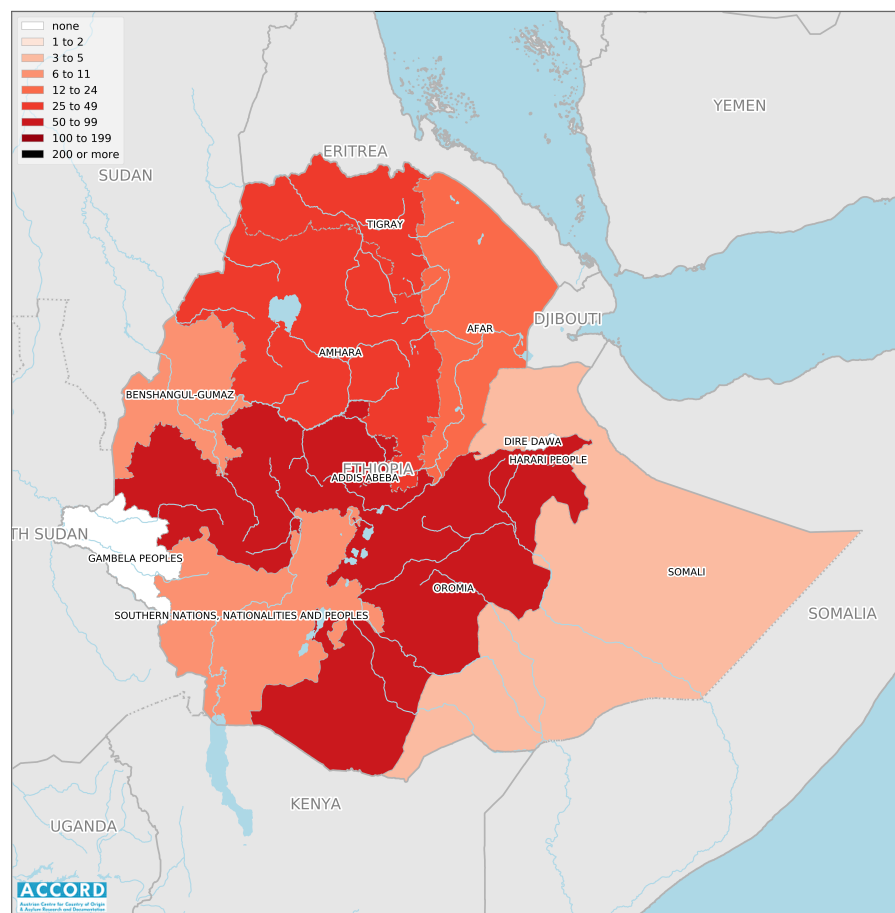


# ETHIOPIA, SECOND QUARTER 2021:

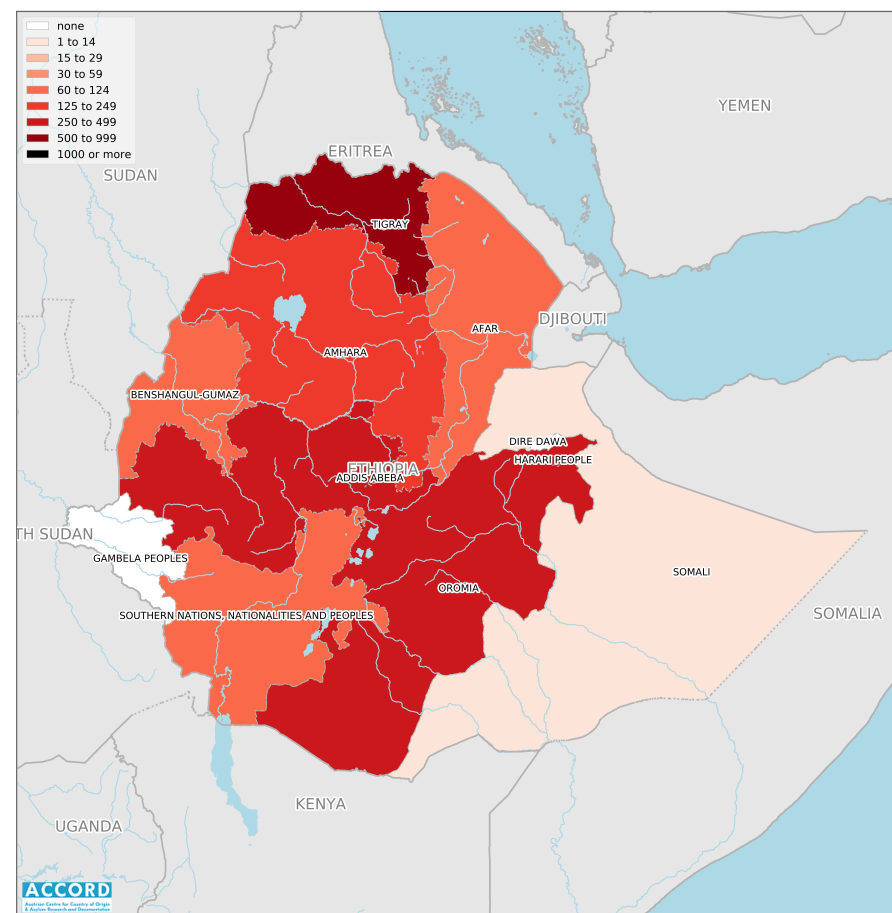
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 22 November 2021

## Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



## Number of reported fatalities



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

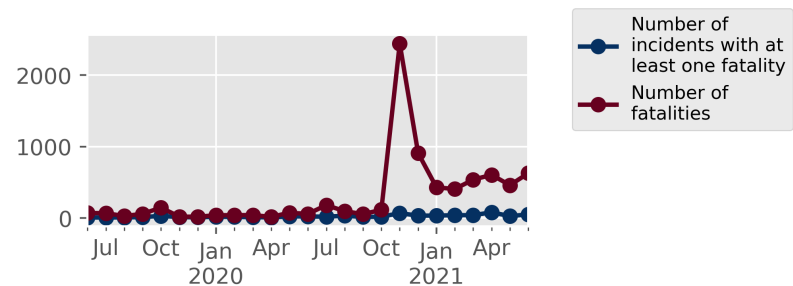
|   |   |
|---|---|
| Number of reported fatalities                                 | 1 |
| Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality       | 1 |
| Conflict incidents by category                                | 2 |
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## Conflict incidents by category

| Category                     | Number of incidents | Number of incidents with at least one fatality | Number of fatalities |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------|
| Battles                      | 95                  | 78   | 1139                 |
| Violence against civilians   | 82                  | 64   | 443                  |
| Protests                     | 58                  | 1  | 4                    |
| Explosions / Remote violence | 13                  | 7  | 86                   |
| Strategic developments       | 13                  | 0  | 0                    |
| Riots                        | 8                   | 5  | 18                   |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>269</b>          | <b>155</b>                                     | <b>1690</b>          |

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

## Development of conflict incidents from June 2019 to June 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](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 2019a [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 2019b [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                                 | 8                   | 1                                   | 2                    |
| Afar  | 17                  | 16                                  | 102                  |
| Amhara                                      | 73                  | 27                                  | 195                  |
| Benshangul-Gumaz                            | 14                  | 10                                  | 67                   |
| Dire Dawa                                   | 2                   | 0                                   | 0                    |
| Gambela Peoples                             | 1                   | 0                                   | 0                    |
| Harari People                               | 1                   | 0                                   | 0                    |
| Oromia                                      | 70                  | 58                                  | 391                  |
| Somali                                      | 9                   | 4                                   | 11                   |
| Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples | 12                  | 6                                   | 63                   |
| Tigray                                      | 62                  | 33                                  | 859                  |

## 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**, 8 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Addis Ababa, Lideta**.

In **Afar**, 17 incidents killing 102 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Gewane, Herto Bouri, Melka Werer, Mile, Semera**.

In **Amhara**, 73 incidents killing 195 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Addis Kidame, Ataye, Ataye Town, Aykel, Bahir Dar, Bichena, Borni, Bure, Dabat, Dangila, Dangur, Debark, Debre Birhan, Debre Markos, Debre Tabor, Debre Werk, Dejen, Dembecha, Dessie, Filakit Geregera, Finote Selam, Gonder, Icaco, Injibara, Iruf Kolemo, Karakore, Kewet, Kombolcha, Kon, Kwarit, Lalibela, Mer Awi, Metema, Molale, Nefas Mewcha, Nirak, Sekota, Senbete, Seraba, Shewa Robit, Shinfa, Tilili, Weldiya, Yelam Gej**.

In **Benshangul-Gumaz**, 14 incidents killing 67 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abatimbo el Gumas, Asosa, Dibate, Genete Mariam, Gilgel Belles, Guba, Manbuk**.

In **Dire Dawa**, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Dire Dawa**.

In **Gambela Peoples**, 1 incident killing 0 people was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Gambella**.

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

In **Oromia**, 70 incidents killing 391 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abe Dongoro, Ali Doro, Amuru, Arkumbe, Boji, Bule Hora, Dembi Dolo, Digga, Dirre, Fincha, Gebre Guracha, Gelana, Guliso, Gutin, Guyoseto Kiltu Kara, Hagere Maryam, Ilfeta, Jardega, Jarso, Jidola**,

Jima, Kele, Kofele, Kombolcha, Lafto Belo, Lalo Asabi, Liben, Mana Sibiu, Mendi, Mieso, Moyale, Negele, Nejo, Nekemt, Seyo, Shambu, Tulu Guled, Wama Bonaya.

In **Somali**, 9 incidents killing 11 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aysha, Biki, Erer, Garbo Odo, Jijiga, Shilabo, Shinile.**

In **Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples**, 12 incidents killing 63 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bayera Kosha, Buniti, Chirme, Gurafarda, Hawasa, Hosaena, Konso, Mizan Teferi, Sodo.**

In **Tigray**, 62 incidents killing 859 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abiy Adi, Abuna Yemata, Adi Dairo, Adi Washo, Adigrat, Adwa, Agula, Aksum, Asgede, Bahira, Chemero, Dansha, Dum, Feu, Hawzen, Humera, Idaga Hamus, Kola Tambien, May Cadera, Maychew, Me-honi, Mekele, Negash, Samre, Selekleka town, Shire, Togogwa, Wikro, Yechilay, Zana.**

## 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](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](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36_levels.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/](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, second quarter 2021: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 22 November 2021