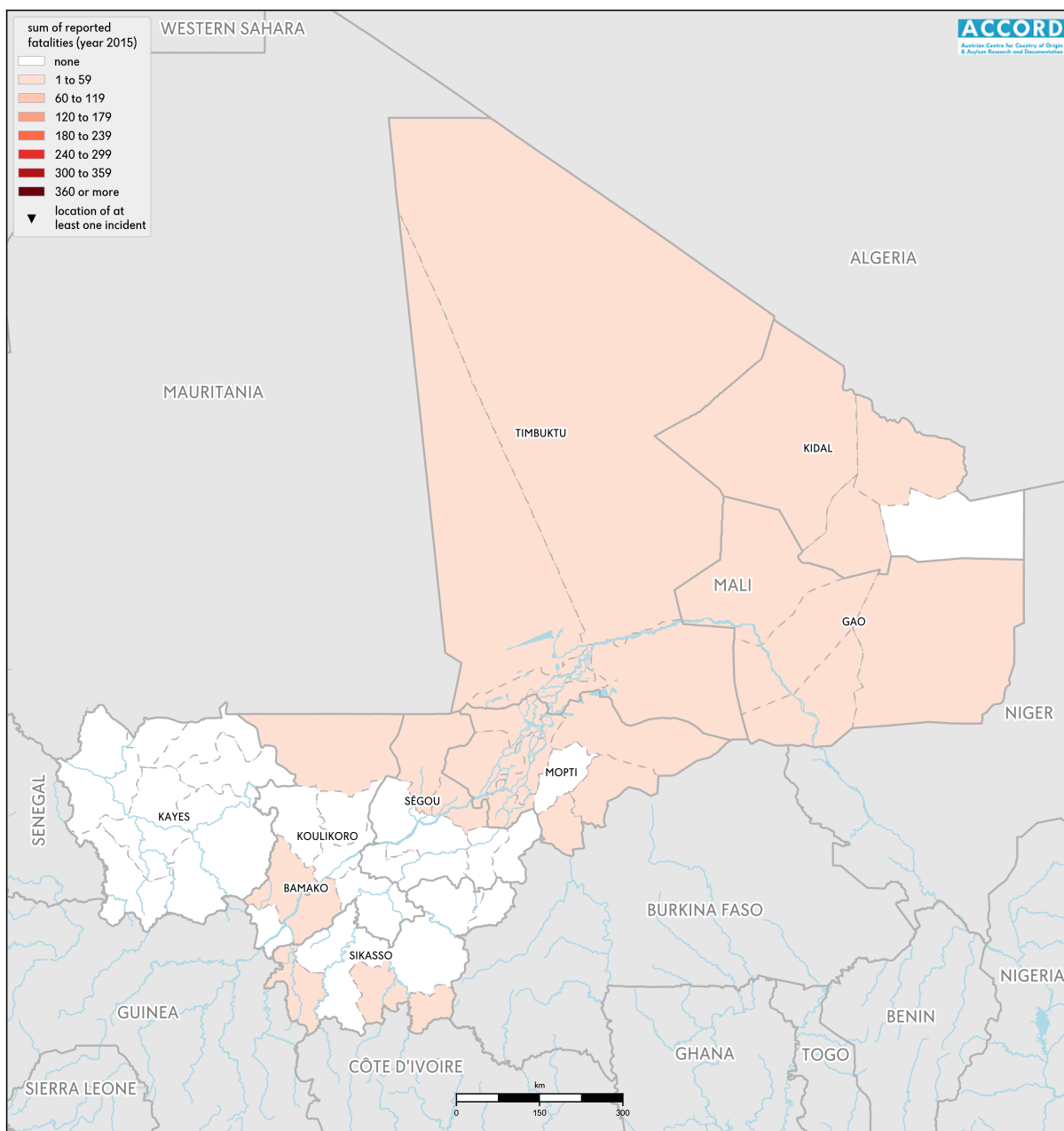


# MALI, YEAR 2015:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Revised 2nd edition

compiled by ACCORD, 11 January 2018



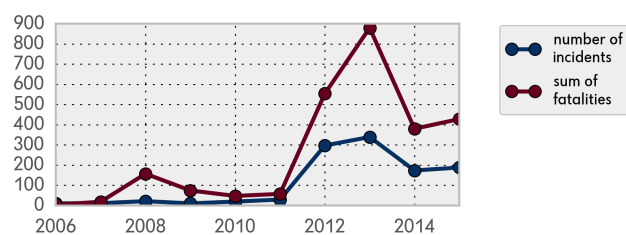
National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); incident data: [ACLED, undated](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

## Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	97	316
violence against civilians	31	87
remote violence	27	22
riots/protests	16	3
strategic developments	15	0
non-violent activities	2	0
<b>total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>428</b>

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

## Development of conflict incidents from 2006 to 2015



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

## 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**, 23 incidents killing 32 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Bamako**.

In **Gao**, 43 incidents killing 97 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ansongo, Asongo, Bamba, Gao, Menaka, Tabankort, Tessit, Tin Hama, Tin Telout**.

In **Kayes**, 3 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Dogofiry, Kita, Yelimane**.

In **Kidal**, 40 incidents killing 76 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Adrar Tigharghar, Adrar des Iforas, Aguelhok, Amassine, Anefis, In Khalil, Kidal, Tabrichat, Tessalit, Touzik**.

In **Koulikoro**, 4 incidents killing 18 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Nara, Sanfara**.

In **Mopti**, 27 incidents killing 78 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Boni, Boulikessi, Diafarabe, Dioura, Djenne, Dogo, Douna, Kobou, Massina, Mondoro, Mopti, Nangabara, Ouenkoro, Sevare, Tenenkou**.

In **Sikasso**, 8 incidents killing 13 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Fakola, Misseni, Nampala, Yanfolila**.

In **Ségou**, 8 incidents killing 27 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Barkerou, Diabaly, Nampala, Niono, Tougou, Toule**.

In **Timbuktu**, 32 incidents killing 87 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bambara-Maounde, Bani Bangou, Ber, Bintagougou, Dire, Doro, Douekire, Gaberi, Goundam, Gourma, Gourma-Rharous, Halima, Kano, Lere, Taoudenni, 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](http://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: Codebook, 2016  
[http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED\\_Codebook\\_2016.pdf](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](http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2016.pdf)

## SOURCES

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Version 7 (1997 – 2016) standard file, undated  
[https://drive.google.com/uc?id=11TqLEgR5r4QwxTP\\_7xf3T7FPPU5Qx4bA&export=download](https://drive.google.com/uc?id=11TqLEgR5r4QwxTP_7xf3T7FPPU5Qx4bA&export=download)
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm28\_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015a  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28\\_levels.shp.zip](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](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.

Please note: An earlier version of this overview contained errors for the years prior to 2015 in the trend chart on page 1. The chart has been corrected in this version.

### Cite as

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Mali, year 2015: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Revised 2nd edition, 11 January 2018