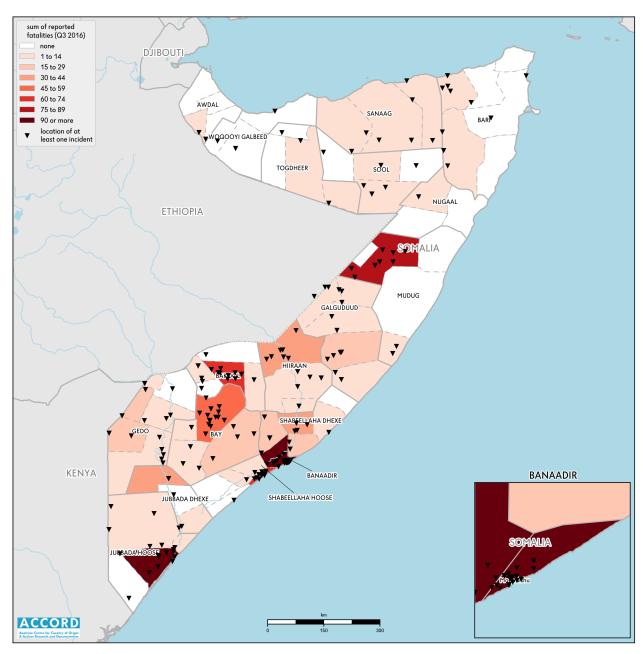
SOMALIA, THIRD QUARTER 2016: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) compiled by ACCORD, 8 November 2016



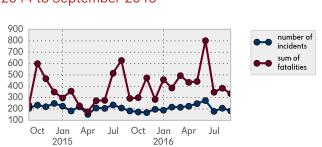
National borders: GADM, November 2015a; administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015b; Ethiopia/Somalia border status: CIA, 2014; incident data: ACLED, 5 November 2016; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

# Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	265	775
violence against civilians	137	177
remote violence	79	111
riots/protests	54	3
non-violent activities	19	0
strategic developments	15	0
total	569	1066

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: ACLED, 5 November 2016).

# Development of conflict incidents from September 2014 to September 2016



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: ACLED, undated, and ACLED, 5 November 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, 4 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were affected: Borama, Dila.

In Bakool, 29 incidents killing 79 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Aleemow, Ato, Bisigle, Busley, Buur Dhuxunle, Ceel Garas, Garas Weyne, Lafaale, Moro Gabey, Qaydar Edi, Rab Dhuure, Tayeeglow, Waajid, Xudur, Yabyab.

In Banaadir, 96 incidents killing 91 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abdul-Aziz, Bakaara Market, Bondhere, Bulo Hubey, Hamar Jabjab, Hawl Wadaag, Heliwa, Karaan, Mogadishu, Shangaani, Shibis, Villa Somalia, Waaberi, Waberi, Wadajir, Wardhigley, Xamar Jaabjab, Xamar Weyne, Yaaqshiid.

In Bari, 32 incidents killing 13 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Baargaal, Bossaso, Galgala Mountains, Iskushuban, Laag, Libow, Qardho, Ufeyn, Xiddo, Yalho.

In Bay, 41 incidents killing 88 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Baidoa, Berdale, Buulo Fulaay, Carah Guduud, Daynuunay, Dhuboy, Diinsoor, Gaalweel, Goof Guduud, Goorisine, Gurbaan, Habedow, Idaale, Kurta, Leego, Liimaale, Malable, Manaas, Qansax Dheere, Raamacadey, Saydheelow, War Diinle.

In Galguduud, 25 incidents killing 47 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abudwaq, Budbud, Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Ceel Buur, Ceel Garas, Ceel-Shiil, Dhac Dheer, Dhuusamarreeb, Galcad, Godinlabe, Hogdugaaq, Wabxo, Xeraale.

In Gedo, 27 incidents killing 73 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Ajaawa, Anole, Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Bula Hawa, Bulo Gudud, Buurdhuubo, Ceel Cadde, Ceel Waaq, Dhamase, Luuq, Qotiileey, Tubaako, Uar Matano.

In Hiiraan, 43 incidents killing 45 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Baar Gacallawe, Beerxaano, Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Buur Baali, Ceelbaar, Debow, Halgan, Jalalaqsi, Luuqjelow, Matabaan, Moqokori, Muqakoori.

In **Jubbada Dhexe**, **6** incidents killing **48** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Buaale**, **Hargeysa Yare**, **Jilib**, **Saacow**, **Saakow**.

In Jubbada Hoose, 35 incidents killing 104 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abdale Birole, Beerhani, Buula Haaji, Buulo Gaduud, Buulo Xaaji, Buur Koy, Canjeel, Dhobley, Dif, Golasciumbi, Goob Weyn, Hoosingo, Jana Cabdalle, Kismayo, Kolbiyow, Qalawiley, Yoontoy Yarey.

In Mudug, 27 incidents killing 94 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Ballibusle, Bandiiradley, Barag, Ceel Bardaale, Gaalkacyo, Garsoor, Heema, Jeexdin, Sarjimaale, Tulo Qorax, Xarardheere.

In Nugaal, 2 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following location was affected: Garowe.

In Sanaag, 14 incidents killing 20 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Badhan, Boodacad, Ceel Afweyn, Dararweyne, Dhahar, Garadag, Laasqoray, Xin-Galool, Xingalool.

In Shabeellaha Dhexe, 14 incidents killing 58 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Adale, Balad, Biyo Cadde, Burane, Buulo Shiikh, Ceel Geelow, Jowhar, Mahadaay.

In Shabeellaha Hoose, 135 incidents killing 295 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Afgooye, Awdheegle, Baraawe, Bulo Mareer, Buufow Bacaad, Ceel Ahmed, Ceel Waregow, Ceelasha Biyaha, Danow, Daynile, Dharkenley, Gobanle, Golweyn, Hodan, Janaale, K50, KM13, Kurtunwaarey, Laantabuur, Madiina, Marka, Medina, Muuri, Qoryooley, Shalaambood, Siinka Dheer, Toorotoorow, Wanla Weyne.

In Sool, 17 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Adhicadeeye, Arooley, Las Anod, Siigadheer, Taleex, Widhiidh.

In **Togdheer**, **8** incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Burco**, **Buuhoodle**, **Sheikh**.

In **Woqooyi Galbeed**, **14** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Berbera**, **Gabiley**, **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 <a href="https://www.acleddata.com">www.acleddata.com</a> 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 5th November 2016), 5 November 2016
   http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/ACLED-All-Africa-File\_20160101-to-20161105.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

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

# **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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