

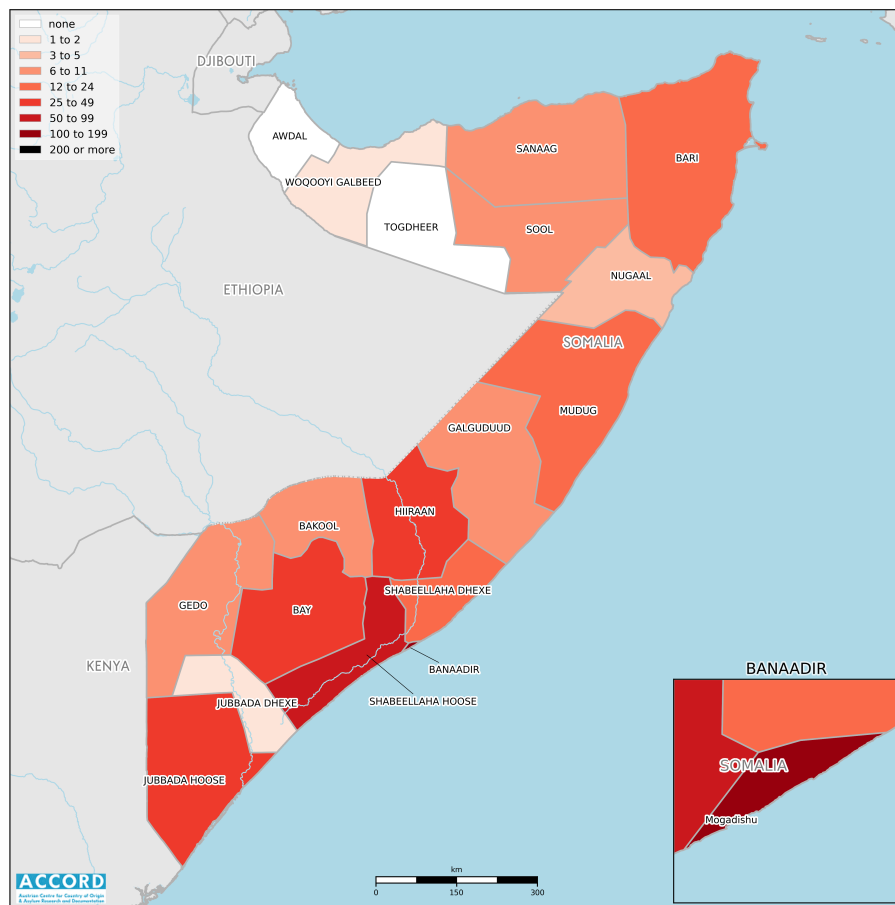
Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	644
Land:	Somalia
Kilde:	Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation
Titel:	Somalia, second quarter 2018: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Updated 2nd edition
Udgivet:	20. december 2018
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	21. maj 2019

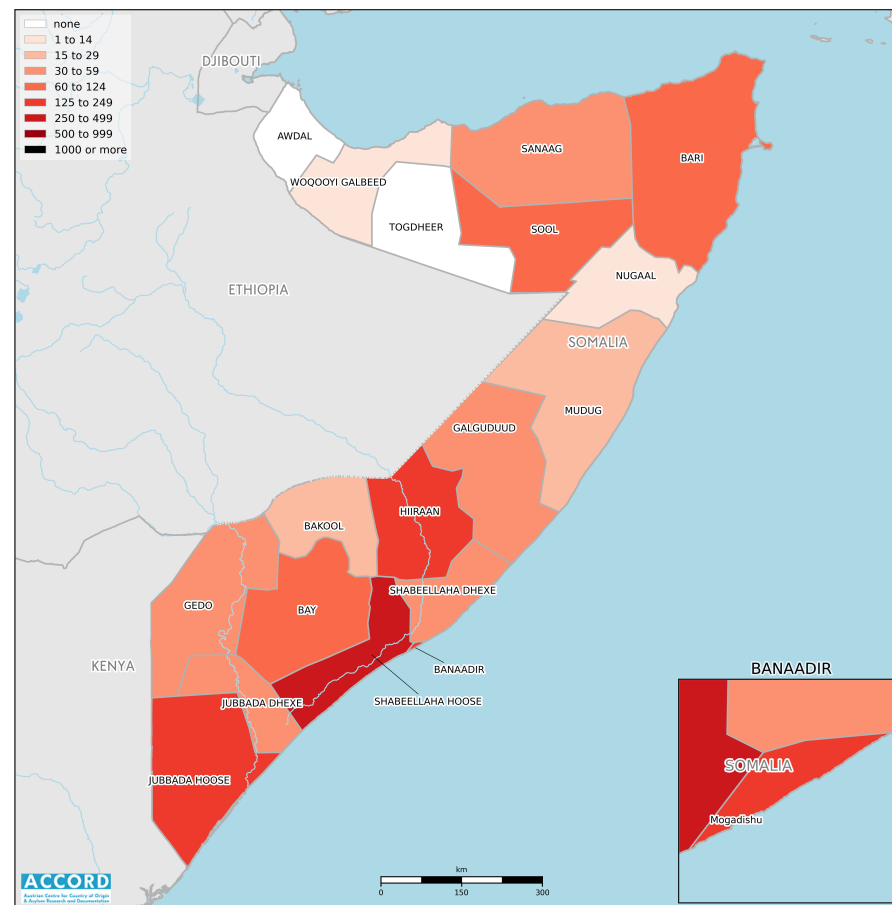
SOMALIA, SECOND QUARTER 2018:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Updated 2nd edition compiled by ACCORD, 20 December 2018

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); Ethiopia/Somalia border status: [CIA, 2014](#); incident data: [ACLED, 15 December 2018](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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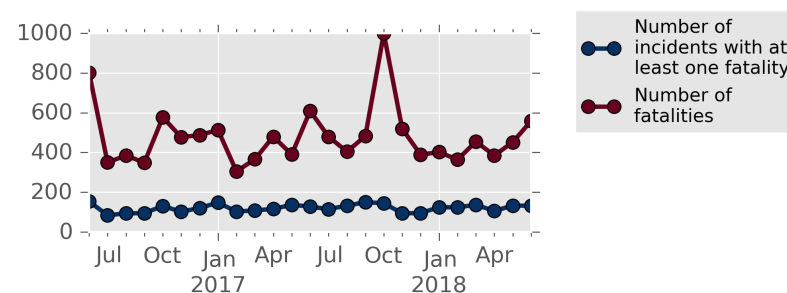
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Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	358	202	968
Violence against civilians	150	115	146
Remote violence	131	50	277
Riots/protests	37	2	2
Strategic developments	34	2	3
Non-violent activities	9	0	0
Headquarters established	5	0	0
Total	724	371	1396

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 15 December 2018).

Development of conflict incidents from June 2016 to June 2018



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 15 December 2018).

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.

This 2nd edition replaces the previously published overviews on the same reporting period and is based on updated ACLED data.

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.

The two maps above serve to compare the number of reported fatalities (potentially containing estimates) to the number of events with reported fatalities.

Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other sources if necessary. ACLED's location data is then used to locate incidents in these maps. 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; ACLED - ASIA, 2015
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/ACLED_Codebook_2015_ASIA-CR.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 2017
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED_Codebook_2017.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: User Guide, January 2017
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2017.pdf

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Awdal	5	0	0
Bakool	9	6	21
Banaadir	175	109	181
Bari	34	18	120
Bay	41	29	62
Galguduud	10	8	48
Gedo	17	10	45
Hiiraan	44	25	195
Jubbada Dhexe	4	2	33
Jubbada Hoose	65	26	195
Mudug	20	12	21
Nugaal	9	3	3
Sanaag	21	8	34
Shabeellaha Dhexe	32	14	35
Shabeellaha Hoose	177	92	337
Sool	42	8	65
Togdheer	7	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	12	1	1

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 **Awdal**, 5 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Baki, Borama**.

In **Bakool**, 9 incidents killing 21 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **El Garas, Mesaar, Tayeeglow, Ted, Waajid, Xudur**.

In **Banaadir**, 175 incidents killing 181 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abdul-Aziz, Bakaara Market, Bondhere, Elasha Biyaha, Hawl Wadaag, Heliwa, Hodan, K4, Kahda, Karaan, Mogadishu, Shibis, Waaberi, Wadajir, Warta Nabada, Xamar Jaabjab, Xamar Weyne, Yaaqshiid**.

In **Bari**, 34 incidents killing 120 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Balade, Balli-Khadar, Bossaso, Canjeele, Carmo, Dadar, Galgala, Madarshon, Maraja, Qandala, Qardho, Rako Raaxo, Xammure**.

In **Bay**, 41 incidents killing 62 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aawdiinle, Abag-Tag, Aborko, Adegow, Baidoa, Bakale, Bardaale, Berdale, Bulo Addoy, Danbalka, Daynuunay, Diinsoor, Gasarta, Goof Guduud, Mayafulka, Miisra, Onkod, Qansax Dheere, Qod Qod, Qurunlow, Surma Daaraya, Ugaari, Xawaal Arundi**.

In **Galguduud**, 10 incidents killing 48 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Baxdo, Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Ceel Buur, Dhuusamarreeb, Galinsoor, Olol.**

In **Gedo**, 17 incidents killing 45 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Bula Hawa, Busaar, Buusaar, Ceel Cadde, Ceel Gaduud, Ceel Waaq, Faafax Dhuun, Garbahaarey, Jungal, Reys Gode.**

In **Hiiraan**, 44 incidents killing 195 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Banyaaley, Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Buulobarde, Buundo Weyne, Ceel Cali, Ceel Gaal, Coomaad, Jalalaqsi, Matabaan, Moqokori, Mukuyle, Tarda, Wara Dheer, Yasooman.**

In **Jubbada Dhexe**, 4 incidents killing 33 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Jilib, Jillib.**

In **Jubbada Hoose**, 65 incidents killing 195 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abdale Birole, Afmadow, Arare Bridge, Beerhani, Buulo Gaduud, Buulo Xaaji, Dhobley, Gaduud, Hawindha, Hoosingo, Jamaame, Jana Cabdalle, Kamjaron, Kismayo, Kolbiyow, Luglaaw, Qam Qam, Qoqani, Ras Kamboni, Shimbiray, Sunguuni, Tabta.**

In **Mudug**, 20 incidents killing 21 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bacadweyne, Dabagalo, Gaalkacyo, Gaalkacyo North, Garsoor, Hobyo, Israac, Xarardheere.**

In **Nugaal**, 9 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Burawadal, Garowe.**

In **Sanaag**, 21 incidents killing 34 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ceel Afweyn, Ceel-Buh, Ceerigaabo, Dararweyne,**

Dhahar, Fadhi Gaab, Fiqi Fuliye, Jidali.

In **Shabeellaha Dhexe**, 32 incidents killing 35 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Balad, Balcad, Cali Fool Dheere, Ceel-Baraf, Dinlaabe, Gololey, Jowhar, Mahadaay, Mandheere, Qalimow, Qurac Madoobe, War-Ciise, Wararaxleey, Warshiikh, Xaanshooley, Xawaadleey.**

In **Shabeellaha Hoose**, 177 incidents killing 337 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abiikarow, Afgooye, Awdheegle, Baasl, Balad Amiin, Bali Doogle, Baraawe, Bariirre, Beled Amin, Bulo Mareer, Buufow Bacaad, Buulo Nagaad, Buulo Sheekh, Buulo-Folyo, Carbiska, Ceel Waregow, Ceelasha Biyaha, Cusman Qule, Danow, Daynile, Dharkenley, Gendershe, Golweyn, K50, K60, K67, Labayaq, Lafoole, Maduulow, Marcadde, Marka, Mashalaay, Mubaarak, Muuri, Qoryooley, Shalaambood, Shalambod, Shangare, Siinka Dheer, Tabeekaha, Wanla Weyne, Waraaboole, Warmahan.**

In **Sool**, 42 incidents killing 65 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bur Wadal, Caynabo, Dabataag, Garac Lagu Dhal, God Qaboobe, Las Anod, Siigadheer, Taleex, Tuko Raq, Waridaad.**

In **Togdheer**, 7 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Burao, Burco, Buuhoodle.**

In **Woqooyi Galbeed**, 12 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bahdoon, Berbera, Hargeysa, Wajaale.**

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa 1997-present (Data through 17 November 2018), 15 December 2018
<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: gadm28_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015a
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: SOM_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b
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- 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: Somalia, second quarter 2018: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Updated 2nd edition, 20 December 2018