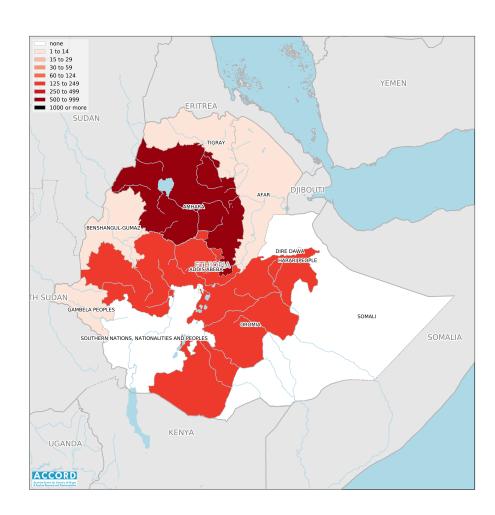
### Update on incidents according to Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED)

#### Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality

# 1 to 2 3 to 5 6 to 11 12 to 24 YEMEN 25 to 49 50 to 99 100 to 199 200 or more H SUDAN SOMALI KENYA UGANDA ACCORD

#### Number of reported fatalities



National borders: GADM, 6th May 2018b; administrative divisions: GADM, 6th May 2018a; incident data: ACLED, 1st August 2025; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1st May 2015

1

1

2

2

3

4

6

#### **Contents**

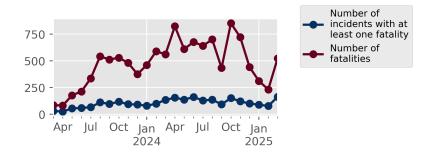
Number of reported fatalities
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality
Conflict incidents by category
Development of conflict incidents from March 2023 to March 2025
Methodology
Conflict incidents per province
Localization of conflict incidents
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### Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	373	255	804
Violence against civilians	88	56	193
Strategic developments	84	0	0
Protests	60	0	0
Explosions / Remote violence	20	15	65
Riots	7	4	4
Total	632	330	1066

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 1st August 2025).

# Development of conflict incidents from March 2023 to March 2025



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 1st August 2025).

#### Methodology

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED). Based on a variety of sources, ACLED collects data on reported conflict events around the world and provides publicly available event-based datasets. ACLED data contains information on the event type, the date, location, involved actors, and other characteristics of the incident. Most of the data collected by ACLED is gathered based on publicly available reports. As information on fatalities is subject to bias and can vary between sources for the same event, ACLED employs "the most conservative and reliable fatality 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 ACLED, 2023.

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, February 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 Codebook, 2023a https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/dlm\_uploads/ 2023/06/ACLED\_Codebook\_2023.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, January 2023b https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/ FAQs-ACLED-Fatality-Methodology\_2023.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Quick Guide to ACLED Data, March 2023c
  https://acleddata.com/resources/quick-guide-to-acled-data/

#### Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Addis Abeba	12	0	0
Afar	3	2	8
Amhara	389	248	830
Benshangul-Gumaz	8	5	12
Central Ethiopia	1	1	2
Gambela Peoples	3	1	1
Harari People	1	0	0
Oromia	119	55	174
South Ethiopia Region Southern Nations,	18	13	25
Nationalities and Peoples	1	0	0
Tigray	77	5	14

#### Localization of conflict incidents

<u>Note:</u> 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 (with the exception of Iraq) which serves as the basis for the maps above.

In Addis Abeba, 12 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Addis Ababa, Addis Ketema, Bole, Gerji, Kazanchis, Mesqel Square, Prime Minister Office.

In Afar, 3 incidents killing 8 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Semera, Siyaru.

In Amhara, 389 incidents killing 830 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abadra Agaga, Abay Atir, Abola Terara, Adagat, Addis Alem, Addis Kidame, Addis Zemen, Adet, Adis Kiny, Afezez Berkato, Aja, Akarmit, Akesta, Alala, Alem Ber, Alem ketema, Ama, Amanuel, Amara Sayint, Amarit, Amba Giorgis, Ambassel, Amber, Ambisi, Ameya Mecha, Amicha Weha, Anbesame, Arb Gebeya, Arb Gebeya 1, Arbaya, Aremaniyan, Arertu, Arsema, Ataye, Ataye Town, Ayimba, Aykel, Ayma Gebriel, Azezo, Bahir Dar, Bahita, Belesa, Ber, Bichena, Birakat, Birsheleko, Bistima, Bure, Chaso, Chefa Robit, Cheraro Deber, Chibachibasa, Chigali, Chila, Chinba, Dabat, Dagi, Dangila, Dannaba, Darji, Debark, Debre Birhan, Debre Elias, Debre Markos, Debre Medhanit, Debre Tabor, Debre Werk, Debre Yaegob, Dega Damot, Dejen, Dembecha, Dembia, Dessie, Dibo, Dibut, Digo Tsion, Dil Betgl, Dilish, Dimama, Dire, Enashenifalen, Enegesh Yivad, Ergoye, Ezet, Fendka, Feres Bet, Fetera, Finote Selam, Fita Michael, Gasay, Gayint, Gebeze Mariam, Gebre Amba, Geda Iyesus, Gelesat, Genet Abo, Gerchech, Geregera, Geren, Gina Ager, Gisa, Gishen, Goha, Gohala, Gonder, Gonje Kolela, Hara, Ibnat, Injibara, Iran Buti, Istayish, Jerjero 23, Jiga, Jihur, Jimat Enikokima, Kara Legoma, Kemise, Kore Tenkere, Kork, Koste, Kumer, Kunzila, Kuy, Kwarit, Lalibela, Leba Metaya, Legdiya, Lipso, Lumame, Mafud, Majete, Maksegnit town, Mankusa, Masero Denb, Mehal Amba, Mehal Meda, Mekdela, Melka Jilo, Mena Medhanialem, Mer Awi, Merhabete, Merto, Mertule Mariam, Meshenti, Meskel Ber, Metema, Meteteh Bila, Mikael Debir, Mintamir, Muja, Quara, Rabel, Rama, Rebu Gebeya, Sangi, Sanja town, Sanka, Sedie, Sefi Beretina, Segno Gebeya, Selam Lanko, Semada, Senka, Shahidi, Shawira, Shendi town, Shewa Robit, Shinfa, Shola Gebeya, Shurba Bifeta, Sirinka, Tara Gedam,

Tedda, Tehuledere, Tilili, Tita, Tsehay Mewcha, Tsigereda, Tumet Mendoka, Washera, Weldiya, Were Ilu, Wereta, Weyira Amba, Wirgesa, Wondata, Woreb, Yebokela, Yegosa Giorgis, Yeidwuha, Yejube, Yek'ur, Yelam Gej, Yesmala, Yidi, Zaqe, Zeqansa, Zembo, Zihibist, Zobel Mountains.

In Benshangul-Gumaz, 8 incidents killing 12 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Asosa, Bambasi, Bulen, Emanje, Gilgel Belles, Menge town.

In **Central Ethiopia**, **1** incident killing **2** people was reported. The following location was among the affected: **Bati Fato**.

In **Gambela Peoples, 3** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Akobo, Metar**.

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

In Oromia, 119 incidents killing 174 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abba Jema, Abomsa, Adaba, Adama town, Ali Doro, Alibo, Asasa, Awala Bate, Awra Godana, Ayana, Bagin, Bake Kelate, Bako, Birbirsa Sekela, Boset Terara, Bule Hora, Chefe Donsa, Chira, Chole, Dawicha Kerensa, Debeka, Debre Selam, Degaga, Ejere, Elamu Tereko, Enbur, Fentale, Fiche, Fital town, Galesa, Garero, Gatira, Gindo, Gobesa, Gohatsion, Gola, Gombo, Guma-Gara Arba, Gundo Meskel, Haro Gute, Huluko Ititi, Igum, Incinni, Iteya, Jangir, Jima, Kachise, Kara, Kersa Dula, Ketchema Welensu, Kiltu Kara, Kurfa Chele, Lilu, Meda Welabu, Medalo, Melka Ebicha, Menkata, Metehara, Moyale, Mugi, Munessa, Oba, Oda, Osole, Saden Biye, Sasiga, Sendafa Boneya, Shamole, Shashamane, Shenen, Shino, Silimi, Sululta, Torre, Tulu Moti, Tulu Wayo, Unshiti, Wajirepasa, Wala, Waliso, Wanki, Welenchiti, Werebo, Yabelo.

In South Ethiopia Region, 18 incidents killing 25 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Dano Tulto, Haybena, Jello, Jelo, Kelle Town, Kerda, Omorate, Onota, Sodo, Toltena Lebamukit, Walesa, Wezega, Yirga Chefe.

In Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples, 1 incident killing 0 people was reported. The following location was among the affected: Hawasa.

In Tigray, 77 incidents killing 14 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abiy Adi, Addis Alem, Adi Dairo, Adi Gudem, Adigrat, Adwa, Aksum, Alamata, Chercher, Enticho, Gerjele, Gijet, Hagere Selam, Humera, Idaga Hamus, Indabaguna, Korem, Maychew, Mehoni, Mekele, Nebelet, Samre, Selekleka town, Sheraro, Shire, Tekeze river - Welkait, Timuga, Welkait, Wikro.

#### Sources

- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Ethiopia Sourcing Profile, February 2020 https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ ACLED\_Ethiopia-Sourcing-Profile\_February-2020.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project Codebook, 2023 https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/dlm\_uploads/ 2023/06/ACLED\_Codebook\_2023.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data: Data on Africa, 1st August 2025
  https://acleddata.com/system/files/2025-08/africa\_full\_data\_up\_to-2025-08-01.xlsx (visited on 7th August 2025)
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  http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/shp/gadm36\_ETH\_shp.zip
- GADM Global Administrative Areas: gadm36\_levels.shp, Version 3.6, 6th May 2018b http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36\_levels.shp.zip
- Smith, Walter H. F. and Wessel, Paul: Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography (GSHHG), Version 2.3.4, 1st May 2015 https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/shorelines/data/gshhg/latest/

#### Disclaimer

ACLED data undergoes several rounds of review before publication and is continually updated as new events are added and existing events are revised as new information becomes available. 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 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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