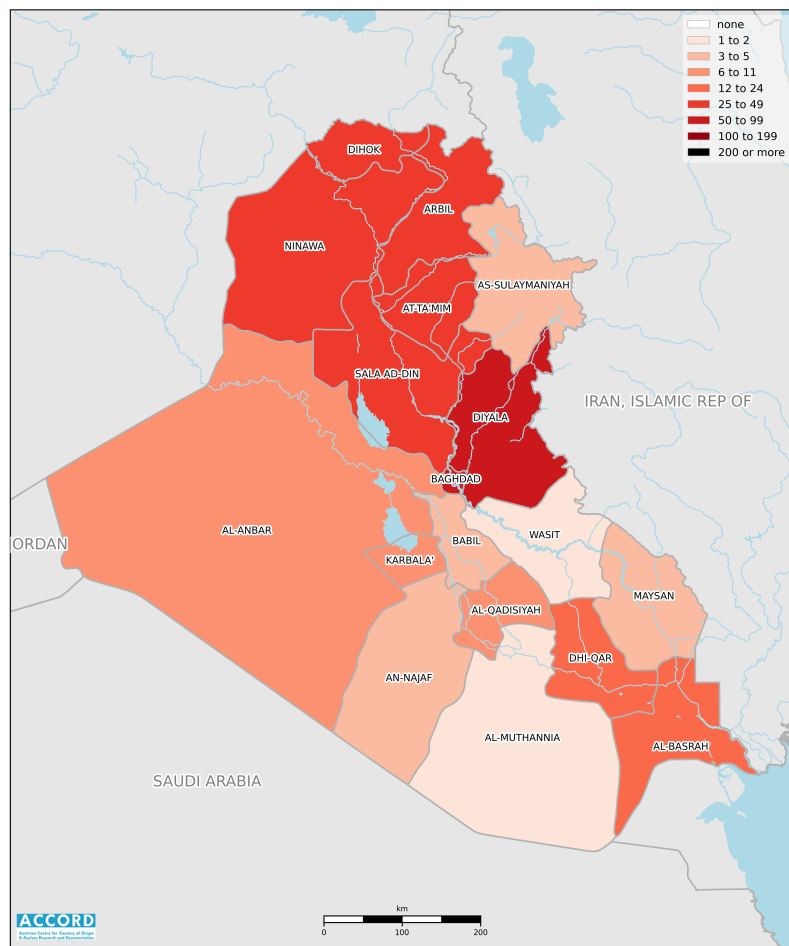


# IRAQ, FOURTH QUARTER 2019:

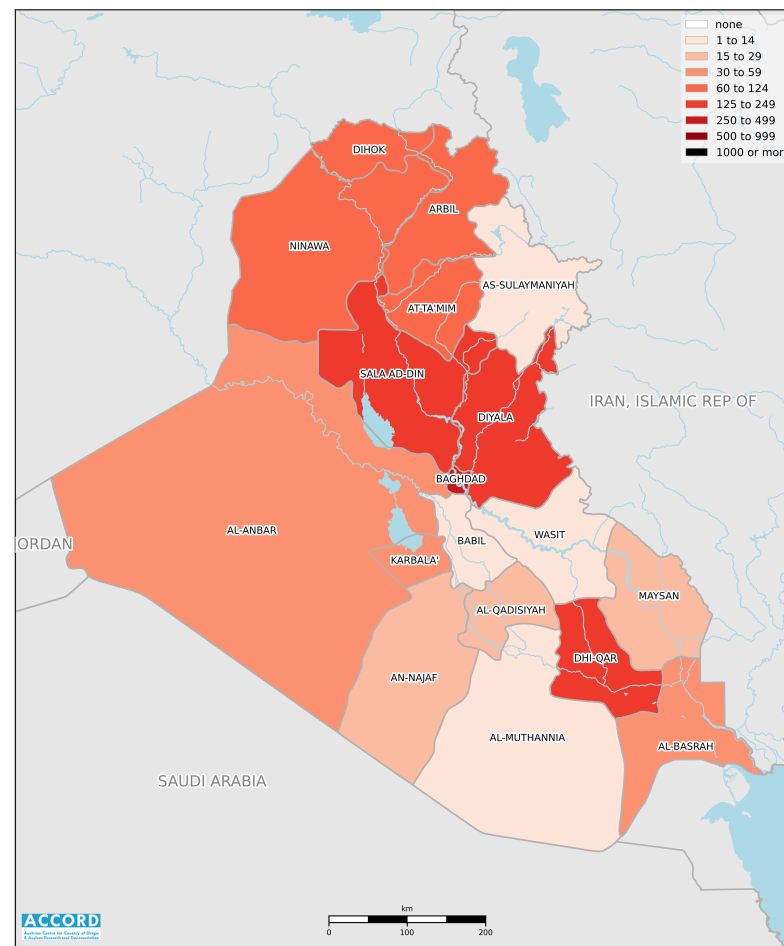
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 23 June 2020

## 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, 20 June 2020](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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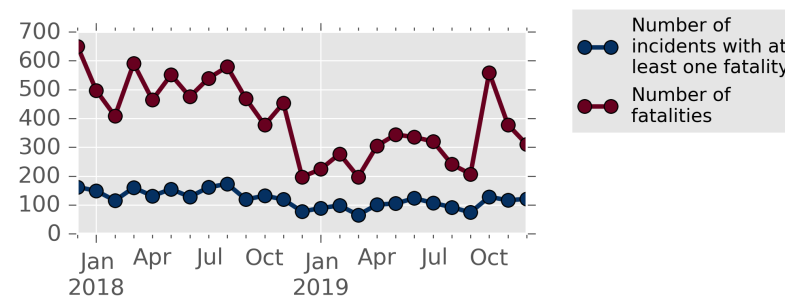
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	622	11	68
Explosions / Remote violence	313	87	250
Riots	227	71	388
Battles	187	125	439
Violence against civilians	97	69	100
Strategic developments	57	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1247</b>

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 20 June 2020](#)).

## Development of conflict incidents from December 2017 to December 2019



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 20 June 2020](#)).

## 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.

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.

Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other sources if necessary. Incidents are mapped to GADM provinces using the provinces in ACLED data. Province names and borders may differ between ACLED and GADM. 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 (2019), 10 April 2019  
[https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm\\_uploads/2017/10/ACLED\\_Codebook\\_2019FINAL\\_pbl.pdf](https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2017/10/ACLED_Codebook_2019FINAL_pbl.pdf)
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Quick Guide, April 2019  
[https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm\\_uploads/2019/04/General-User-Guide\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2019/04/General-User-Guide_FINAL.pdf)
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, 27 January 2020  
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/17979/>

## Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Al-Anbar	28	11	49
Al-Basrah	193	15	39
Al-Muthannia	99	2	2
Al-Qadisiyah	99	6	27
An-Najaf	48	4	24
Arbil	90	26	114
As-Sulaymaniyah	36	5	10
At-Ta'mim	63	35	92
Babil	30	3	10
Baghdad	172	64	254
Dhi-Qar	129	20	125
Dihok	105	25	97
Diyala	165	66	151
Karbala'	52	11	33
Maysan	42	5	18
Ninawa	61	31	61
Sala ad-Din	52	34	138
Wasit	39	2	3

## 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**, 28 incidents killing 49 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ain Assad Air Base, Al Baghdadi, Al Baghuz, Al Karabilah, Al Qaim, Al Waleed Border Crossing, Alsawar, Ar Rutba, Barwanah, Fallujah, Haditha, Hit, Karma, Qaryat al Naimiyah, Ramadi, Tharthar, Turaybil.**

In **Al-Basrah**, 193 incidents killing 39 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Sakhr, Al Burjisiyah, Al Nashwa, Al-Faw, Al-Hartha, Al-Madiana, Al-Zubair, Ar Ramilah, Ar Rumaylah, As Saybah, Ash Shuaybah, Basrah, Karmat Ali, Khor al Zubair, Majnoon Oil Field, Nahiyat ad Dayr, Qurna, Safwan, Umm Qasr, West Qurna 1 Oilfield.**

In **Al-Muthannia**, 99 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Khidr, Al Warka, As Salman, As Samawah, Qaryat al Mamlahah, Rumaitha.**

In **Al-Qadisiyah**, 99 incidents killing 27 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Afak, Al Mihnawiyah, Ash-Shinafiyah, Diwaniya, Hamza, Nahiyat ad Dagharah, Shamiya.**

In **An-Najaf**, 48 incidents killing 24 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kufa, Nahiyat al Abbasiyah, Najaf.**

In **Arbil**, 90 incidents killing 114 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Choman, Erbil, Hajj Umran, Halgurd Mountain, Jabal Biradawst, Kasnazan, Makhmur, Mergasur, Qaraj, Shaweys, Sidakan,**

**Silsilat Jibal Qandil, Similan, Soran, Wadi Khakurik.**

In **As-Sulaymaniyah**, 36 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chamchamal, Darbandihkan, Halabja, Kalar, Koya, Pishdar, Rania, Sulaymaniyah, Takiya.**

In **At-Ta'mim**, 63 incidents killing 92 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Altun Kupri, Bashir, Daquq, Dibis, Garhat Ghazan, Haweeja, Khabbaz Oil Fields, Kirkuk, Nahiyat al Abbasi, Nahiyat ar Riyad, Nahiyat az Zab, Qaryat Saray al Fadl, Qaryat al Arishah al Ulya, Qaryat al Mansuriyah, Qaryat an Nasr al Ula, Rashad, Sarkaran, Taza, Wadi Zaghaytun, Wadi al Karha, Zerga.**

In **Babil**, 30 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Qasim, Hilla, Mahawil, Nahiyat Abi Gharaq, Nahiyat Jurf as Sakhr, Shomeli.**

In **Baghdad**, 172 incidents killing 254 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Ghraib, Arab Jbour, At Tarmiyah, Baghdad, Baghdad - 9 Nissan, Baghdad - Adhamiya, Baghdad - Al Rashid, Baghdad - Kadhimiya, Baghdad - Karadah, Baghdad - Karkh, Baghdad - Mansour, Baghdad - Rusafa, Baghdad - Sadr City, Baghdad International Airport, Jisr Diyala, Madain, Qaryat al Abayichi, Sabaa Al Bour, Taji.**

In **Dhi-Qar**, 129 incidents killing 125 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Akaika, Al Gharraf, Al Islah, Gharraf Oilfield, Nahiyat al Fudaylah, Nassriya, Qalat Sukkar, Rifai, Shatra, Suq Al-Shoyokh.**

In **Dihok**, 105 incidents killing 97 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amadiya, Cemanke, Chiya-e Gara, Dahuk, Haftanin, Khantur Mountain, Metina, Sheladiz, Uzmana, Zakho.**

In **Diyala**, 165 incidents killing 151 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Karmah, Abu Saida, Al Abbarah, Al Azim, Al Bawiyah, Al Jadidah, Al-Khalis, Al-Mansouriyah, Al-Muqdadiya, An Nada, As Saadiyah, Balad Ruz, Baquba, Bir ath Thalab, Buhriz, Dakkah, Dur al Waqf, Hamrin Dam, Hamrin Mountains - Diyala, Imam Babah Mahmud, Jalawla, Khalawi, Khalawiyah, Khan Bani Saad, Khanaqin, Lake Hamrin, Mandali, Naft Khanah, Nahiyat Kanan, Qarah Tabah, Qaryat Babilan, Qaryat Nahrawan, Qaryat ad Dayiniyah, Qaryat al Hajj Muhsin, Qaryat al Islah, Qaryat al Mukhaysah, Qaryat as Sadah, Shafiq Aziz Agha, Shayrak, Tabaj Hamid.**

In **Karbala'**, 52 incidents killing 33 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Kerbala.**

In **Maysan**, 42 incidents killing 18 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Shib Border Crossing, Amara, Bazrakan Oilfield.**

In **Ninawa**, 61 incidents killing 61 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Akre, Al Ayadhiyah, Al Baaj, Al Marir, Al Qayyarah, Ar Rasif, Badush, Bara, Bartella, Bishmana, Hammam al Alil, Hatra, Khana Sor, Mosul, Mosul - Al-Hadbaa, Mosul - Al-Salam, Mosul - Old City, Qaryat Jahuni, Qaryat al Jurn, Rabia, Shurah, Sinjar, Telafar, Wanah.**

In **Sala ad-Din**, 52 incidents killing 138 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Mutassim, Alas Oilfield, Aradi Hawi al Maytah, Aradi al Jallam, Aziz Balad, Baiji, Balad, Hamrin Mountains - Sala al-Din, Makhol, Mukeshfeh, Mutaibijah, Nahiyat al Alam, Qaryat Kanan, Qaryat Kanus al Ulya, Qaryat Tall adh Dhahab, Qaryat as Salam, Samarra, Seneia, Shirqat, Tall Umm al Ghurban, Tharthar Hayif, Tikrit, Wadi al Biyar.**

In **Wasit**, 39 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Badra, Kut, Suwaira, Zurbatiyah**.

## Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Middle East (20 June 2020), 20 June 2020  
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- 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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