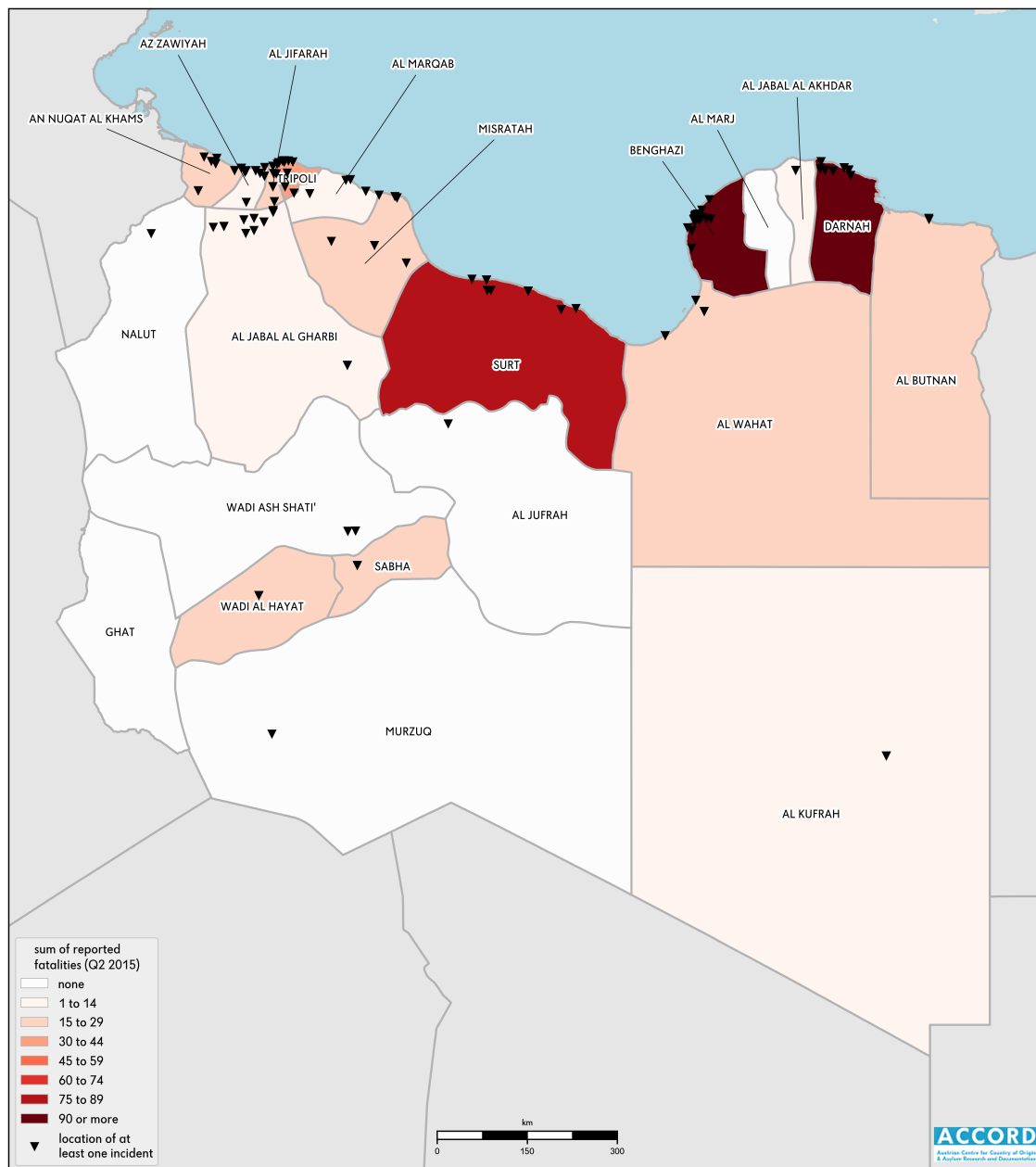# LIBYA, SECOND QUARTER 2015:
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
compiled by ACCORD, 26 November 2015
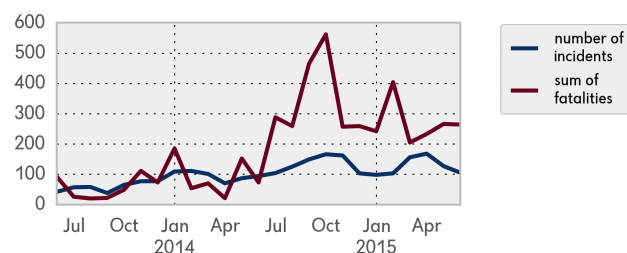

National borders: GADM, November 2015a; administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015b; incident data: ACLED, 14 November 2015; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	143	549
remote violence	114	137
riots/protests	56	0
violence against civilians	46	76
non-violent activities	41	1
total	400	763

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 **Al Butnan**, 7 incidents killing **16** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Marsa el Hariga, Tobruk**.

In **Al Jabal al Akhdar**, 2 incidents killing **5** people were reported. The following location was affected: **Bayda**.

In **Al Jabal al Gharbi**, 32 incidents killing **12** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Qalaa, Al Qawalish, Alasaba, Ar Rajban, Ash Shwayrif, Az Zintan, Gharyan, Jadu, Kiklah, Wad Abu Shaybah, Yafran**.

In **Al Jifarah**, 20 incidents killing **26** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Aziziyah, Al Hirah, Al-Swani, An-Najila, Janzur**.

In **Al Jufrah**, 2 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following location was affected: **Hun**.

In **Al Kufrah**, 5 incidents killing **6** people were reported. The following location was affected: **Al Kufrah**.

In **Al Marqab**, 7 incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Khums, Leptis Magna, Tarhuna, Zlitan**.

In **Al Wahat**, 9 incidents killing **16** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ajdabiya, Az Zuwaytnah, Brega**.

In **An Nuqat al Khams**, 18 incidents killing **29** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Jumayl, Al Ujaylat, Al Watiyah, Riqdalin, Sabratha, Zaltan, Zuwarah**.

In **Az Zawiyah**, 23 incidents killing **6** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Sera, Al Mayah, Az Zahra, Az Zahra', Az Zawiyah, Bir al Ghanam, Surman, Umm al Hashshan**.

In **Benghazi**, 109 incidents killing **276** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Birkah, Al Fuwayhat, Al Hawwar, Al Ksh, Al Kuwayfyah, Al Layt, Al Qawarishah, Al-Rahba, As Sabiri al Gharbi, As Salman al Gharb, Bal'awn, Bannah, Benghazi, Bu 'Atan, Buatni, Buhidima, Daryanah, Hayy al Hadaeq, Hayy as Salam, Mintaqat al Majur, Mintaqat al Majuri, Mreisa, Qamnis, Qaryunus, Sidi Husayn, Tabalino, Tikah**.

In **Darnah**, 40 incidents killing **169** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Qubbah, Al-Fatayah, Ayn Marrah, Darna, Lamludah, Ra's al Hilal, Ras al Hilal, Wadi al-Naqah**.

In **Misratah**, 20 incidents killing **29** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Grein, Ad Dafniyah, Al Karārīm, As Saddādah, Bani Walid, Misratah**.

In **Murzuq**, 1 incident killing **0** people was reported. The following location was affected: **Elephant Oil Field**.

In **Nalut**, 1 incident killing **0** people was reported. The following location was affected: **Nalut**.

In **Sabha**, **15** incidents killing **23** people were reported. The following location was affected: **Sabha**.

In **Surt**, **36** incidents killing **87** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Nawfaliyah, Bin Jawad, Gardabya Airport, Harawah, Qasr Abu Hadi, Sirte, Sirte Power Station**.

In **Tripoli**, **42** incidents killing **43** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ben Ashour, Fam Molga, Fashloum, Ghot Alshaal, Hayy al Andalus, Mitiga Airport, Qerqarish, Suq al Khamis, Tagiura, Tripoli, Wadi al-Rabi, Zawiyat Al Dahmani**.

In **Wadi al Hayat**, **6** incidents killing **19** people were reported. The following location was affected: **Ubari**.

In **Wadi ash Shati'**, **5** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Brak, Qīrah**.

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, Libya 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

- 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: LBY_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b
  http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/LBY_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

- 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/

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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

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Libya, second quarter 2015: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 26 November 2015