

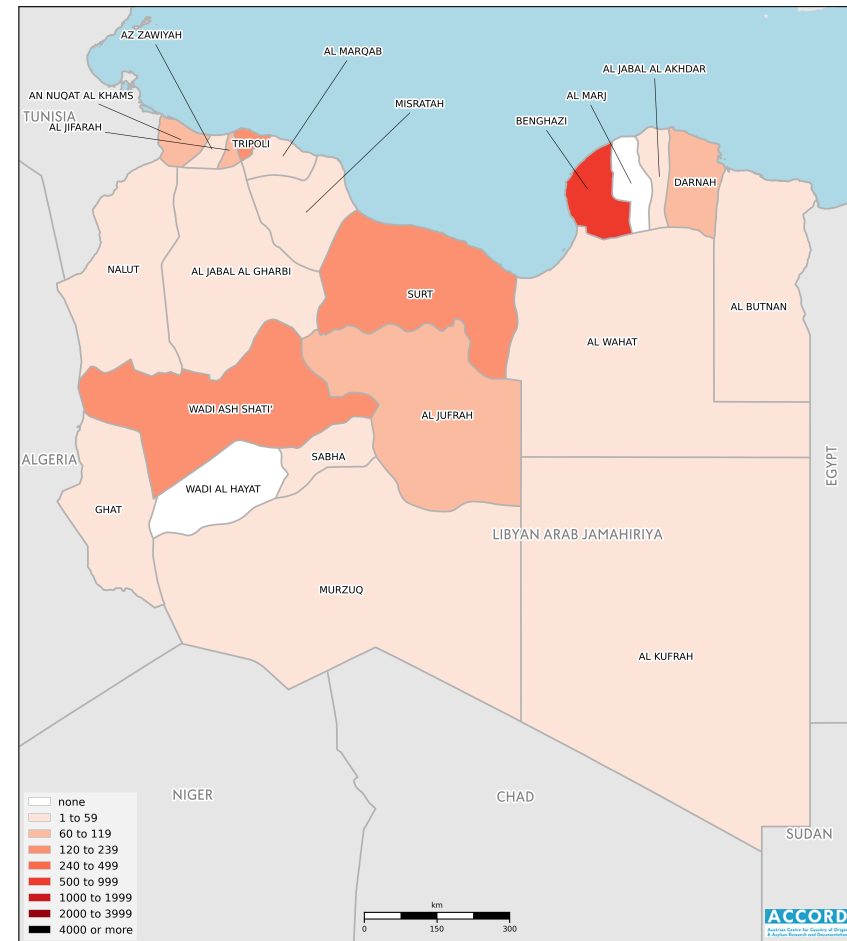
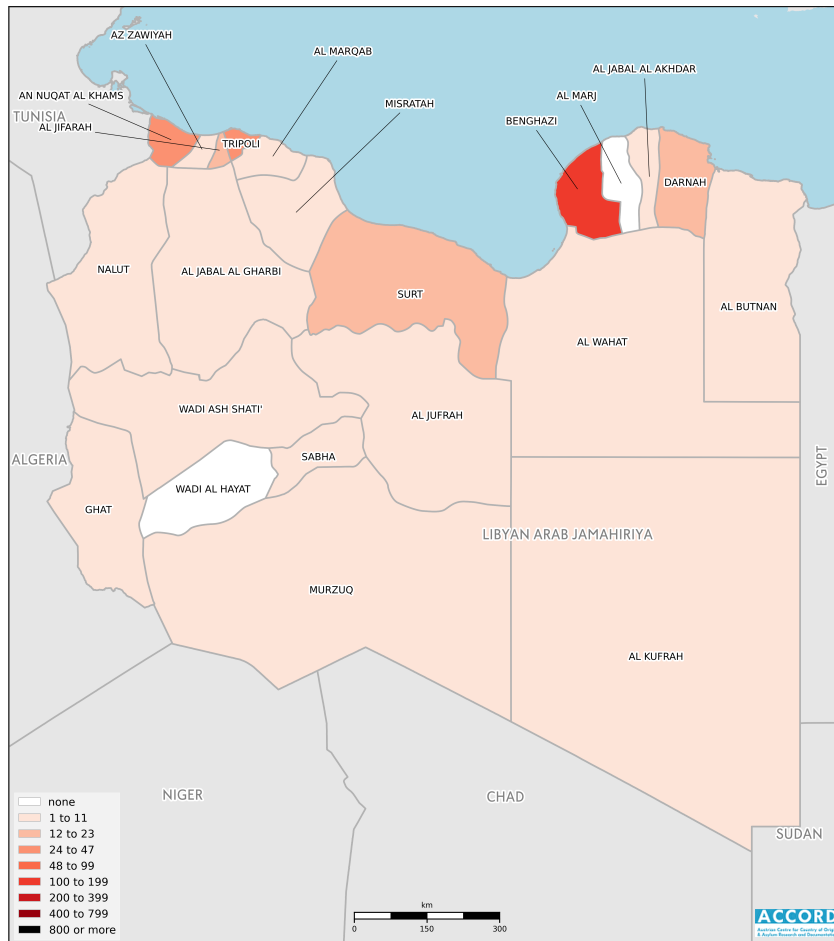
LIBYA, YEAR 2017:

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

compiled by ACCORD, 18 June 2018

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality

Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); incident data: [ACLED, June 2018](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Contents

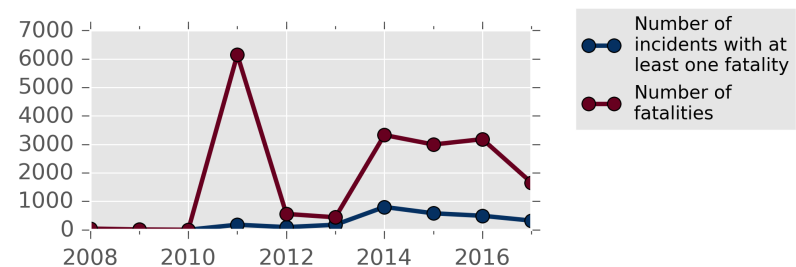
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
Conflict incidents by category	2
Development of conflict incidents from 2008 to 2017	2
Methodology	3
Conflict incidents per province	4
Localization of conflict incidents	4
Disclaimer	6

Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	306	182	991
Remote violence	199	80	365
Violence against civilians	155	55	231
Riots/protests	148	0	0
Strategic developments	73	4	67
Non-violent activities	14	0	0
Headquarters established	8	0	0
Total	903	321	1654

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, June 2018](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from 2008 to 2017



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, June 2018](#)).

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.

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 states to use the most conservative estimate available. ACLED uses the reports' context to estimate fatalities for events with reported fatalities for which the exact number is unknown ("10" for plural fatalities, "100" if "hundreds" are mentioned, etc.). For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see www.acleddata.com and [Raleigh; Linke; Hegre, and Karlsen, 2010](#).

Based on this data, the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents and publishes them on ecoi.net to offer another access point to the ACLED datasets.

It is advised to employ extreme caution when using fatality numbers.

The two maps above serve to compare the number of reported fatalities (potentially containing estimates) to the number of events with reported fatalities.

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. ACLED uses varying degrees of geographic precision for the individual incidents, depending on what level of detail is reported. Thus, towns may represent the wider region in which

an incident occurred, or the provincial capital may be used if only the province is known. Erroneous location data, especially due to identical place names, cannot be fully excluded.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battles, headquarters or bases 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

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Al Butnan	25	2	18
Al Jabal al Akhdar	17	1	1
Al Jabal al Gharbi	12	3	7
Al Jifarah	16	12	73
Al Jufrah	26	11	66
Al Kufrah	4	1	9
Al Marqab	10	6	37
Al Wahat	20	6	21
An Nuqat al Khams	49	25	89
Az Zawiyah	13	2	10
Benghazi	260	139	638
Darnah	54	20	86
Ghat	4	1	1
Misratah	47	11	25
Murzuq	8	2	6
Nalut	7	1	1
Sabha	61	7	30
Surt	87	21	201
Tripoli	158	46	187
Wadi al Hayat	14	0	0

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Wadi ash Shati'	11	4	148

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.). The data's precision varies among the incidents: a town may represent a region, or the provincial capital may be used if the precise location of an incident is unknown. 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 maps above.

In **Al Butnan**, 25 incidents killing 18 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Jaghub, Tobruk**.

In **Al Jabal al Akhdar**, 17 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Baydah, Qirnada, Shahhat**.

In **Al Jabal al Gharbi**, 12 incidents killing 7 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ar Rajban, Ash Shwayrif, Gharyan, Jebel Nafusa, Mizdah**.

In **Al Jifarah**, 16 incidents killing 73 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Aziziyah, Janzur**.

In **Al Jufrah**, 26 incidents killing 66 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Fuqaha, Al Jufrah Air Base, Hun, Jufra, Sawkna, Waddan**.

In **Al Kufrah**, 4 incidents killing 9 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Al Kufrah**.

In **Al Marqab**, 10 incidents killing 37 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Khums, Msallata, Tarhuna, Zlitan**.

In **Al Wahat**, 20 incidents killing 21 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ajdabiya, Al Agheila, Awjilah, Brega, Jalu, Jikharra, Sultan**.

In **An Nuqat al Khams**, 49 incidents killing 89 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ajaylat, Al Jumayl, Mellitah, Ras Ajdir, Sabratha, Zuwarah**.

In **Az Zawiyah**, 13 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Az Zahra, Az Zawiyah, Surman**.

In **Benghazi**, 260 incidents killing 638 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Abyar, Al Birkah, Al Fuwayhat, Al Hawary, Al Kuwayfyah, Al Lathamah, Al Layti, Al Maqrun, Al Marj, Al Masakin BuAtan, Al Qawarishah, Al-Rahba, Ar Shabnah, Ar az Zawawah, As Sabiri al Gharbi, As Salmani al Gharbi, Barsis, Benghazi, Benghazi Port, Bu Dazirah, Buatni, Dar al Kish, Ganfouda, Jalyanah, Mintaqat al Majuri, Qaryunus, Saunnu, Sidi Faraj, Sidi Husayn, Sidi Khalifah, Sidi Salim, Suluq**.

In **Darnah**, 54 incidents killing 86 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Qubbah, Al-Fatayah, Al-Sahil al-Sharqiyah, Darna, Karsah, Martubah, Wadi Murqus**.

In **Ghat**, 4 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Ghat**.

In **Misratah**, 47 incidents killing 25 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Grein, Ad Dafniyah, As Saddadah, Bani Walid, Misratah, Tawurgha**.

In **Murzuq**, 8 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Elephant Oil Field, Murzuq, Qatrun, Tmassa, Umm el Araneb**.

In **Nalut**, 7 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Haraba, Al Hawamid, Nalut, Wafa Oil Field**.

In **Sabha**, 61 incidents killing 30 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Bawanis, Al-Minshia, Sabha, Samnu, Tamanhint**.

In **Surt**, 87 incidents killing 201 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Hadi, Abu Nujaym, Al Wadi al-Ahmar, An Nawfaliyah, As Sidrah, Bin Jawad, El Tesseyn, Harawah, Mabruk, Qasr Abu Hadi, Ras Lanuf, Ras Lanuf Airport, Ras Umm al Gharaniq, Sirte, Wadi Jarif**.

In **Tripoli**, 158 incidents killing 187 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Salim, Abu Sittah, Al Dahra, Al Hadba Al Khadra Prison, Ayn Zarah, Bab Ban Ghashir, Gergarish, Ghot Alshaal, Hadba, Hayy al Andalus, Khallat Farjan, Mitiga Airport, QaSr al Qarahbull, Qasr Bin Ghashr, Qurj, Souq Al Jumaa, Suq al Khamis Emishel, Tagiura, Tripoli, Tripoli Airport Road, Tripoli International Airport, Wadi al-Rabi, Zawiyat Al Dahmani**.

In **Wadi al Hayat**, 14 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Ghurayfah, Bint Baya, El Sharara, Ubari**.

In **Wadi ash Shati'**, 11 incidents killing 148 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Hamad al Hamra, Brak**.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa 1997-Present (Data Through 9 Jun 2018), June 2018
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/>
- 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

Event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. Updates in ACLED's datasets will not necessarily be reflected in ACCORD's reports if the update occurs close to or after the latter's publication. For more information on ACLED's methodology, please see www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/. For more information on ACCORD's products based on the data, please see the ecoi.net blog posts tagged with "ACLED". 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 2017: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 18 June 2018