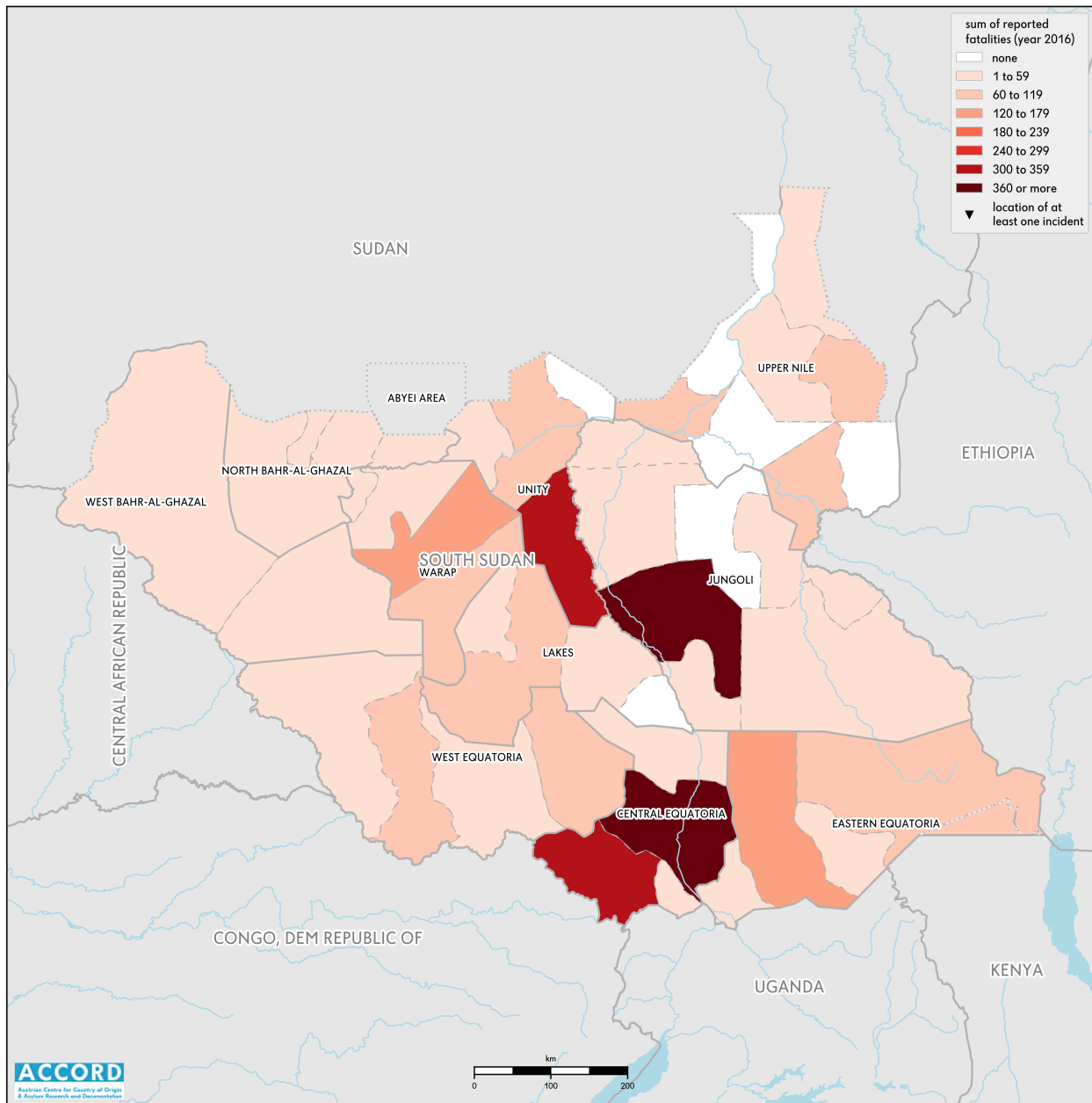# SOUTH SUDAN, YEAR 2016:
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
compiled by ACCORD, 9 February 2017
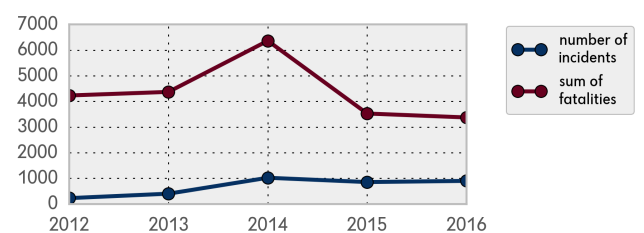

National borders: GADM, November 2015a; administrative divisions: GADM, November 2015b; Abyei Area: SS-NBS, 1 December 2008; Ilemi triangle status and South Sudan/Sudan border status: UN Cartographic Section, October 2011; incident data: ACLED, January 2017; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
battle	390	2438
violence against civilians	338	884
strategic developments	80	0
riots/protests	61	8
remote violence	29	45
headquater established	1	0
non-violent activities	1	0
total	900	3375

This table is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: ACLED, January 2017).

Development of conflict incidents from 2012 to 2016

This graph is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (datasets used: ACLED, January 2017).

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.). 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**, 269 incidents killing **1073** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Amarat, Bari, Bori, Bungu, Buri, Gimunu, Gobur, Gudele, Gulumbi, Hai Jebel, Jabal Otogo, Juba, Juba - UN House, Juba Bridge, Kagelu, Kajo-Keji, Kansuk, Kator, Kaya, Keni, Kenyi, Keribala, Kimba, Lainya, Lasu, Libago, Lobonok, Luri, Mangalla, Mitika, Morobo, Munuki, Ombasi, Pakuja, Rejaf, Rokon, Rony, Tali, Tomping, Tore, Umbasi, Wonduruba, Yei**.

In **Eastern Equatoria**, 77 incidents killing **333** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Ame, Chukudum, Farajok, Hiyala, Ikotos, Imatong, Kapoeta, Katiri, Kerepi, Lanya, Lobone, Loronyo, Magwi, Moli, Narus, Nesitu, Nimule, Pageri, Pajok, Torit**.

In **Jungoli**, 92 incidents killing **488** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Adok, Ajon, Akobo, Ayod, Boma, Bor, Dhiak Kuei, Duk Fadiat, Gadiang, Jalle, Kaljak, Kolnyang, Kongor, Malek, Neum, Padak/baidit, Pajut, Pakayr, Panyagor, Pibor, Pochalla, Toch**.

In **Lakes**, 37 incidents killing **135** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abiriu, Adull, Cueibet, Dhiakkuei, Malek Agok, Maper, Marial, Mayath, Ngong, Pacong, Paguere, River Yei, Rumbek, Wullu**.

In **North Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 30 incidents killing **50** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Akoc, Aweil, Gok-machar, Malualkon, Malwal Dit, Marol Ding Ge, Mayen, Nyamlell, Turalei, Wanyjok**.

In **Unity**, 92 incidents killing **443** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Baau, Bentiu, Bilthiang, Dablual, Ding Ding, Gwit, Koch, Koda, Leer, Mar, Mayendit, Mayom, Nhialdiu, Nyal, Pakur, Payak, Pilling, Rubkona, Rupchai, Tamar, Thar Jath, Thonyor, Yida**.

In **Upper Nile**, 69 incidents killing **352** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Bunj, Doro, El-galhak, Kadugli, Ketbek, Liang, Maban, Makak, Malakal, Melut, Nasir, Nasser, Panyang, Renk, River Sobat, Rom, Shilluk, Torpot, Ulang, Wadakona, Wau Shilluk**.

In **Warap**, 102 incidents killing **245** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Agok, Akop, Gogrial, Jur, Kuajok, Liet-nhom, Majok, Malek-alel, Ngabagok, Nyel, Raga, Thiet, Tonj, Warrap, Wau**.

In **West Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 41 incidents killing **60** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Shakka, Angisa, Bazia, Beringi, Bisellia, Boro Medina, Bussera, Deim Zubeir, Faraj Allah, Gettan, Jabal Angunu, Khorr Ghana, Mangaia, Mapel, Mboro, Ngoribo b, Rabeh, Raja, Safa, Sopo**.

In **West Equatoria**, 91 incidents killing **196** people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Amadi, Bangolo, Bazingua, Birisi, Bushayr, Diabio, Ezo, Faraksika, Gangura, Gariya, Ikpiro, Jambo, Kediba, Khor Uze, Lanyi, Li Rangu, Lui, Makpandu, Mambe, Maridi, Meke, Mundri, Mvolo, Nabiapai, Yambio, Yeri, Yubo**.

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, 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 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: 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

SOURCES

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: ACLED Version 7 (1997 – 2016) standard file, January 2017
  http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ACLED-Version-7-All-Africa-1997-2016_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

- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: SSD_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b
  http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/SSD_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/

- 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_adm2_200k_ssnbs_2013_0.zip

- UN Cartographic Section: South Sudan, October 2011
  http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/4232_1407158014_southsudan.pdf

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: South Sudan, year 2016: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 8 February 2017