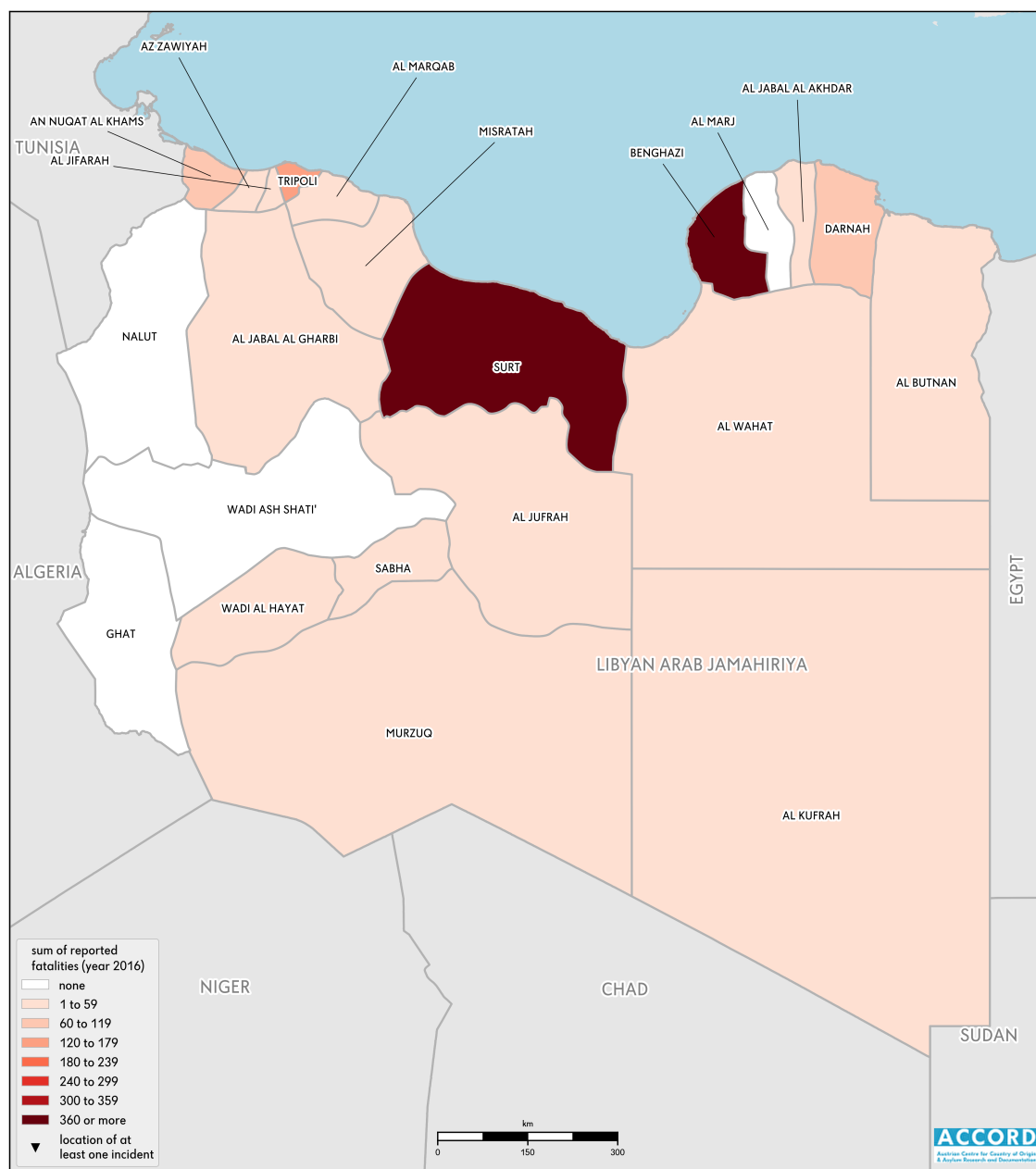


LIBYA, YEAR 2016:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
compiled by ACCORD, 9 February 2017



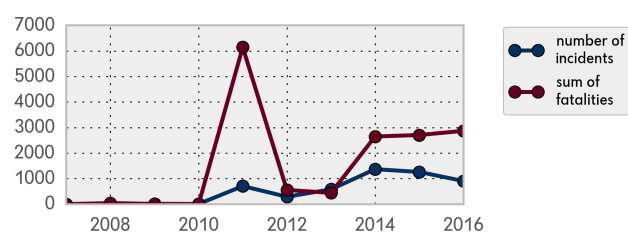
National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); incident data: [ACLED, January 2017](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	404	2266
remote violence	217	405
violence against civilians	113	189
riots/protests	112	5
strategic developments	39	5
non-violent activities	20	0
total	905	2870

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: [ACLED, January 2017](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from 2007 to 2016



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: [ACLED, January 2017](#)).

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 **Al Butnan**, 7 incidents killing 13 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Jaghbub, Marsa el Hariga, Tobruk.**

In **Al Jabal al Akhdar**, 8 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Abraq, Al Baydah, Shahhat.**

In **Al Jabal al Gharbi**, 17 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ar Rajban, Ash Shwayrif, Gharyan, Kiklah, Mizdah, Zintan.**

In **Al Jifarah**, 10 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **An-Najila, Janzur, Syad.**

In **Al Jufrah**, 8 incidents killing 22 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Jufrah Air Base, Beda Oil Field, Hun, Naga Oil Field, Sawkna, Zillah.**

In **Al Kufrah**, 4 incidents killing 30 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Buzaymah, Rabyanah.**

In **Al Marqab**, 13 incidents killing 59 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Khums, Msallata, Tarhuna, Zlitan.**

In **Al Wahat**, 42 incidents killing 55 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ajdabiya, Ard al Kannan, Az-Zuwaytinah, Brega, Maradah, Sarir, Sidi At Tahir, Sultan, Tibisti Oil Field, Zaltan Oil Field.**

In **An Nuqat al Khams**, 17 incidents killing 114 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Mellitah, Ras Ajdir, Sabratha, Zawaghah, Zuwarah.**

In **Az Zawiyah**, 25 incidents killing 50 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Mutrad, At Tuwaybiyah, Az Zawiyah, Bir al Ghanam, Surman.**

In **Benghazi**, 283 incidents killing 908 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Abyar, Al Fuwayhat, Al Hawary, Al Kuwayfyah, Al Layti, Al Maqrun, Al Marj, Al Qawarishah, Al-Rahba, Ard Zwawa al Bahria, As Sabiri al Gharbi, As Salmani al Gharbi, Balawn, Bannah, Benghazi, Benghazi Port, Benina, Benina International Airport, Bu Dazirah, Buatni, Buhidima, Dar al Kish, Ganfouda, Hayy al Hadaeq, Hayy as Salam, Jalyanah, Mreisa, Qamnis, Qaryunus, Qaryunus Tourist Village, Sidi Faraj, Sidi Husayn, Sidi Yunus, Suluq, Tabalino, Tikah.**

In **Darnah**, 41 incidents killing 89 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al-Fatayah, Darna, Mechili, Ras al Hilal, Wadi al-Naqah.**

In **Ghat**, 3 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Ghat.**

In **Misratah**, 37 incidents killing 54 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Grein, Ad Dafniyah, Al Qaddahiyah, As Saddadah, Bani Walid, Krarim, Misratah, Wadi Qaddas, Wadi Zamzam.**

In **Murzuq**, 4 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Elephant Oil Field, Murzuq, Taraghin.**

In **Sabha**, 20 incidents killing 36 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al-Minshia, Sabha, Tamanhint.**

In **Surt**, 199 incidents killing 1276 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Hadi, Al Buayrat, Al-Gharbiyat, Al-Zaafaran, An Nawfaliyah, As Sidrah, Bin Jawad, Dahra, Gardabya Airport, Harawah, Ras Lanuf, Ras el-Baghlah, Sirte, Sirte Power Station, Wadi Jarif, Wadi Kuhaylah, Wadi al Washkah.**

In **Tripoli**, 160 incidents killing 130 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Salim, Al Dahra, Al Nasr Forest, Al-Seyaheyya, Ayn Zarah, Bab Ban Ghashir, Bab al Azzyah, Bab al Farnaj, Ben Ashour, Gergarish, Ghot Alshaal, Hadba, Hayy al Andalus, Mitiga Airport, QaSr Bin Ghashr, QaSr al Qarahbull, Qurj, Ras Hassan, Souq Al Jumaa, Tagiura, Tripoli, Tripoli Airport Road, Wadi al-Rabi, Zawiyat Al Dahmani.**

In **Wadi al Hayat**, 5 incidents killing 18 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Ubari.**

In **Wadi ash Shati'**, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Brak.**

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 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: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 2017
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED_Codebook_2017.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: User Guide, January 2017
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SOURCES

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http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED-Version-7-All-Africa-1997-2016_dyadic-file.xlsx
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm28_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015a
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip
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- 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

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Libya, year 2016: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 8 February 2017