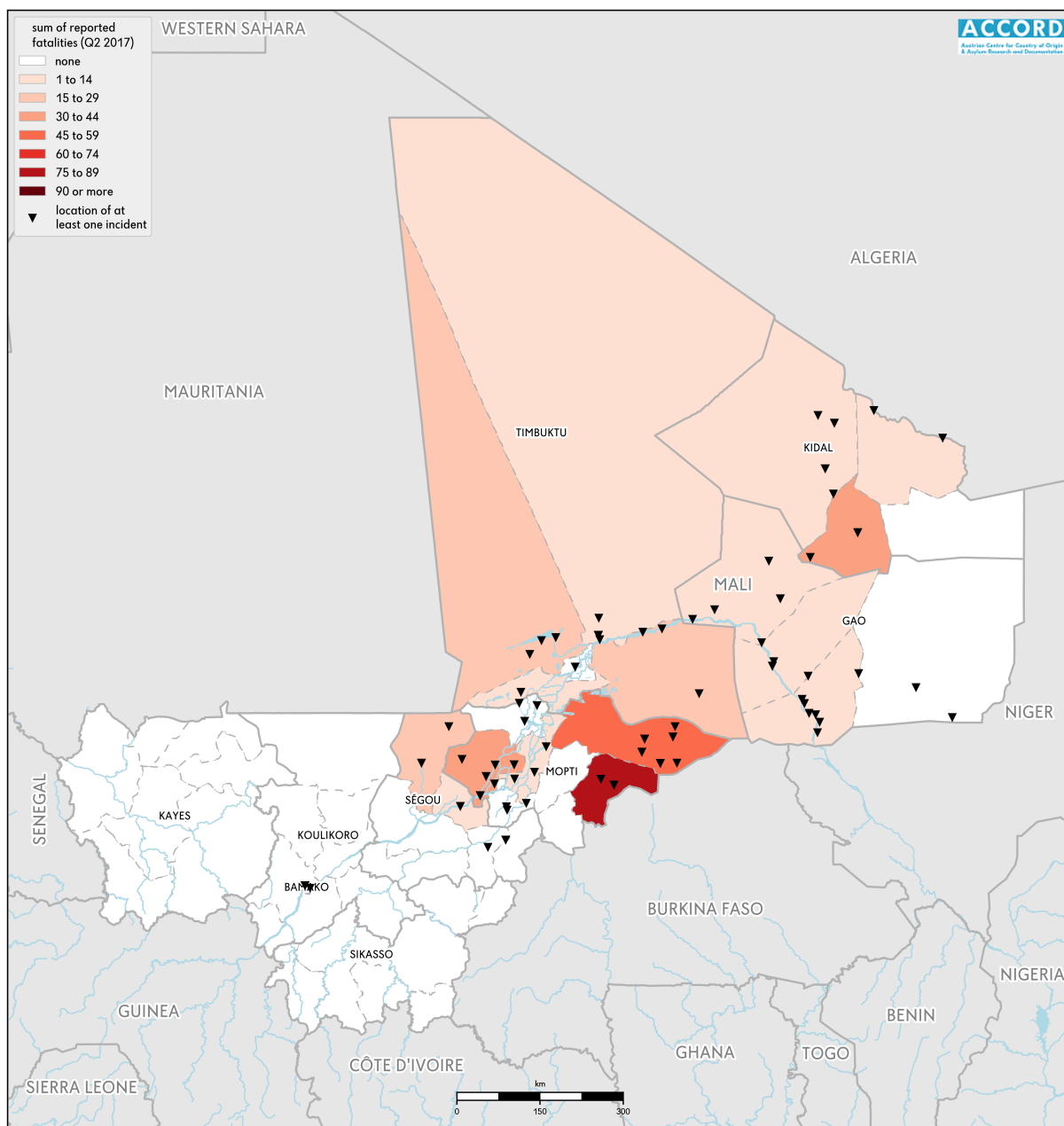


MALI, SECOND QUARTER 2017:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 14 September 2017



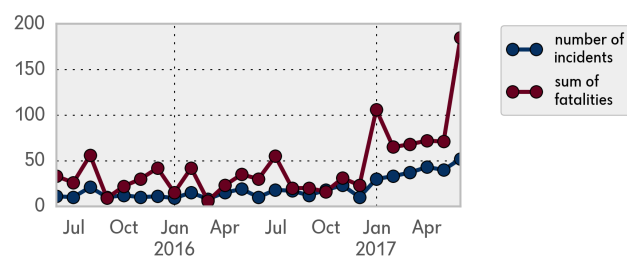
National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); incident data: [ACLED, 9 September 2017](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	51	255
violence against civilians	42	47
remote violence	27	26
riots/protests	9	0
strategic developments	6	0
total	135	328

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: [ACLED, 9 September 2017](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from June 2015 to June 2017



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: [ACLED, January 2017](#), and [ACLED, 9 September 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.

Administrative divisions (based on GADM data) are reflected as of before the 2016 reform.

In **Bamako**, 8 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bamako**, **Yirimandio**.

In **Gao**, 28 incidents killing 24 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Almoustarast**, **Almoustarat**, **Anderamboukane**, **Anoumalen**, **Ansongo**, **Bamba**, **Barbon**, **Bentia**, **Bera**, **Gao**, **I-n-Deliman**, **Menaka**, **Monzonga**, **Ouatagouna**, **Tabankort**, **Tassiga**, **Tin Hama**, **Tondibi**.

In **Kidal**, 24 incidents killing 42 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Aguelhok**, **Amachach**, **Anefis**, **Kidal**, **Talahandak**, **Tessalit**, **Tin Zaouaten**, **Télabit**.

In **Mopti**, 46 incidents killing 174 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Boni**, **Diafarabe**, **Dioungani**, **Djenne**, **Douna**, **Ganguel**, **Gawa**, **Hombori**, **Kadial**, **Kona**, **Koroguiriri**, **Koubaye**, **Mondoro**, **Moniekana**, **Sa**, **Sabare**, **Senossa**, **Serma**, **Sevare**, **Sofara**, **Tenenkou**, **Youwarou**.

In **Ségou**, 10 incidents killing 34 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Diabali**, **Diabaly**, **Ke-Macina**, **Nampala**, **San**, **Tene**.

In **Timbuktu**, 19 incidents killing 44 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Arbichi**, **Attara**, **Bintagoungou**, **Dire**, **Gargando**, **Gossi**, **Gourma-Rharous**, **Kabara**, **Mbouna**, **Salam**, **Soumpi**, **Timbuktu**.

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, Mali 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. Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other sources if necessary. ACLED's location data is then used to locate incidents in these maps. Incidents that could not be located are ignored. The numbers included in this overview might therefore differ from the original ACLED data.

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; ACLED - ASIA, 2015
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/ACLED_Codebook_2015_ASIA-CR.pdf
- 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
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2017.pdf

SOURCES

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Realtime 2017 All Africa File (updated 9th September 2017), 9 September 2017
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/ACLED-All-Africa-File_20170101-to-20170909.xlsx
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Version 7 (1997 – 2016) standard file, January 2017
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
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: MLI_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/MLI_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
<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: Mali, second quarter 2017: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 14 September 2017