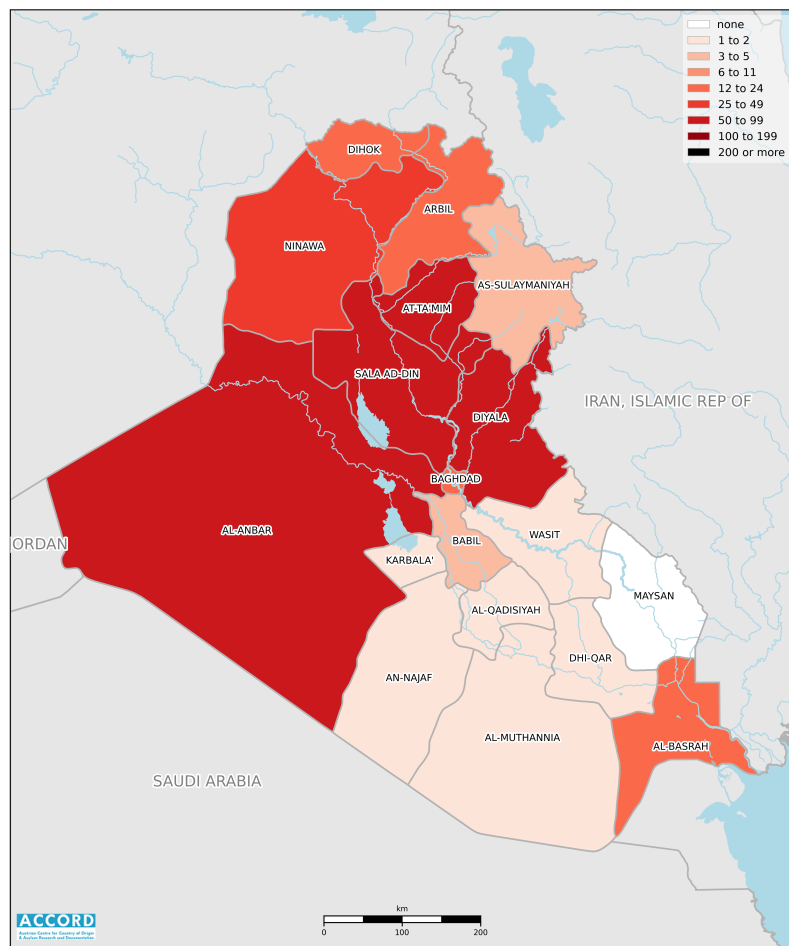


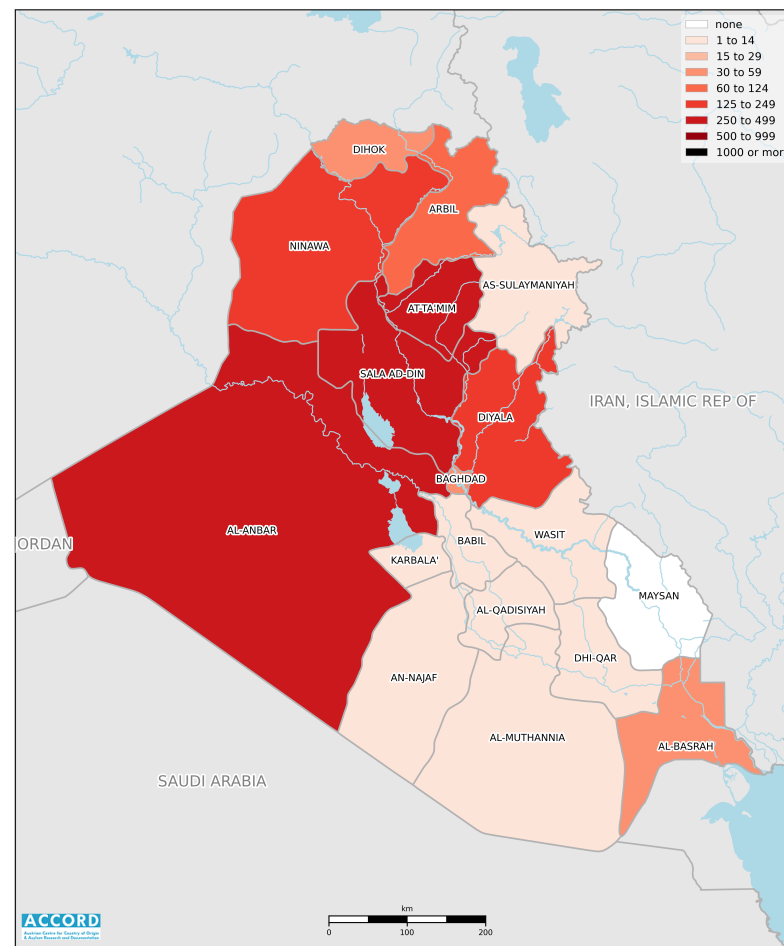
# IRAQ, THIRD QUARTER 2018:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Updated 2nd edition compiled by ACCORD, 20 December 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, 15 December 2018](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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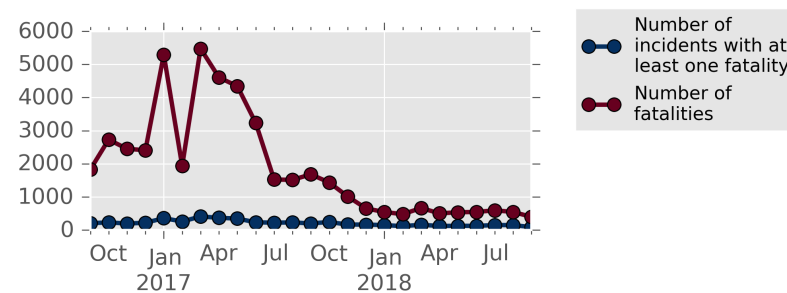
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## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Remote violence	414	199	824
Battles	179	142	612
Riots/protests	160	5	24
Violence against civilians	51	39	69
Strategic developments	12	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1535</b>

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 15 December 2018).

## Development of conflict incidents from September 2016 to September 2018



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 15 December 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, Iraq 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](http://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](http://ecoi.net) to offer another access point to the ACLED datasets.

This 2nd edition replaces the previously published overviews on the same reporting period and is based on updated ACLED data.

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

Assessments of the security situation should not be based solely on quantitative analysis of event data.

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](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](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](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-Anbar	80	54	308
Al-Basrah	84	12	42
Al-Muthannia	11	1	3
Al-Qadisiyah	6	1	1
An-Najaf	10	1	1
Arbil	47	24	105
As-Sulaymaniyah	15	3	5
At-Ta'mim	115	64	251
Babil	14	3	7
Baghdad	58	13	38
Dhi-Qar	13	1	2
Dihok	26	23	58
Diyala	136	69	220
Karbala'	7	1	1
Maysan	9	0	0
Ninawa	65	44	184
Sala ad-Din	114	72	308
Wasit	6	1	1

## 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-Anbar**, 80 incidents killing 308 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Ghraib, Akashat, Al Baghdadi, Al Haswah, Al Qaim, Al-Dulab, Albu Bali, Albu Dhiyab, Anah, Ar Rummanah, Ar Rutba, Aradi as Sakrah, Ayn al Asad, Fallujah, Habbaniya, Haditha, Hit, Kilo Miat wa Sittin, Kubaysah, Qaryat Abu Munaysir, Qaryat Albu Isa, Qaryat Sinn adh Dhibban, Ramadi, Rawah, Turaybil, Zaidan.**

In **Al-Basrah**, 84 incidents killing 42 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu al-Khaseeb, Al Hamdani, Al Huwayr, Al-Hartha, Al-Zubair, Basrah, Karmat Ali, Qurna, Safwan, Shilamjah Border Crossing, West Qurna 1 Oilfield.**

In **Al-Muthannia**, 11 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **As Samawah, Rumaita.**

In **Al-Qadisiyah**, 6 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Diwaniya, Hamza.**

In **An-Najaf**, 10 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Najaf.**

In **Arbil**, 47 incidents killing 105 people were reported. The following locations

were among the affected: **Barzan, Bunkaynah, Erbil, Jabal Biradawst, Kani Rash, Kasnazan, Koisnjaq, Layl Kan, Makhmur, Mergasur, Sidakan, Wadi Khakurik.**

In **As-Sulaymaniyah**, 15 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Penjwin, Silsilat Jibal Qandil, Sulaymaniyah, Taslujah, Wadi Ashay.**

In **At-Ta'mim**, 115 incidents killing 251 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Fathah, Ali Saray, An Naml, Atshanah, Bashir, Daquq, Dibis, Dukshaman al Kubra, Haweeja, Kirkuk, Nahiyat al Abbasi, Nahiyat ar Riyad, Nahiyat az Zab, Qada, Qaryat Adhirban, Qaryat Gharib, Qaryat Ghaydah, Qaryat Rabzah, Qaryat Tall adh Dhahab al Ulya, Qaryat al Aziziyah, Qaryat al Hawas, Qaryat al Maqam, Qaryat an Nasr al Ula, Qaryat as Saidi, Qaryat as Salmani, Qaryat az Zuwiyah, Rashad, Shawraw, Umar Mandan, Wadi Zaghaytun, Zanqar.**

In **Babil**, 14 incidents killing 7 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Hilla, Jurf Sukhur, Mahawil, Musayab, Nahiyat Saddat al Hindiyah, Nahiyat al Iskandariyah, Nahiyat an Nil, Yusufiyah.**

In **Baghdad**, 58 incidents killing 38 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Baghdad, Baghdad - 9 Nissan, Baghdad - Adhamiya, Baghdad - Al Rashid, Baghdad - Kadhimiya, Baghdad - Karkh, Baghdad - Rusafa, Baghdad - Sadr City.**

In **Dhi-Qar**, 13 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Nassriya.**

In **Dihok**, 26 incidents killing 58 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amadiya, Chiya-e Gara, Dahuk, Kani Masi, Metina.**

In **Diyala**, 136 incidents killing 220 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Karmah, Abu Saida, Adhaim, Ahmad Tahir, Al Abbarah, Al Azim, Al Qaryat al Asiriyah, Al-Khalis, Al-Muqdadia, Al-Zoor, An Nada, An Nawayyr, Aradi Hawi al Maytah, As Saadiyah, At Tarmiyah, Bahizah al Kabirah, Balad Ruz, Baquba, Buhriz, Dur al Waqf, Hamrin Dam, Imam Ways, Jalawla, Khan Bani Saad, Khanaqin, Khayzaranah, Kifri, Lake Hamrin, Madain, Mandali, Mansuriyah, Mutaibijah, Naft Khanah, Nahiyat Kanan, Nahiyat Yathrib, Nahrawan, Qara Tepe, Qaryat Jabarah, Qaryat Jayzani, Qaryat al Islah, Qaryat al Mukhaysah, Sharwain, Shaykh Hamad, Umm al Hintah.**

In **Karbala'**, 7 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ar Razazah, Kerbala.**

In **Maysan**, 9 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amara, Mejar Al-Kabi.**

In **Ninawa**, 65 incidents killing 184 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Baaj, Al Qayyarah, Aski Musil, Badiyat al Jazirah, Badush, Hamdaniya, Hammam al Alil, Hatra, Kisik Kupri, Kukjali, Mosul, Mosul - Al-Hadbaa, Mosul - Al-Jadeda, Mosul - Al-Rabee, Mosul - Al-Salam, Mosul - Al-Zuhur, Mosul - Old City, Qaryat Kanus al Ulya, Qaryat Lazakah, Qaryat Nimrud, Qaryat Saff at Tut, Shurah, Sinjar, Tall Safuk Border Crossing, Telafar, Telkessab, Wanah.**

In **Sala ad-Din**, 114 incidents killing 308 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Moshahda, Al Mutassim, Alas Oilfield, Amerli, Aradi al Ayth, Aradi al Jallam, Baiji, Balad, Bir Ahmad, Daur, Dholuiya, Dujail, Farhatiyah, Makhol, Nahiyat al Alam, Nahiyat al Ishaqi, Qaryat Hulaywat as Saghirah, Qaryat Mubarak al Hamad, Qaryat Nadim ath Thaniyah, Qaryat Tulul al Baj, Qaryat Umm Talil, Qaryat an Nawafal, Qaryat as Salam, Sabaa Al Bour, Samarra, Seneia, Shirqat, Sulayman Bak,**

### Taji, Tikrit, Tuz Khurma.

In **Wasit**, 6 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kut, Qaryat Al Mardan**.

### Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Middle East 2016-Present (Data through 24 November 2018), 15 December 2018  
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/2915/>
- 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: IRQ\_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b  
[https://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/IRQ\\_adm\\_shp.zip](https://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/IRQ_adm_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  
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### 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. Changes in the sources used by ACLED to collect incident data might affect the comparability of data over time. For more information on ACLED’s methodology, please see [www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/](http://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

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