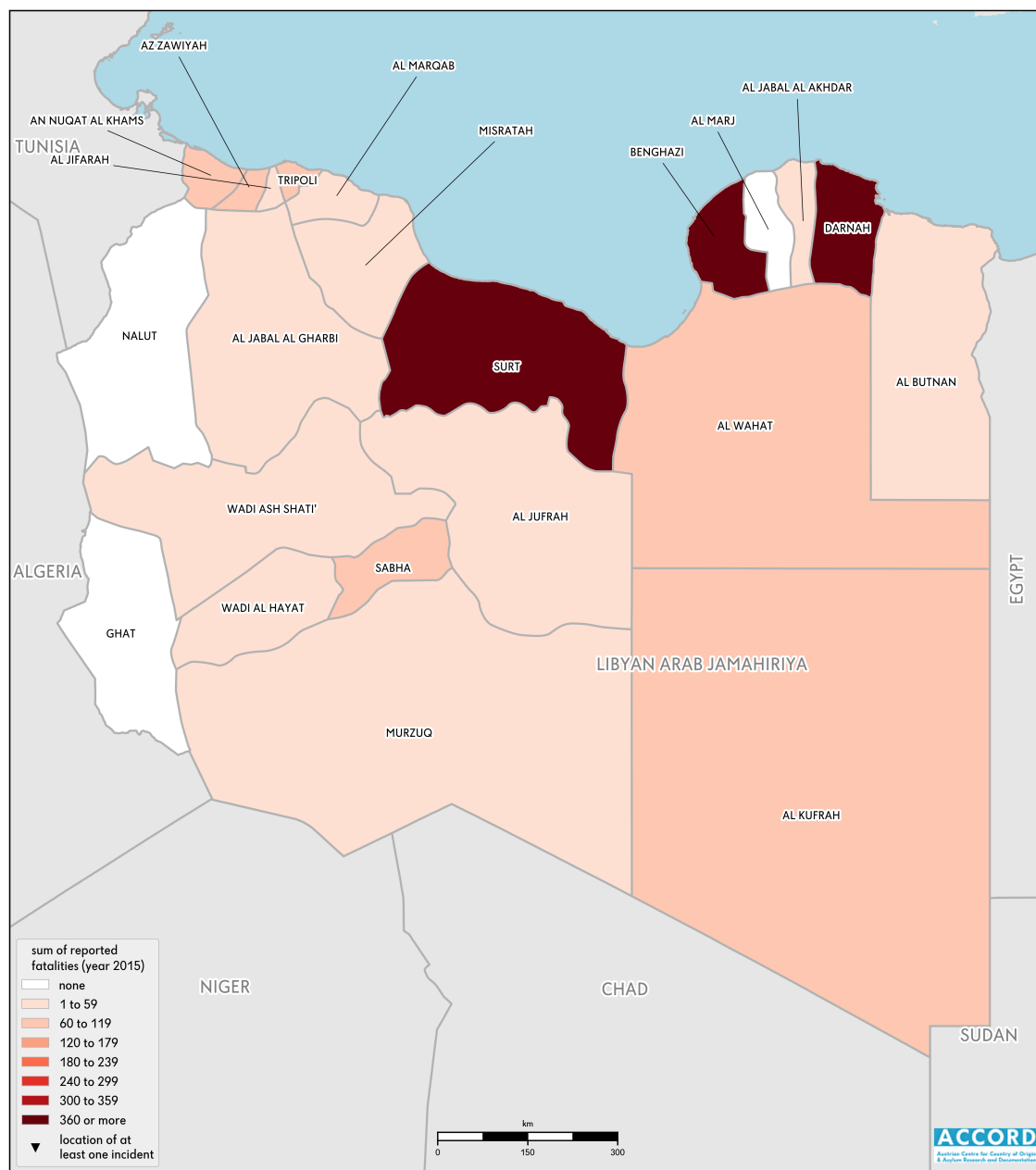# LIBYA, YEAR 2015:

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

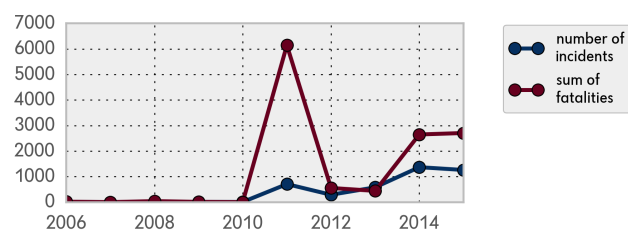compiled by ACCORD, 11 January 2018

sum of reported fatalities (year 2015)
- none
- 1 to 59
- 60 to 119
- 120 to 179
- 180 to 239
- 240 to 299
- 300 to 359
- 360 or more
- ▼ location of at least one incident

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	466	1946
remote violence	323	507
riots/protests	200	12
violence against civilians	172	240
strategic developments	78	3
non-violent activities	19	0
headquater established	2	0
total	1260	2708

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

<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**, 15 incidents killing **23** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Marsa el Hariga, Tobruk**.

In **Al Jabal al Akhdar**, 16 incidents killing **5** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Abraq, Al Baydah**.

In **Al Jabal al Gharbi**, 57 incidents killing **14** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Qalaa, Al Qawalish, Alasaba, Ar Rajban, Ash Shwayrif, Gharyan, Jadu, Kiklah, Wad Abu Shaybah, Yafran, Zintan**.

In **Al Jifarah**, 30 incidents killing **30** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Aziziyah, Al Hirah, Al-Swani, An-Najila, Janzur**.

In **Al Jufrah**, 11 incidents killing **37** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Jufrah Air Base, Hun, Sawkna, Zillah**.

In **Al Kufrah**, 18 incidents killing **75** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Kufrah, Rabyanah**.

In **Al Marqab**, 26 incidents killing **33** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Khums, Leptis Magna, Tarhuna, Zlitan**.

In **Al Wahat**, 52 incidents killing **76** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ajdabiya, Az-Zuwaytinah, Brega, Jalu, Sarir**.

In **An Nuqat al Khams**, 60 incidents killing **66** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ajaylat, Al Jumayl, Al Watiyah, Mellitah, Riqdalin, Sabratha, Tawela, Zaltan, Zuwarah**.

In **Az Zawiyah**, 66 incidents killing **68** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Sera, Al Hararat, Al Mayah, An Nasiriyah, Az Zahra, Az Zawiyah, Bir al Ghanam, Sayyad, Surman, Umm al Hashshan**.

In **Benghazi**, 356 incidents killing **893** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Birkah, Al Fuwayhat, Al Hawary, Al Kuwayfyah, Al Layti, Al Marj, Al Qawarishah, Al-Rahba, As Sabiri al Gharbi, As Salmani al Gharbi, Balawn, Bannah, Benghazi, Buatni, Buhidima, Dar al Kish, Daryanah, Ganfouda, Hayy al Hadaeq, Hayy as Salam, Jalyanah, Mintaqat al Majuri, Mreisa, Qamnis, Qaryunus, Sidi Faraj, Sidi Husayn, Tabalino, Tikah**.

In **Darnah**, 119 incidents killing **515** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Qubbah, Al-Fatayah, Al-Sahil al-Sharqiyah, Ayn Bint, Ayn Marrah, Darna, Lamludah, Mechili, Ras al Hilal, Wadi al Khabtah, Wadi al Khalij, Wadi al-Naqah**.

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

In **Misratah**, **52** incidents killing **31** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Grein, Ad Dafniyah, Al Kararim, As Saddadah, Bani Walid, Misratah**.

In **Murzuq**, **3** incidents killing **6** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Elephant Oil Field, Murzuq, Qatrun**.

In **Nalut**, **2** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Nalut, Wazin**.

In **Sabha**, **40** incidents killing **102** people were reported. The following location was affected: **Sabha**.

In **Surt**, **138** incidents killing **568** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Hadi, Al-Gharbiyat, An Nawfaliyah, As Sidrah, Bahi, Bin Jawad, Dahra, Gardabya Airport, Harawah, Mabruk, Qasr Abu Hadi, Ras Lanuf, Sirte, Sirte Power Station**.

In **Tripoli**, **170** incidents killing **112** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Salim, Al Dahra, Al Hadba Al Khadra Prison, Al-Seyaheyya, Ayn Zarah, Ben Ashour, El-Spiaa, Fam Molga, Fashloum, Gergarish, Ghot Alshaal, Hayy al Andalus, Mitiga Airport, Qasr Bin Ghashr, Souq Al Jumaa, Suq al Khamis Emishel, Tagiura, Tripoli, Wadi al-Rabi, Zawiyat Al Dahmani**.

In **Wadi al Hayat**, **13** incidents killing **42** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bint Baya, Ubari**.

In **Wadi ash Shati'**, **15** incidents killing **12** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Brak, Qirah**.

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. 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

- 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 7 (1997 – 2016) standard file, undated
  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

- 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) 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: Libya, year 2015: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Revised 2nd edition, 11 January 2018