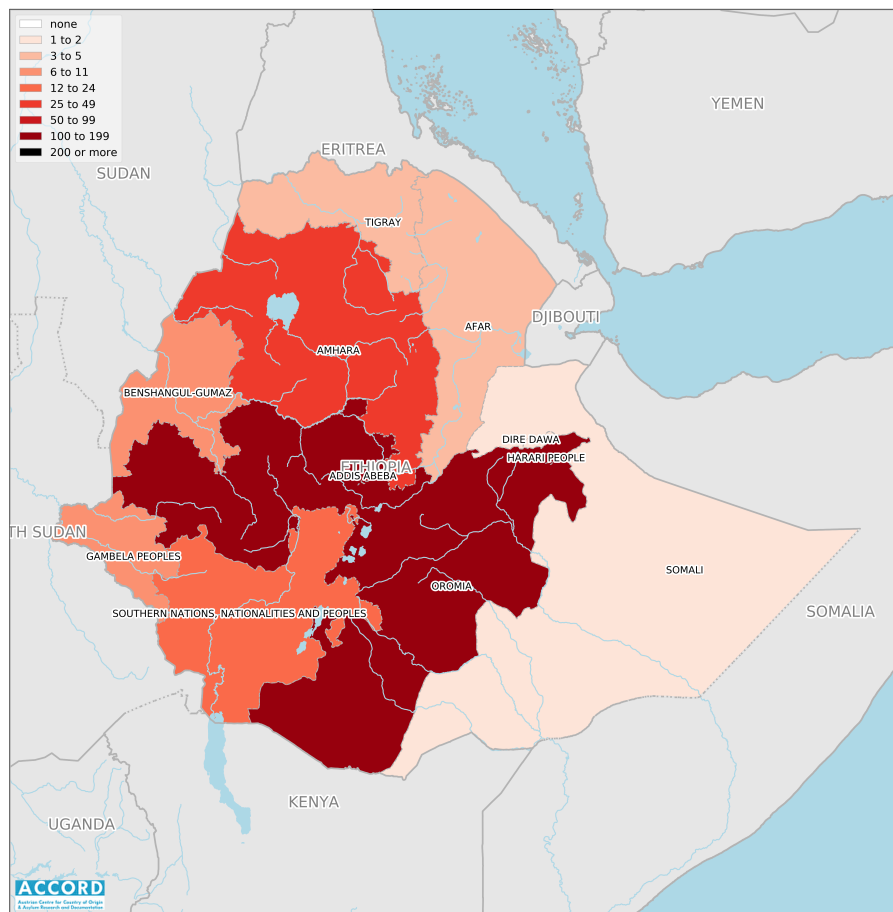


ETHIOPIA, SECOND QUARTER 2022:

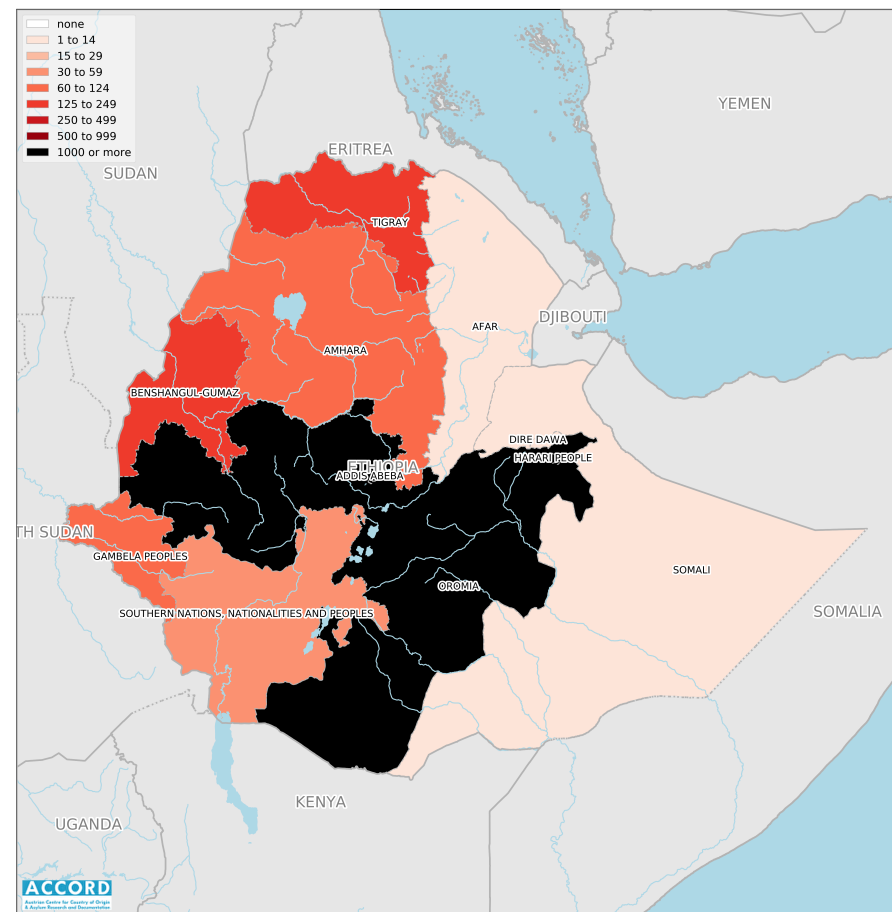
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 21 November 2022

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, 11 November 2022](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Contents

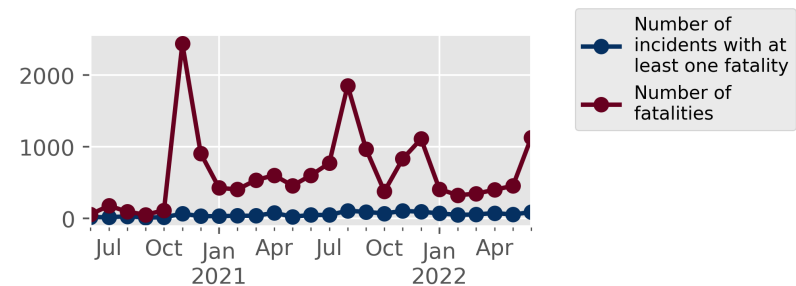
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	176	133	1184
Violence against civilians	89	75	725
Protests	33	3	7
Strategic developments	28	0	0
Riots	19	9	41
Explosions / Remote violence	13	4	32
Total	358	224	1989

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 11 November 2022).

Development of conflict incidents from June 2020 to June 2022



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 11 November 2022).

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 ("3" or "10" for plural fatalities, depending on the context; "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 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, violence against civilians, remote violence, riots/protests, non-violent strategic activities. For details on these categories, please see

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Quick Guide, April 2019
https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED_General-User-Guide_April-2019.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, February 2020
https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED_FAQs-Fatalities-Methodology_v1_February-2020.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, January 2021
https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED_Codebook_v1_January-2021.pdf

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Addis Abeba	11	0	0
Afar	4	3	5
Amhara	60	33	104
Benshangul-Gumaz	14	9	173
Dire Dawa	1	1	1
Gambela Peoples	14	10	107
Harari People	1	0	0
Oromia	193	144	1421
Somali	2	1	5
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	43	19	46
Tigray	15	4	127

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**, 11 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa University, Lideta, Mesqel Square.**

In **Afar**, 4 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chifra, Semera, Wesen Kurkur.**

In **Amhara**, 60 incidents killing 104 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abderafi, Ataye, Bahir Dar, Bati, Bistima, Chomiye 13, Dangur, Debark, Debre Markos, Dessie, Finote Selam, Gobiye, Gonder, Grar Wuha, Jerota, Kemise, Kewet, Kobo, Kobo Robit, Mer Awi, Metema, Molale, Motta, Senbete, Seraba, Shewa Robit, Weldiya, Wetwet, Zembo.**

In **Benshangul-Gumaz**, 14 incidents killing 173 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bambasi, Belo Jiganfoy, Bulen, Dibate, Kamashi Town, Manbuk, Mandura.**

In **Dire Dawa**, 1 incident killing 1 person was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Dire Dawa.**

In **Gambela Peoples**, 14 incidents killing 107 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Dimma, Gambella, Itang, Merkez.**

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

In **Oromia**, 193 incidents killing 1421 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abe Dongoro, Adaba, Adileka Tuluchabi, Adola, Adulala, Aje, Alem Tena, Alibo, Ambo, Amuru, Arjo, Aroji, Asandabo, Awara, Aweday, Babich, Babu Dire, Bake Kelate, Bako, Bantu, Begi, Beltu, Bila, Bilo Abeyi, Boji, Bole town, Bule Hora, Chancho Brete, Chando, Chitu, Chobi, Dangi, Degem Hambiso, Dembi Dolo, Dengore Chelle, Derba, Dogoma**

Kibi, Ejaji, Ejere, Fentale, Fincha, Gamo Jibat, Gebre Guracha, Gelana, Gemene Gudene, Ghio, Gimbi, Ginde Berbere, Ginde Beret, Gindo, Gobesa, Gohatsion, Golije Town, Gomosa Sato, Guder Town, Guliso, Gumi Eldalo, Gundo Meskel, Gurura, Hamuma Gindo, Harawacha, Haro Kara, Hinde, Hose, Inango, Inchini, Incinni, Jardega, Jarso, Jeldu, Jima, Kachise, Kawa Gebeya, Kegni, Kiremu, Kombolcha, Kora, Kuni, Melka Guba, Melkasoda, Mendi, Mieso, Minare, Mojo, Mormora, Moyale, Mugi, Nekemt, Nenesebo, Nunu, Nure Musa, Seyo, Shenen, Shikute, Sibru Sire, Soyama Suro, Sululta, Tole, Wabe, Wadera, Wara Jarso, Wedesa, Welenchiti, Yaya Haro.

In **Somali**, 2 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Jijiga, Shilabo**.

In **Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples**, 43 incidents killing 46 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Alem Gebeya, Buniti, Bura, Chire Town, Echama, Gato, Gazer, Gidole, Gumayde, Hawasa, Holte, Hosaena, Jinka, K'ebalenka, Kelle Town, Soyema, Worabe**.

In **Tigray**, 15 incidents killing 127 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Adi Awala, Mekele, Rama, Sheraro, Timuga, Tsegede, Waja**.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Ethiopia Sourcing Profile, 21 January 2020
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/35220/>
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa (11 November 2022), 11 November 2022
<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/. 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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