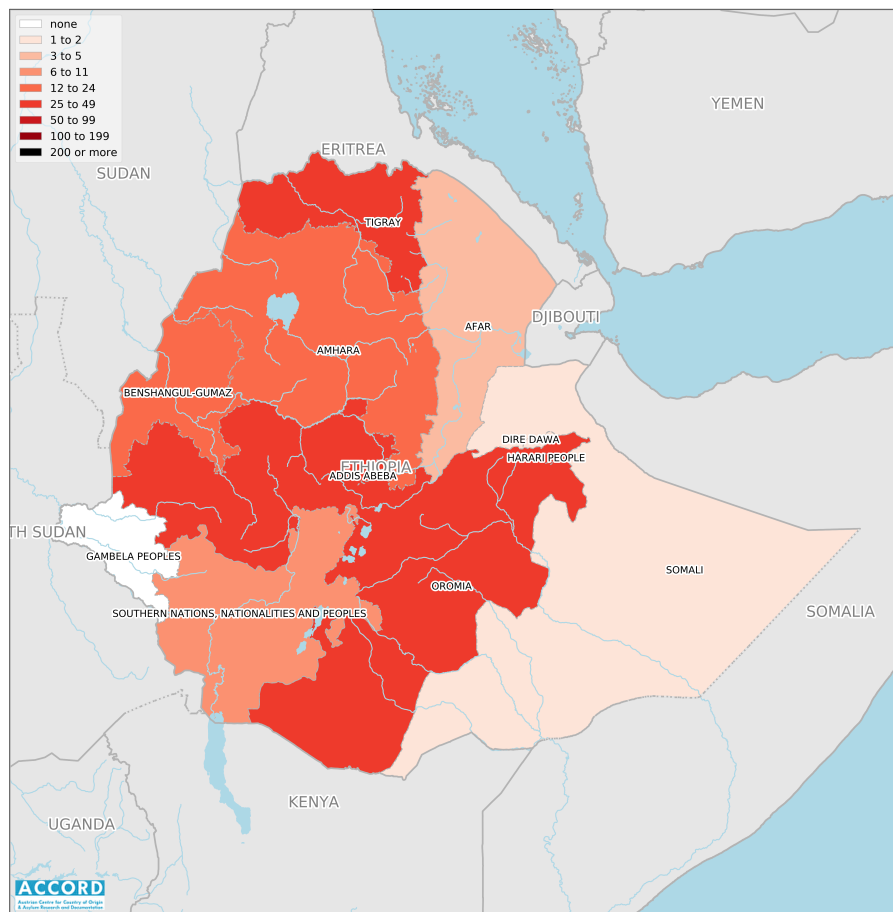# ETHIOPIA, FIRST QUARTER 2021:
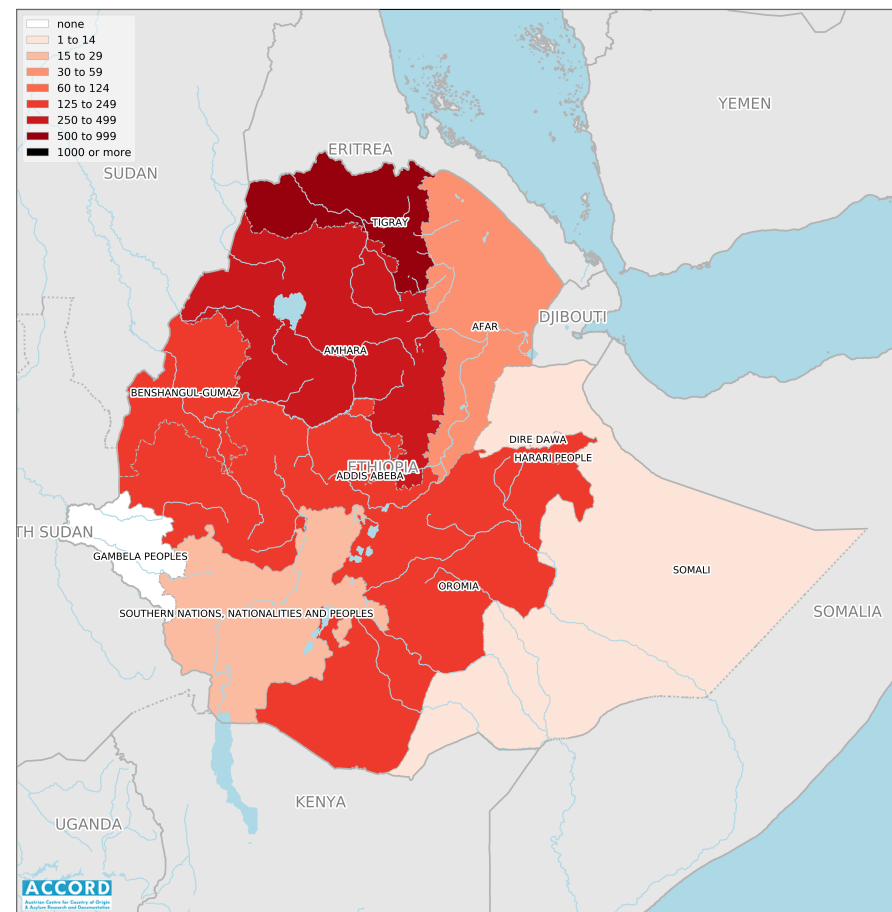## Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality

Legend:
- none
- 1 to 2
- 3 to 5
- 6 to 11
- 12 to 24
- 25 to 49
- 50 to 99
- 100 to 199
- 200 or more

Number of reported fatalities

Legend:
- none
- 1 to 14
- 15 to 29
- 30 to 59
- 60 to 124
- 125 to 249
- 250 to 499
- 500 to 999
- 1000 or more

National borders: GADM, 6 May 2018b; administrative divisions: GADM, 6 May 2018a; incident data: ACLED, 12 November 2021; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Contents

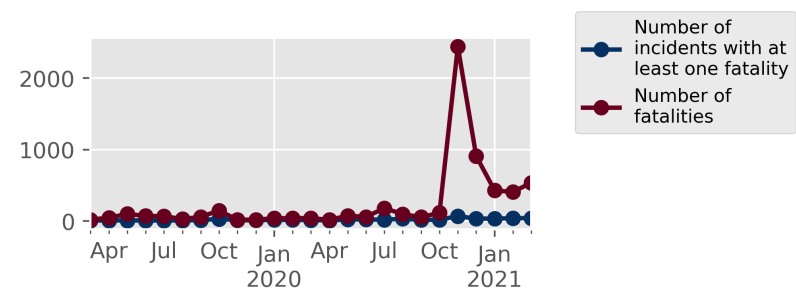## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	386	45	544
Violence against civilians	73	60	814
Protests	51	1	2
Strategic developments	10	0	0
Explosions / Remote violence	6	1	1
Riots	4	4	9
Total	530	111	1370

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 12 November 2021).

Development of conflict incidents from March 2019 to March 2021

This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 12 November 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, 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 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.

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 occured, 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
Addis Abeba	1	0	0
Afar	6	3	30
Amhara	25	19	303
Benshangul-Gumaz	21	18	213
Dire Dawa	3	1	1
Gambela Peoples	2	0	0
Harari People	1	0	0
Oromia	83	33	144
Somali	5	1	1
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	7	6	28
Tigray	376	30	650

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 unkown. 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**, **1** incident killing **0** people was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Bole**.

In **Afar**, **6** incidents killing **30** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Awash, Eli Wuha, Gewane, Mile**.

In **Amhara**, **25** incidents killing **303** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abderafi, Abergele, Ataye Town, Bati, Chagni, Karakore, Kemise, Kobo, Majete, Molale, Senbete**.

In **Benshangul-Gumaz**, **21** incidents killing **213** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Asosa, Dibate, Genete Mariam, Gilgel Belles, Guba, Kamashi zone, Sherkole, Wembera**.

In **Dire Dawa**, **3** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Dire Dawa, Melka Jebdu**.

In **Gambela Peoples**, **2** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Dimma, Gambella**.

In **Harari People**, **1** incident killing **0** people was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Harar**.

In **Oromia**, 83 incidents killing **144** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aba Sina, Abe Dongoro, Alemaya, Alibo, Ambo, Arero, Arsi Negele, Asabot, Atnago, Aweday, Ayana, Babich, Bila, Boji, Chiro, Daguru, Dalati, Debeka, Debeso, Debre Zeyit, Degem Hambiso, Dembi Dolo, Dera, Dire Tiyara, Dola Mena, Dubuluk, Gebre Guracha, Gedo, Gelana, Gimbi, Ginir, Gumola, Gutin, Harawacha, Jidola, Jima, Kersa, Kiremu, Kulubi, Lalo, Megala, Mendi, Metehara, Mieso, Moyale, Mugi, Nazreth, Nejo, Nekemt, Robe, Shashamane, Sire, Tula, Waliso, Yabelo, Yeti Koniqa, Ziway**.

In **Somali**, **5** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Erer, Gode, Gumi Eldelo, Warder**.

In **Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples**, **7** incidents killing **28** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chirme, Gurafarda, Konso**.

In **Tigray**, **376** incidents killing **650** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Achindow, Ad Garab Sadiai, Addi Colo, Addi Felassie, Adellet, Adi Aba Musa, Adi Abayo, Adi Akel, Adi Azuka, Adi Buda, Adi Dairo, Adi Gebru, Adi Gedena, Adi Gudem, Adi Hibubla, Adi Mendi, Adi Mesno, Adi Momena, Adi Nekizen, Adi Selam, Adi Tsegibna, Adi Washo, Adigrat, Adwa, Agerba, Aksum, Ambalage, Angolaba, Asgede, Auza, Ayi, Aywera, Azebo, Bahara, Belat, Belayah, Berezba, Bet Hawaryat, Bet Nigus, Betmera, Birkuta, Buya, Chekol, Chelena, Chemero, Chercher, Chilakira, Crustaba, Cuddus Gheorghis, Dayu, Dearo Tekle, Debre Genet, Debub, Dedioit, Dinglet, Dongwar, Dualga, Dum, Enda Mariam Sebela, Feresmay, Feu, Finarwa, Freweyni, Ganta Afeshum, Gelebeda, Gera, Gijet, Golgol, Golgolo, Grizana, Guldam, Guna Amba, Hadish Adi, Haneskema, Harmet, Haroy, Hatami, Hawzen, Hitsats, Hiwane, Humera, Idaga Hamus, Ielaca, Inda Senbet, Inda Silase, Indabaguna, Indama Tsahma, Irob, Keraada, Kiwadat, Kola Tambien, Korar, Koyetsa, Kuskwam, Maajeraro, Mahibere Dego, Mai Elma, Mai Harmaz, Mai Scebenni, Markos, May Kinetal, May Kuhili, May Sewihi, May Seye, May Tehilit, Maychew, Mecarre, Meda Kimtsay, Mekele, Melfa, Mender, Menghi, Meswait, Nadir, Nebelet, Negash, Rama, Saesi Tsaedaemba, Samre, Sebca, Selekleka town, Semema, Semeret, Seta, Sheraro, Shewata, Shikwa, Shire, Stahayu, Taget, Tebay, Tekeze river - Asgede, Tekeze river - Kafta Humera, Tekeze river - Korarit, Tekeze river - Welkait, Tsaida Adi, Tsaida Imba, Tsaida Sairi, Tsegede, Uorieghe, Uotellaco, Weyra Wuha, Wikro, Winibo, Wkro, Yechilay, Zaban Harbey, Zana, Ziban Gedena, Zufan**.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Ethiopia Sourcing Profile, 21 January 2020
  https://www.acleddata.com/download/17884/

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa (12 November 2021), 12 November 2021
  https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/

- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_ETH_shp.zip, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018a
  http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/shp/gadm36_ETH_shp.zip

- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_levels.shp, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018b
  http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36_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/. 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 2021: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 22 November 2021