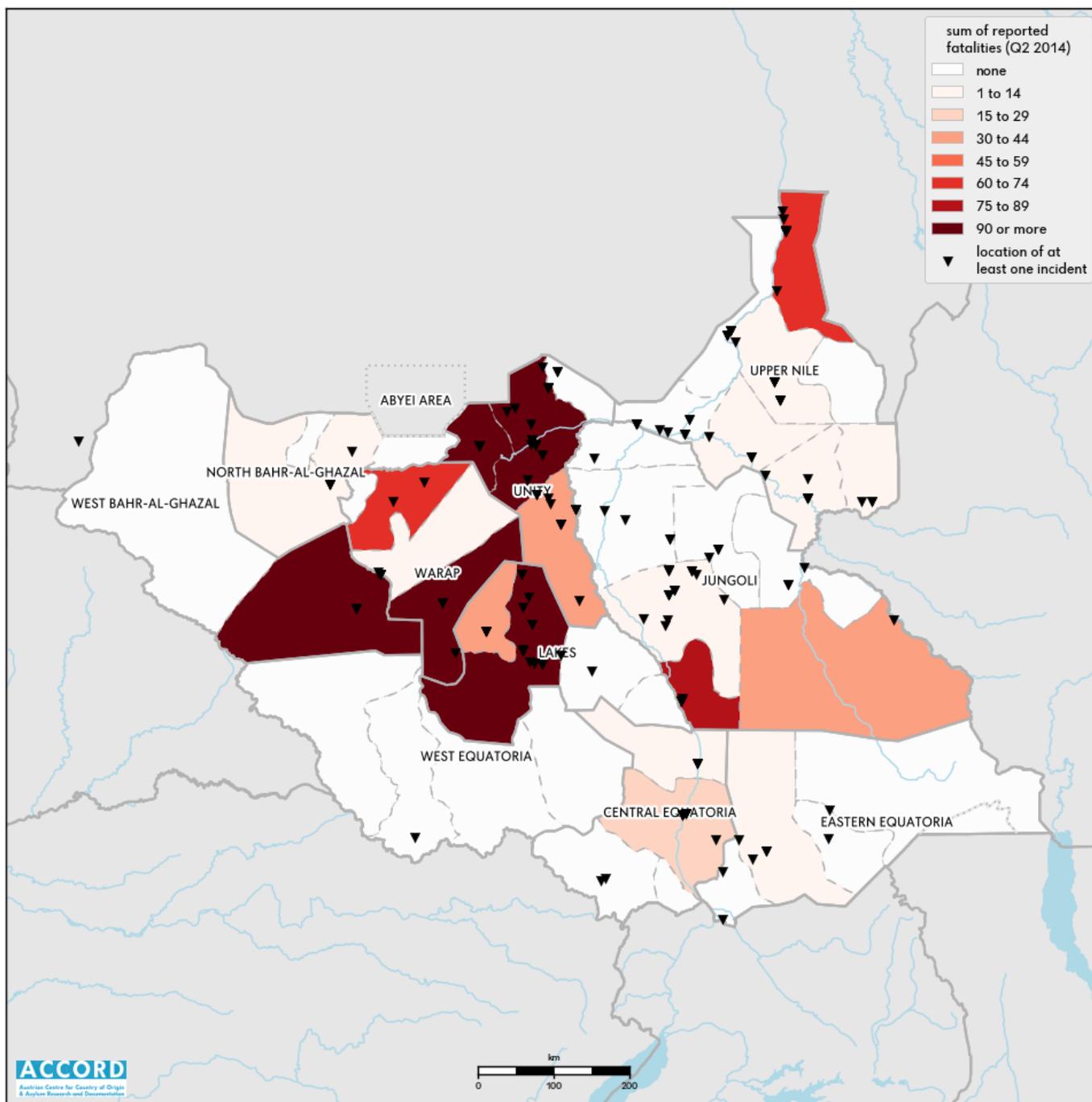


SOUTH SUDAN, SECOND QUARTER 2014:

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

compiled by ACCORD, 3 November 2015



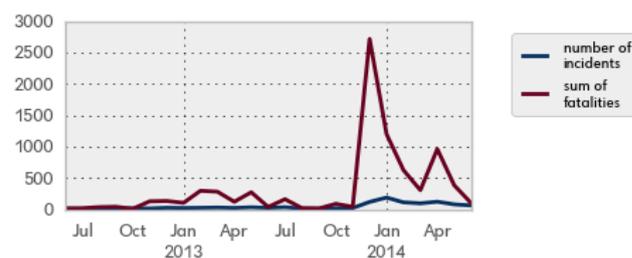
Political and administrative borders: GADM; Abyei Area and Illemi Triangle: SSNBS; incident data: ACLED; coastlines and inland waters: GSHHG

Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Sum of fatalities
battle	153	800
violence against civilians	50	642
non-violent activities	30	0
riots/protests	21	2
remote violence	13	5
headquarter established	1	0
Total	268	1449

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: Realtime 2015 All Africa File)

Development of conflict incidents from June 2012 to June 2014



This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: Realtime 2015 All Africa File; ACLED Version 5 standard file)

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. Data on incidents in the Abyei area are not reflected in this update.

In **Central Equatoria**, 29 incidents killing 30 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Juba, Kagelu, Lokiliri, Terakeka, Yei.**

In **Eastern Equatoria**, 8 incidents killing 11 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Katiakin, Kit, Kugulu, Lowudo, Nimule, Torit.**

In **Jungoli**, 44 incidents killing 125 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Akobo, Ayod, Bor, Doleib, Duk Fadiat, Duk Payuel, Fanyang, Gadiang, Jonglei, Jot Junum, Makuac, Mareng, P Ktap, Pajut, Pakwar, Panyagor, Pochalla, Poktap, Tor, Yuai.**

In **Lakes**, 24 incidents killing 295 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Akot Mayom, Bar Aguoc, Cueibet, Karich, Majokpalou, Marial Bai, Pacong, Paloich, Rumbek, Rumbek Centre, Wiernyol, Yiol.**

In **North Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 5 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Aweil, Nyinaccor, War-awar.**

In **Unity**, 73 incidents killing 517 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bentiu, Buaw, Gwit, Koch, Laloba, Leer, Lich University, Managla, Mang, Manja Junction, Mathiang, Mayom, Pakur, Pariang, Rubkona, Thar Jath, Thar Wang, Tor Abieth, Unity, Unity State, Yida.**

In **Upper Nile**, 66 incidents killing 77 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Khadra, Akurwa, Baliet, Doleib Hill, Dome, El-galhak, Fanyikang, Gel Achel, Gerger, Gwon, Kaka, Maban County, Majak, Malakal, Melut, Nasir, Nyilwak, Renk, Tonga, Upper Nile, Wangalai.**

In **Warap**, 14 incidents killing 188 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abelek, Abyei, Cueibet County, Nyel, Wau, Wau Airport.**

In **West Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 4 incidents killing 202 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Kafia Kingi, Mapel.**

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

METHODOLOGY

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED collects data on reported conflict events in selected African and Asian countries, South Sudan 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 and Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen: Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5), 2010, p. 651-660.

Based on these data, the Austrian Center 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 activity by a conflict actor, 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, 2015
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/ACLED_Codebook_2015.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Guide, January 2015
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/ACLED_User-Guide_2015.pdf

SOURCES

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Version 5 (1997 – 2014) standard file, undated
http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/ACLED-Version-5-All-Africa-1997-2014_dyadic_Updated_csv-no-notes.zip
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: SSD_adm.zip, Version 2.7, August 2015
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.7/shp/SSD_adm.zip
- GSHHG - Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography, Version 2.3.5, 1 May 2015
<http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pwessel/gshhg/gshhg-gmt-nc4-x.x.x.tar.gz>
- Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen: Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5) 651-660, 2010
<http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html>
- SSNBS – South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics: Counties including disputed Abyei region, 1 December 2008
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/datasets/SS_admbnda_adm_2_200k_ssnbs_2013_0.zip
- SSNBS – South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics: Undetermined boundary lines, 1 December 2008
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/datasets/SS_admbndl_Undeterminedbdry_200k_ssnbs_2013.zip

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 Center for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: South Sudan, second quarter 2014: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 3 November 2015