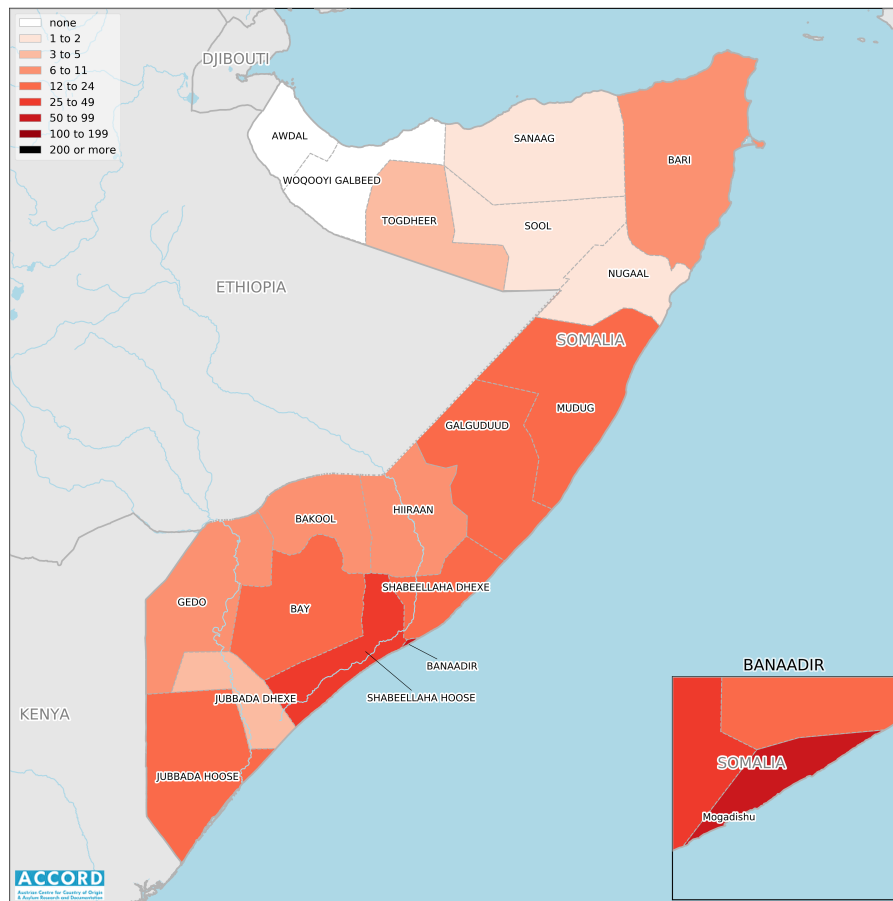


SOMALIA, FIRST QUARTER 2021:

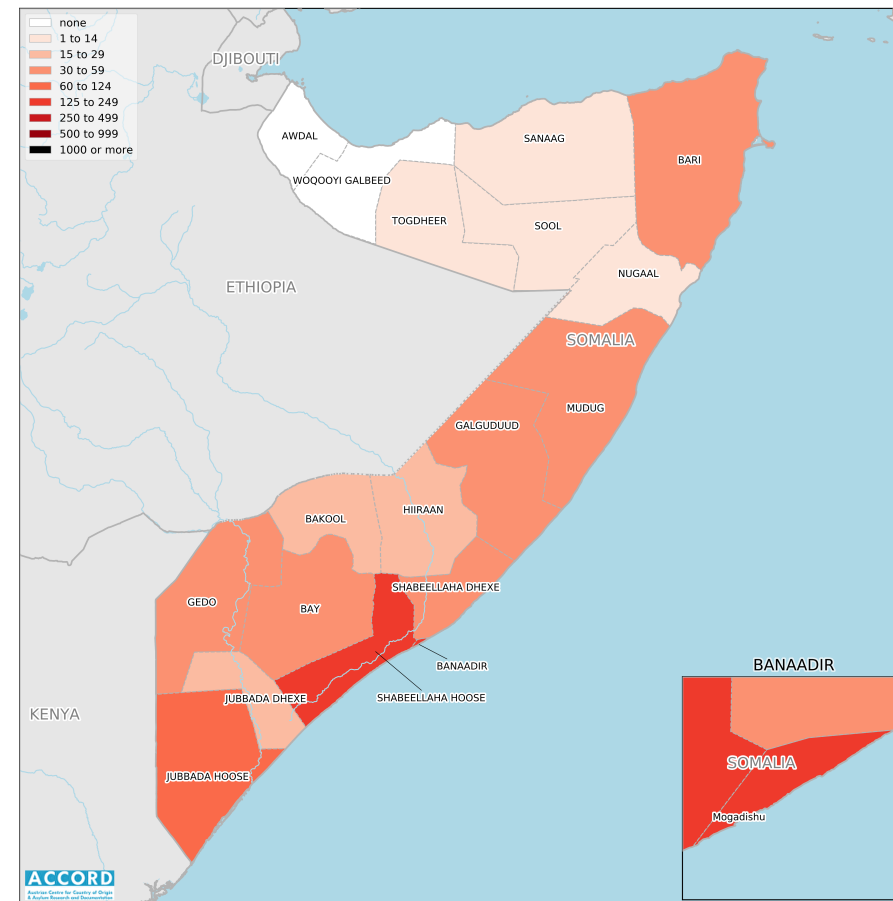
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 2 July 2021

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, 6 May 2018a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, 6 May 2018b](#); Ethiopia/Somalia border status: [CIA, 2014](#); incident data: [ACLED, 25 June 2021](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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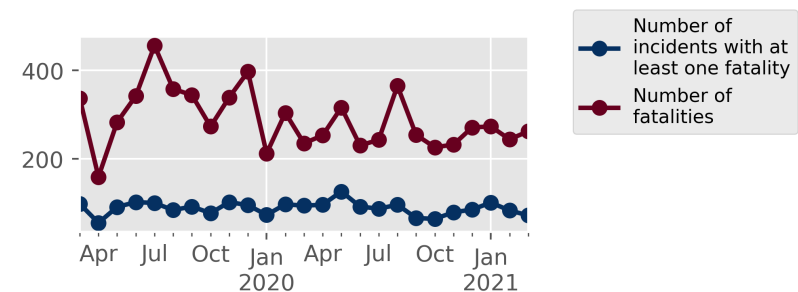
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	399	121	437
Explosions / Remote violence	154	64	224
Violence against civilians	96	70	111
Protests	21	0	0
Strategic developments	7	1	7
Total	677	256	779

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 25 June 2021).

Development of conflict incidents from March 2019 to March 2021



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 25 June 2021).

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, Somalia 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.

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 2019a 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 2019b 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
Bakool	33	10	20
Banaadir	131	63	133
Bari	12	7	38
Bay	52	23	56
Galguduud	28	18	51
Gedo	32	11	54
Hiiraan	38	11	22
Jubbada Dhexe	9	4	19
Jubbada Hoose	76	22	86
Mudug	26	12	48
Nugaal	2	1	1
Sanaag	6	2	6
Shabeellaha Dhexe	42	17	47
Shabeellaha Hoose	174	48	189
Sool	6	2	2
Togdheer	10	5	7

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 **Bakool**, 33 incidents killing 20 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abaq Beeday, Ceel Barde, Garas Weyne, Hudur, Maarey, Rab Dhuure, Tayeeglow, Ted, Tijeeg Buul, Waajid.**

In **Banaadir**, 131 incidents killing 133 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Mogadishu - Abdiaziz, Mogadishu - Bondhere, Mogadishu - Daynile, Mogadishu - Dharkenley, Mogadishu - Hamar Jabjab, Mogadishu - Hamar Weyne, Mogadishu - Hawl Wadaag, Mogadishu - Heliwa, Mogadishu - Hodan, Mogadishu - Karan, Mogadishu - Kaxda, Mogadishu - Shibis, Mogadishu - Waaberi, Mogadishu - Wadajir, Mogadishu - Wardhigley, Mogadishu - Yaqshid.**

In **Bari**, 12 incidents killing 38 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Madow, Bosaso, Buuraha Cali Miskat, Carmo, Dhadar, Galgala, Iskushuban, Qardho, Sugure.**

In **Bay**, 52 incidents killing 56 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aawdiinle, Aroos Xaawa, Baidoa, Bardaale, Berdale, Burjeedka, Buulo Fulaay, Buundo Midow, Buur Xakaba, Diinsoor, Gasarta, Isha, Leego, Makuudo, Mayafulka, Qansax Dheere, Saaxa Weyne, Saydheelow, Uffurow.**

In **Galguduud**, 28 incidents killing 51 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Balanbale, Biyo Gaduud, Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Ceel Buur, Ceel Dheer, Ceel Garas, Dhabad, Dhuusamarreeb, Gadoon, Galinsoor, Guri-Ceel, Xananbuuro, Xeraale.**

In **Gedo**, 32 incidents killing 54 people were reported. The following locations

were among the affected: **Aboow, Anole, Bardera, Belet Xaawo, Bur Gaduud, Buurdhuubo, Ceel Cadde, Doolow, Garbahaarey, Garsaale, Luuq, Shaatilow, Tuulo Barwaaqo.**

In **Hiiraan**, 38 incidents killing 22 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bacda, Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Ceel Gaal, Feerfeer, Halgan, Jalalaqsi, Matabaan, Maxaas.**

In **Jubbada Dhexe**, 9 incidents killing 19 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Buaale, Jilib, Qunyo Barrow, Saakow, Salagle.**

In **Jubbada Hoose**, 76 incidents killing 86 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abdale Birole, Afmadow, Araara, Baarka, Bar-Sanguun, Bilis Qooqaani, Buulo Xaaji, Dhobley, Hosingow, Jamaame, Kamsuuma, Kismayo, Kobon, Koday, Kolbiyow, Qoqani, Sunguuni, Tabta, Yoontoy Yarey.**

In **Mudug**, 26 incidents killing 48 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Baad Weyne, Bacaadweyn, Bacadweyne, Bilcil, Caad, Camaara, Gaalkacyo, Gaalkacyo North, Gacnafale, Galdogob, Garsoor, Hobyo, Israac, Jildhere, Sabansabdho.**

In **Nugaal**, 2 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Birta Dheer, Garowe.**

In **Sanaag**, 6 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Badhan, Ceerigaabo, Laasqoray, Sanaag.**

In **Shabeellaha Dhexe**, 42 incidents killing 47 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Balcad, Biyo Cadde, Buulo Shiikh, Caliyaalo, Ceel Geelow, Gambole, Geyfo, Gololey, Jowhar, Mahadaay,**

Miir-Taqwo, Qalimow, Raaxoi, Raga Ceel, War-Ciise, Xaaji-Cali.

In **Shabeellaha Hoose**, 174 incidents killing 189 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Afgooye, Almada, Arabiiska, Awdheegle, Ballo, Baraawe, Bariirre, Basra, Bulo Mareer, Bulo Yaqle, Buufow Bacaad, Buulo-Xaaji, Ceel Waregow, Ceel-Jaale, Ceelasha Biyaha, Daniga, Danow, Doonka, Embareeso, Golweyn, Jabad Geele, Janaale, K60, Kali Caafimaad, Kurtunwaarey, Laantabuur, Lafoole, Marka, Mashalaay, Mubaarak, Mukaiga, Mushaani, Muuri, Qoryooley, Saabid, Siinka Dheer, TabEEKaha, Tixsiile, Tortoroow, Wanla Weyne, War Maxan, Warmahan, Xaawo-Cabdi, Yaaq Biri Weyne.**

In **Sool**, 6 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Boocame, Laascaanood, Tuulo Samakaab, Waqdoria.**

In **Togdheer**, 10 incidents killing 7 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Burco, Buuhoodle, Qar Goliis.**

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa (25 June 2021), 25 June 2021
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/>
- CIA – U. S. Central Intelligence Agency: Somalia (Small Map) 2014, 2014
http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/4543_1432122742_somalia-sm-2014.gif
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_levels.shp, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018a
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36_levels.shp.zip
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_SOM.shp.zip, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018b
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/shp/gadm36_SOM.shp.zip
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<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/. 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: Somalia, first quarter 2021: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 2 July 2021