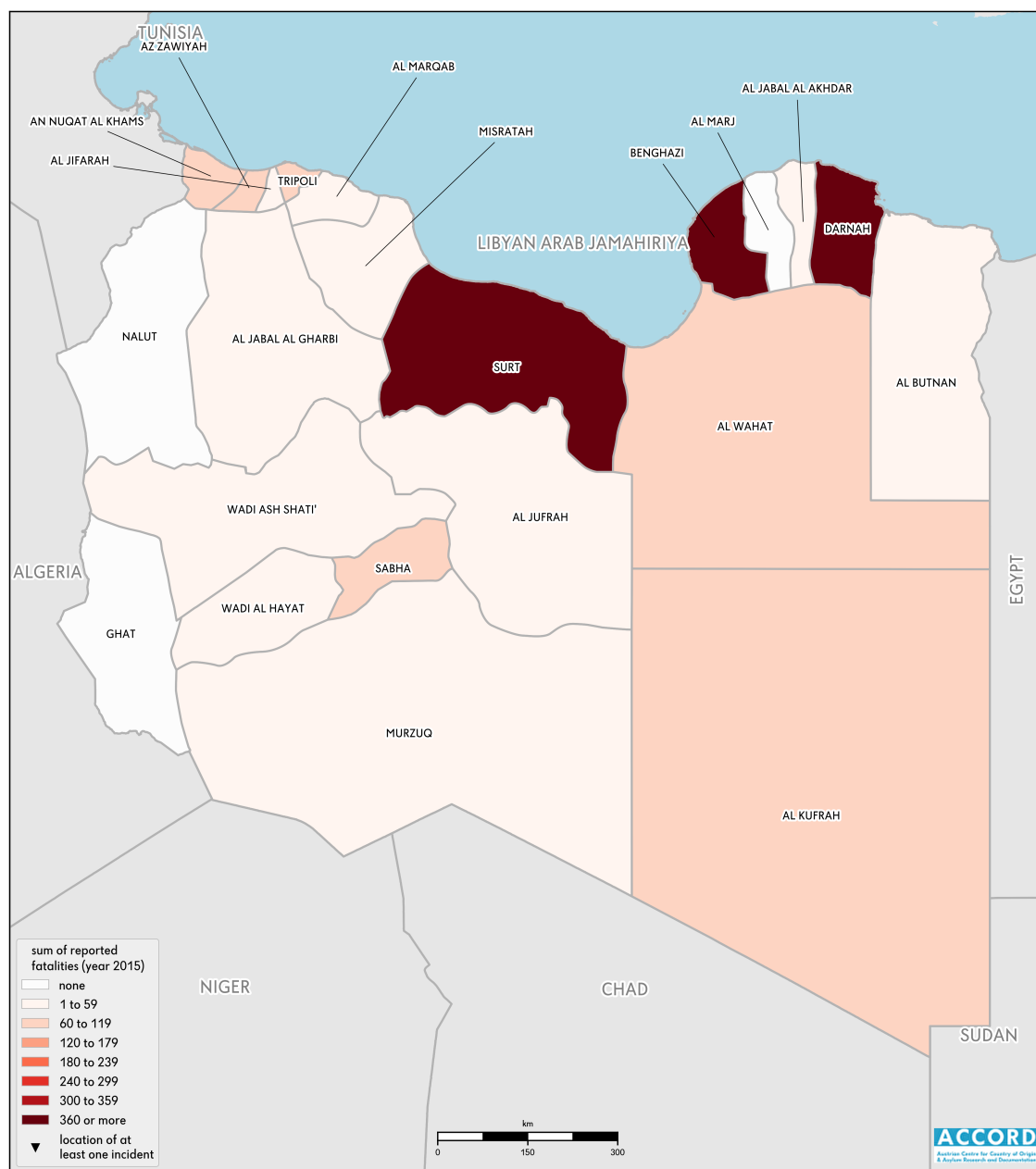


# LIBYA, YEAR 2015:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)  
compiled by ACCORD, 4 February 2016



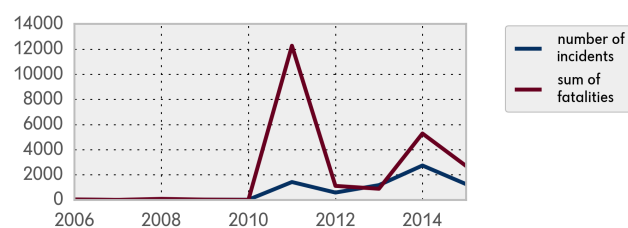
National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); incident data: [ACLED, undated](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

## Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	465	1945
remote violence	323	507
riots/protests	200	12
violence against civilians	168	238
strategic developments	77	3
non-violent activities	20	0
headquarter established	2	0
total	1255	2705

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

## Development of conflict incidents from 2006 to 2015



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

## 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**, 15 incidents killing 23 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Marsa el Hariga, Tobruk.**

In **Al Jabal al Akhdar**, 16 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Abraq, Al Baydah.**

In **Al Jabal al Gharbi**, 57 incidents killing 14 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Qalaa, Al Qawalish, Alasaba, Ar Rajban, Ash Shwayrif, Gharyan, Jadu, Kiklah, Wad Abu Shaybah, Yafran, Zintan.**

In **Al Jifarah**, 30 incidents killing 30 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Aziziyah, Al Hirah, Al-Swani, An-Najila, Janzur.**

In **Al Jufrah**, 11 incidents killing 37 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Jufrah Air Base, Hun, Sawkna, Zillah.**

In **Al Kufrah**, 18 incidents killing 75 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Kufrah, Rabyanah.**

In **Al Marqab**, 26 incidents killing 33 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Khums, Leptis Magna, Tarhuna, Zlitan.**

In **Al Wahat**, 52 incidents killing 76 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ajdabiya, Az-Zuwaytinah, Brega, Jalu, Sarir.**

In **An Nuqat al Khams**, 60 incidents killing 66 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ajaylat, Al Jumayl, Al Watiyah, Mellitah, Riqdalin, Sabratha, Tawela, Zaltan, Zuwarah.**

In **Az Zawiyah**, 66 incidents killing 68 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Sera, Al Hararat, Al Mayah, An Nasiriyah, Az Zahra, Az Zawiyah, Bir al Ghanam, Sayyad, Surman, Umm al Hashshan.**

In **Benghazi**, 356 incidents killing 893 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Birkah, Al Fuwayhat, Al Hawary, Al Kuwayfyah, Al Layti, Al Marj, Al Qawarishah, Al-Rahba, As Sabiri al Gharbi, As Salmani al Gharbi, Balawn, Bannah, Benghazi, Buatni, Buhidima, Dar al Kish, Daryanah, Ganfouda, Hayy al Hadaeq, Hayy as Salam, Jalyanah, Mintaqat al Majuri, Mreisa, Qamnis, Qaryunus, Sidi Faraj, Sidi Husayn, Tabalino, Tikah.**

In **Darnah**, 119 incidents killing 515 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Qubbah, Al-Fatayah, Al-Sahil al-Sharqiyah, Ayn Bint, Ayn Marrah, Darna, Lamludah, Mechili, Ras al Hilal, Wadi al Khabtah, Wadi al Khalij, Wadi al-Naqah.**

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

In **Misratah**, 52 incidents killing 31 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Grein, Ad Dafniyah, Al Kararim, As Saddadah, Bani Walid, Misratah**.

In **Murzuq**, 3 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Elephant Oil Field, Murzuq, Qatrun**.

In **Nalut**, 2 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Nalut, Wazin**.

In **Sabha**, 40 incidents killing 102 people were reported. The following location was affected: **Sabha**.

In **Surt**, 135 incidents killing 566 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Hadi, Al-Gharbiyat, An Nawfaliyah, As Sidrah, Bahi, Bin Jawad, Dahra, Gardabya Airport, Harawah, Mabruk, Qasr Abu Hadi, Ras Lanuf, Sirte, Sirte Power Station**.

In **Tripoli**, 168 incidents killing 111 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Salim, Al Dahra, Al Hadba Al Khadra Prison, Al-Seyaheyya, Ayn Zarah, Ben Ashour, El-Spiaa, Fam Molga, Fashloun, Gergarish, Ghot Alshaal, Hayy al Andalus, Mitiga Airport, Qasr Bin Ghashr, Souq Al Jumaa, Suq al Khamis Emishel, Tagiura, Tripoli, Wadi al-Rabi, Zawayat Al Dahmani**.

In **Wadi al Hayat**, 13 incidents killing 42 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bint Baya, Ubari**.

In **Wadi ash Shati'**, 15 incidents killing 12 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Brak, Qirah**.

## 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](http://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](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](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](http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/ACLED-Version-6-All-Africa-1997-2015_dyadic-file.xlsx)
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm28\_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015a  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28\\_levels.shp.zip](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip)
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: LBY\_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/LBY\\_adm.zip](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/LBY_adm.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

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, year 2015: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 4 February 2016