Jowhar, Mahadaay, Qurac Madoobe, Raga Ceel, Run-nirgod.

In Shabeellaha Hoose, 126 incidents killing 259 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Afgooye, Baraawe, Bariirre, Bulo Fulay, Bulo Mareer, Buufow, Buufow Bacaad, Buulo Sheekh, Ceel Waregow, Ceel-Jaale, Ceelasha, Danow, Daynile, Dharkenley, Dudumo, Golweyn, Hodan, Janaale, Jasiira, Jeebeey, K50, Lafoole, Lambar 50, Mareerey, Marka, Medina, Mudul-Braawe, Muuri, Qoryooley, Roobow, Saabid, Shalaambood, Siinka Dheer, Sinai, Tortoroow, Wadajir, War Maxan, Xaafadda Taree, Xaawo-Cabdi.

In Sool, 4 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following location was affected: Las Anod.

In **Togdheer**, **11** incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Boodhley, Burco**, **Buuhoodle, Maygaagle, Qorilugud, Widhwidh**.

In Woqooyi Galbeed, 5 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Berbera, Hargeysa, Qool-Caday.

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 strategic activities, 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, 2016 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED_Codebook_2016.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: User Guide, January 2016 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2016.pdf

SOURCES

- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Version 6 (1997 2015) standard file, undated http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED-Version-6-All-Africa-1997-2015_dyadic-file.xlsx
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Realtime 2016 All Africa File (updated 30th July 2016), 30 July 2016
 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/ACLED-All-Africa-File_20160101-to-20160730.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) 2010), pp. 651–660 http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html

SOMALIA, SECOND QUARTER 2016: UPDATE ON INCIDENTS ACCORDING TO THE ARMED CONFLICT LOCATION & EVENT DATA PROJECT (ACLED) COMPILED BY ACCORD, 4 AUGUST 2016

 Smith, Walter H. F. and Wessel, Paul: Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography (GSHHG), Version 2.3.4, 1 May 2015 https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/shorelines/data/gshhg/latest/

DISCLAIMER

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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