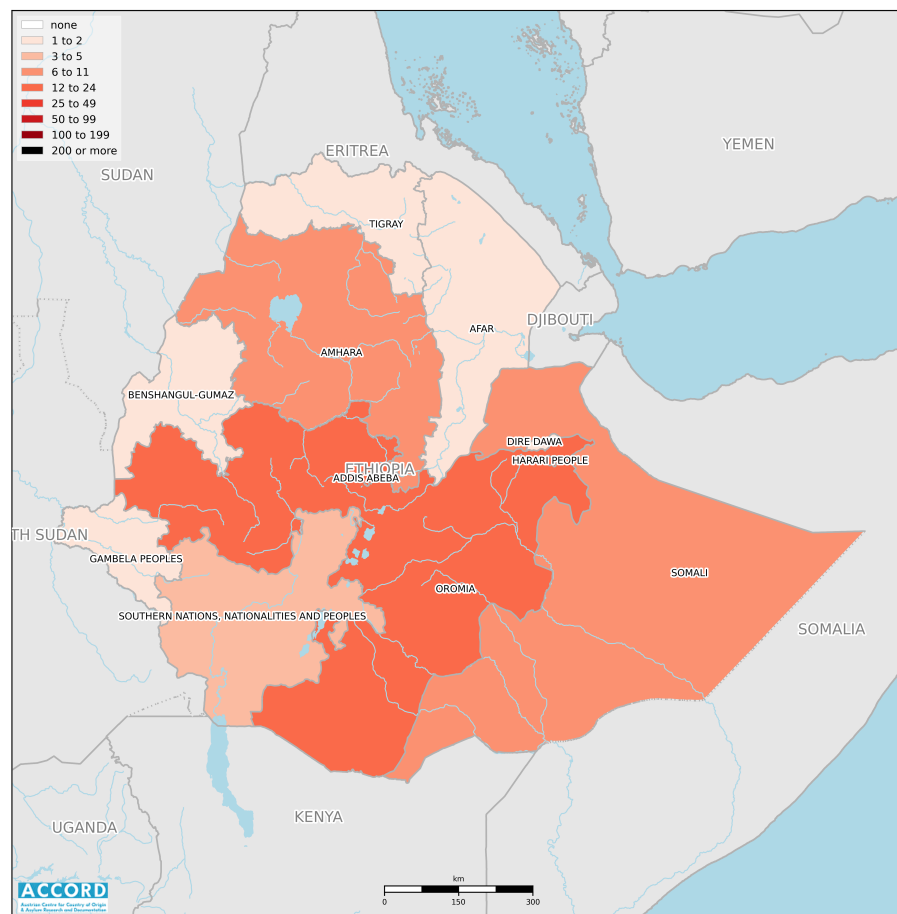


# ETHIOPIA, FIRST QUARTER 2020:

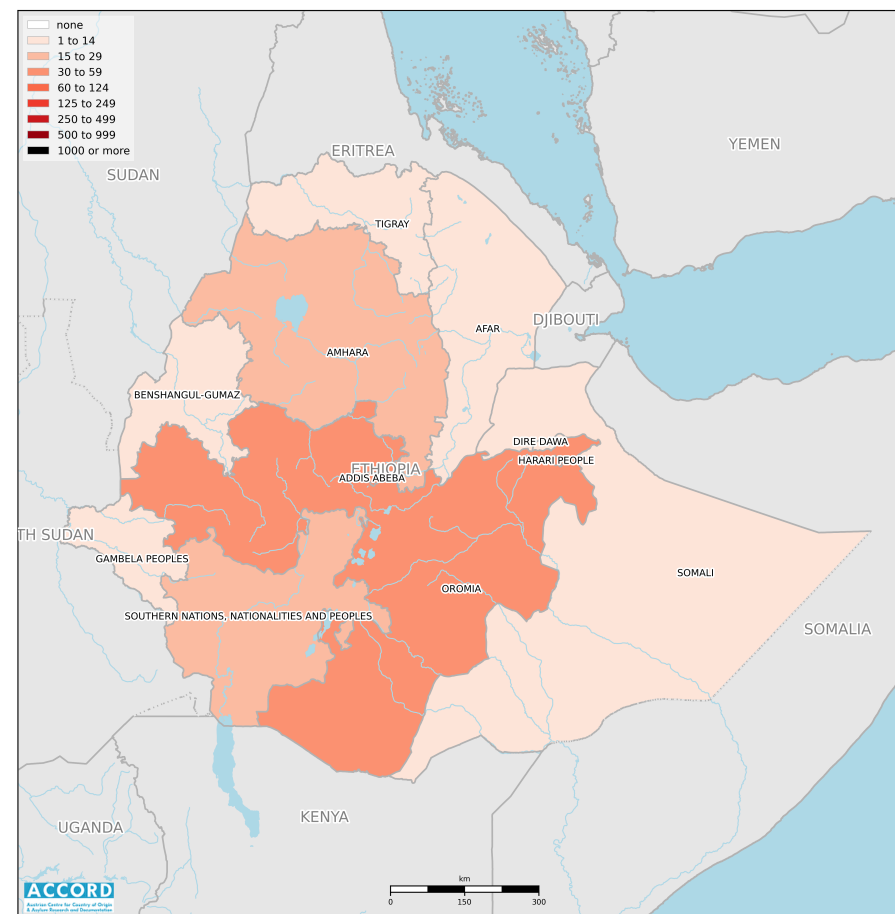
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 23 June 2020

## Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



## Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, November 2015b](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015a](#); incident data: [ACLED, 20 June 2020](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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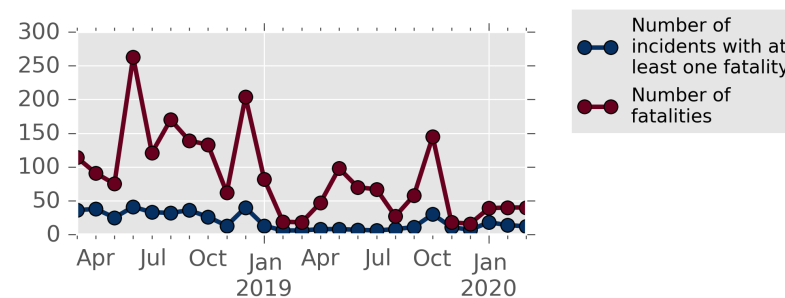
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	37	4	10
Violence against civilians	25	19	47
Battles	20	13	48
Riots	16	6	9
Explosions / Remote violence	4	2	5
Strategic developments	3	0	0
Total	105	44	119

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

## Development of conflict incidents from March 2018 to March 2020



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, Ethiopia 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.

Please see ACLED's additional methodological paper for Ethiopia: [ACLED, 21 January 2020](#)

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
Addis Abeba	5	1	2
Afar	2	1	1
Amhara	26	7	15
Benshangul-Gumaz	3	2	9
Dire Dawa	2	2	2
Gambela Peoples	1	1	12
Harari People	4	0	0
Oromia	31	16	49
Somali	17	8	9
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	9	5	19
Tigray	5	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 **Addis Abeba**, 5 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Addis Ababa, Bole**.

In **Afar**, 2 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Adaytu, Afdera**.

In **Amhara**, 26 incidents killing 15 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bahir Dar, Bure, Debre Birhan, Debre Markos, Debre Tabor, Dessie, Durbete, Enewari, Finote Selam, Gonder, Injibara, Kobo, Kombolcha, Mehal Meda, Metema, Sanghi, Sanja, Sekota, Shewa Robit, Weldiya**.

In **Benshangul-Gumaz**, 3 incidents killing 9 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Asosa, Wembera**.

In **Dire Dawa**, 2 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Dire Dawa**.

In **Gambela Peoples**, 1 incident killing 12 people was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Nuer Zone**.

In **Harari People**, 4 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Harar**.

In **Oromia**, 31 incidents killing 49 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abomsa, Ambo, Ari, Aweday, Babile, Bedele, Bordode, Bule Hora, Dembi Dolo, Ejaji, Finchawa, Gefersa, Ginchi, Gondor, Guliso, Hawa Galan, Haya Dima, Jima, Mugi, Nazreth, Nejo, Nekemt, Shambu, Wolanchiti, Yabelo**.

In **Somali**, 17 incidents killing 9 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Degeh Bur, Jijiga, Korahe, Ogaden, Shinile, Tulu**.

### Guled, Warder.

In **Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples**, 9 incidents killing 19 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Damboya, Gurafarda, Hawasa, Hawasa University, Kele, Tepi, Teppi, Tum, Yirga Alem.**

In **Tigray**, 5 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Hintalo, Mekele.**

### Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa (20 June 2020), 20 June 2020  
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/>
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Ethiopia Sourcing Profile, 21 January 2020  
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/17884/>
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: ETH\_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015a  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/ETH\\_adm.zip](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/ETH_adm.zip)
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm28\_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015b  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28\\_levels.shp.zip](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.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. 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

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Ethiopia, first quarter 2020: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 23 June 2020