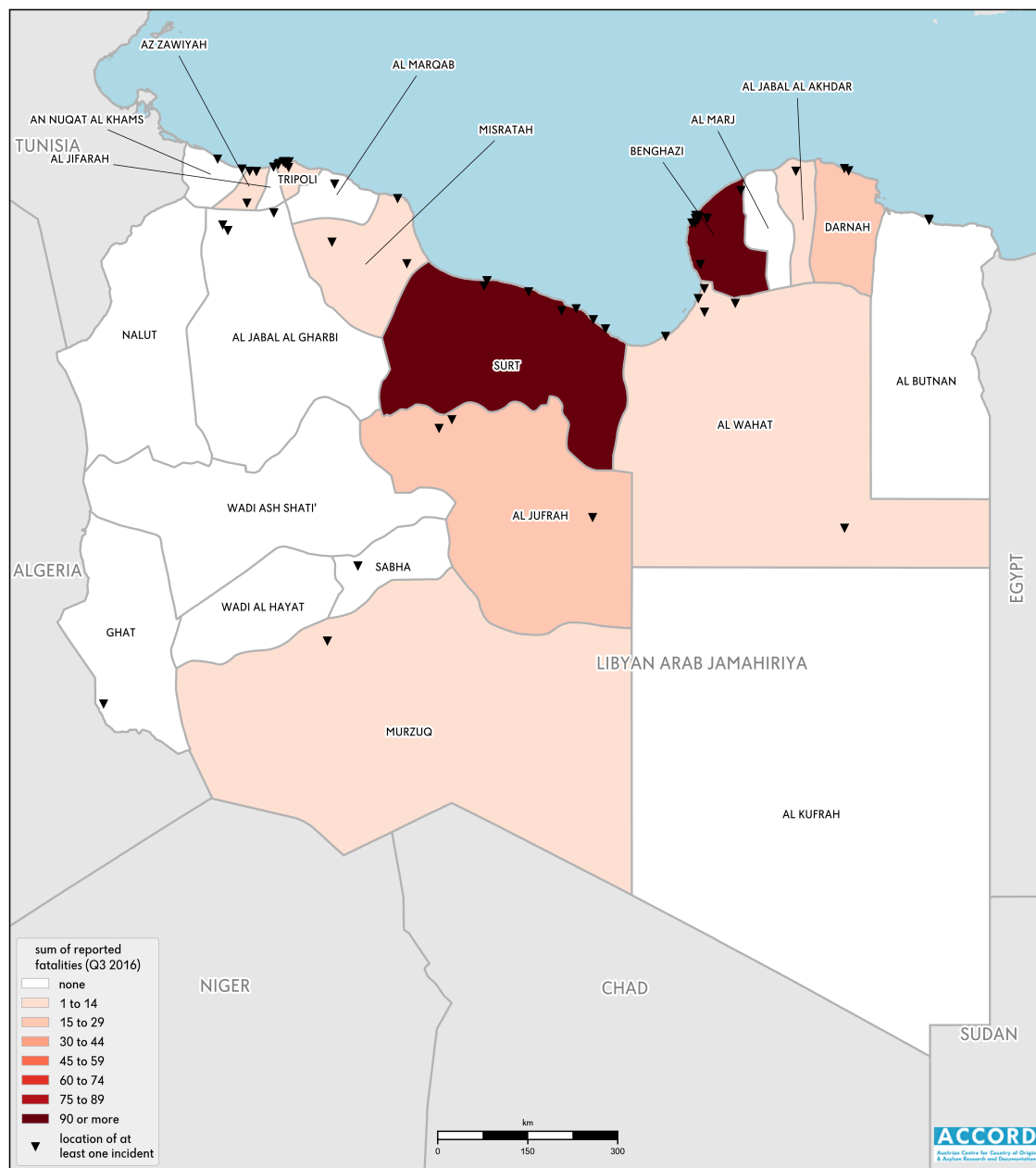


Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	256
Land:	Libyen
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LIBYA, THIRD QUARTER 2016:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
compiled by ACCORD, 8 November 2016



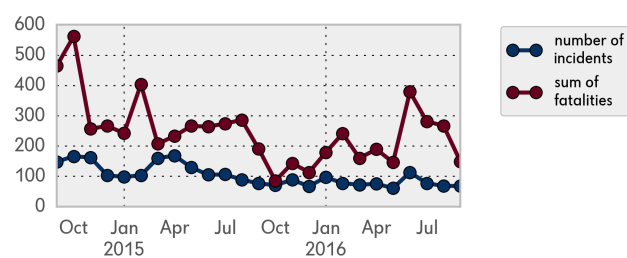
National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); incident data: [ACLED, 5 November 2016](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	93	526
remote violence	54	112
riots/protests	37	0
violence against civilians	18	54
non-violent activities	6	0
strategic developments	5	5
total	213	697

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: [ACLED, 5 November 2016](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from September 2014 to September 2016



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: [ACLED, undated](#), and [ACLED, 5 November 2016](#)).

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.). 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 map above.

In **Al Butnan**, 3 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Marsa el Hariga, Tobruk.**

In **Al Jabal al Akhdar**, 2 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Al Baydah.**

In **Al Jabal al Gharbi**, 7 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ar Rajban, Gharyan, Zintan.**

In **Al Jifarah**, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Janzur.**

In **Al Jufrah**, 3 incidents killing 15 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Jufrah Air Base, Naga Oil Field, Sawkna.**

In **Al Marqab**, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Msallata.**

In **Al Wahat**, 13 incidents killing 11 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ajdabiya, Az-Zuwaytinah, Brega, Sarir, Sidi At Tahir, Sultan.**

In **An Nuqat al Khams**, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Sabratha, Zuwarah.**

In **Az Zawiyah**, 7 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Mutrad, Az Zawiyah, Bir al Ghanam.**

In **Benghazi**, 59 incidents killing 249 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Fuwayhat, Al Maqrun, Al Marj, Al Qawarishah, As Sabiri al Gharbi, Benghazi, Benina International Airport, Buhidima, Dar al Kish, Ganfouda, Sidi Yunus.**

In **Darnah**, 7 incidents killing 15 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Darna, Wadi al-Naqah.**

In **Ghat**, 1 incident killing 0 people was reported. The following location was affected: **Ghat.**

In **Misratah**, 6 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Grein, Bani Walid, Misratah.**

In **Murzuq**, 2 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Murzuq.**

In **Sabha**, 3 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Sabha.**

In **Surt**, **67** incidents killing **391** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al-Gharbiyat, An Nawfaliyah, As Sidrah, Bin Jawad, Harawah, Ras Lanuf, Sirte.**

In **Tripoli**, **27** incidents killing **5** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ayn Zarah, Bab al Farnaj, Gergarish, Ghot Alshaal, Mitiga Airport, Ras Hassan, Souq Al Jumaa, Tripoli, Zawiyat Al Dahmani.**

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, Libya being among them. ACLED researchers collect event data from a variety of sources and code them by date, location, agent, and event type. For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see www.acleddata.com und [Raleigh; Linke; Hegre, and Karlsen, 2010](#).

Based on these data, the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battle, headquarters or base 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: Codebook, 2016
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED_Codebook_2016.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: User Guide, January 2016
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2016.pdf

SOURCES

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Version 6 (1997 – 2015) standard file, undated
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED-Version-6-All-Africa-1997-2015_dyadic-file.xlsx
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Realtime 2016 All Africa File (updated 5th November 2016), 5 November 2016
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/ACLED-All-Africa-File_20160101-to-20161105.xlsx
- 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: LBY_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b
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- 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

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 uses the most conservative estimate available. Furthermore, event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. 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: Libya, third quarter 2016: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 8 November 2016