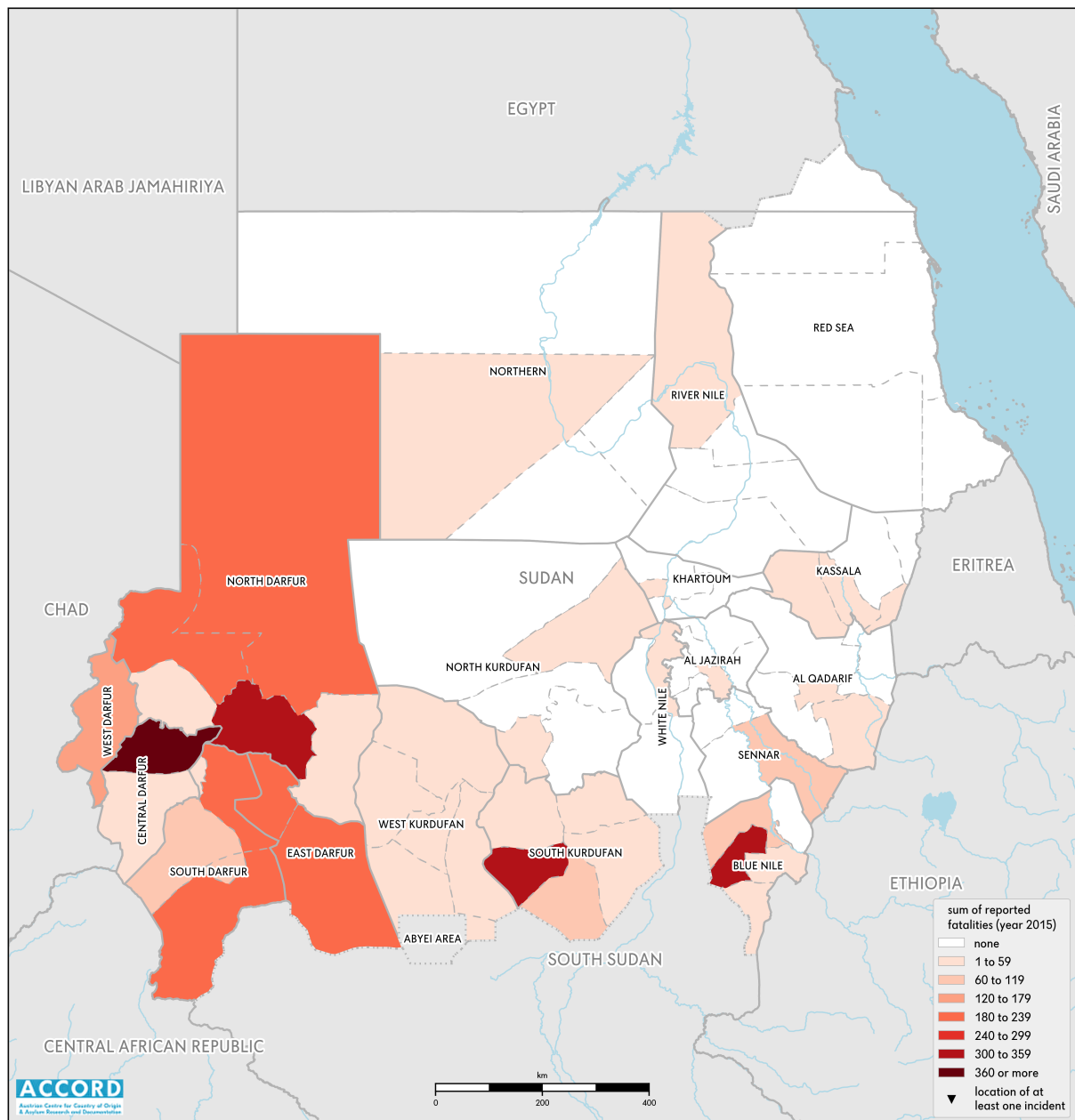


SUDAN, YEAR 2015:

Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) - Revised 2nd edition

compiled by ACCORD, 11 January 2018



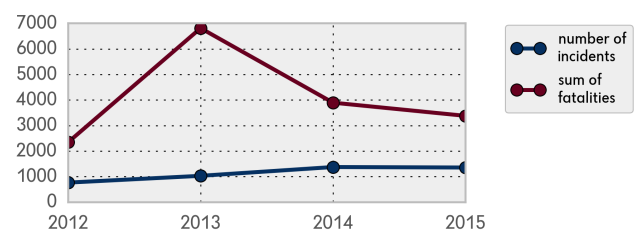
National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); Abyei Area: [SS-NBS, 1 December 2008](#); South Sudan/Sudan border status, Hala'ib triangle and Bir Tawil: [UN Cartographic Section, March 2012](#); incident data: [ACLED, undated](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Conflict incidents by category

category	number of incidents	sum of fatalities
violence against civilians	663	696
battle	299	2408
remote violence	191	265
riots/protests	154	11
strategic developments	48	0
headquarter established	1	0
total	1356	3380

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

Development of conflict incidents from 2012 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.

Data on incidents in the Abyei area are not included in this overview.

In **Al Jazirah**, 3 incidents killing 7 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **En Nazir, Madina, Wad Medani**.

In **Al Qadarif**, 16 incidents killing 26 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abd Ar Razzaq, Basunda, Gedaref, Suki, Wad Al Balulah, Wad Al Hulaywah**.

In **Blue Nile**, 64 incidents killing 436 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Agadi, Bagis, Bau, Ed Damazin, El Barun, El Kurmuk, El Roseires, Gulli, Ingessana Hills, Kaiog, Kilgo, Kurmuk, Malkan, Maqanza, Sally, Shali Al Fil, Soda, Tumat, Tunphona, Ullu, Wadaka, Wedabok**.

In **Central Darfur**, 255 incidents killing 554 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abata, Aradeib, Aradieba, Aro, Arra Kirro, Bar Arie, Bergi, Bindisi, Burgo, Burra, Dab Naira, Dali, Dalo, Dar Al Aman, Daya, Deleig, Domaya, Dursa, East Jebel Marra, Fado, Fanga Suk, Garsila, Golo, Guldo, Hamidiya, Jabal Milgo, Jebel Marrah, Kalamhasina, Kalgo, Kalu, Korare, Koron, Koto, Kunjara, Mandi, Meiram, Momona, Mukjar, Nabagaya, Nertiti, Nyama, Rokerro, Rokoro, Rowata, Ruvata, Sabanga, Sambat, Sarrong, Savanga, Sunga, Tala, Terenga, Terow, Tiro, Tora, Um Haraz, Um Shalaiya, Umm Dukhun, Wadi Azum, Wadi Saleh, Zalingei**.

In **East Darfur**, 70 incidents killing 244 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Dungal, Abu Jabra, Abu Karaynka, Al Faridah, Al Gura, Al Mazroub, Amer, Barka, Bielel, Ed Daein, El Riad li, Gertobak, Gubba, Jabarona, Jeili, Kalma, Labado, Masaleit, Shataya, Sheiria, Sunta, Takaro, Wadi Sheiria, Yassin**.

In **Kassala**, 5 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Jabal Otash, Kasala, Kassala, Malamiye**.

In **Khartoum**, 99 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Al Kalakla, Burri, Halfayat Al Muluk, Jabal al Fitehab, Khartoum, Khartoum North, Koran University Omdurman, Omdurman, Omdurman Ahlia University, Sururab West**.

In **North Darfur**, 396 incidents killing 747 people were reported. The following locations were affected: **Abu Delek, Abu Jiira, Abu Sakin, Abu Sufyan, Abu Zerega, Al Sheriff, Altadamon, Amara, Ammar, Anka, Barakande, Bowa Turmes, Daba Tuga, Dabaneira, Dady, Dali, Daly Duko, Dar El Salam, Dawa, Dobo Al Madresa, Dobo Umda, Dolma, El Fasher, El Lait, Fata Borno, Gallab, Gereda, Gurra Farjawi, Haskanita, Helat Ahmedi, Hemeda, Hemeda Hasahisa, Hillet Abu, Hillet Ahmed Hadi, Hillet Bambatefi, Hillet Hashab, Hillet Zakeria, Illamursal, Jabal Amer, Jabal Amir, Jabal Kosso, Jabal Marrah, Jadwal, Jurabaray, Kabkabia, Kadareik, Kadarik, Kafod, Kaguro, Karnoi, Kassab, Katur, Kebkabiya, Keira, Kerfees, Khamis, Khazan Tungur, Korma, Korofola, Kuma, Kunjara Tarne, Kutum, Lameina, Maalagua, Malagat, Malha, Massalit, Mellit, Nemra, Saraf Omra, Sereif, Shagera, Shakshaku, Shangil Tobay, Sharafa, Tabit, Tara, Taradona, Tarny, Tawila, Tayara,**

Tima, Tina, Tofai Jebbel, Um Arda, Um Bayada, Um Laota, Um Qawzayn, Um Sidir, Um Tartar, Umm Baru, Umm Hosh, Umraik, Wadi Dor, Wadi Kafod, Wadi Mali, Wadi Osher, Zamzam, Zarafa.

In North Kurdufan, 10 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Dankoj, El Obeid, Fattasha, Sodari, Umm Burmah.

In Northern, 7 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Amri, Dongola, Jabal Abu Suruj.

In Red Sea, 9 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Deim Arab, Halaib, Port Sudan.

In River Nile, 5 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Ed Damer, Ed Duweimat Island, El Hafira, El Manaser.

In Sennar, 7 incidents killing 77 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Sennar, Wad Abakr.

In South Darfur, 180 incidents killing 575 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abu Sallalah, Alban Jadeed, Antikina, Aradeiba, Baba, Babanussa Camp, Bali, Buram, Deribat, Dimsu, Domia, Duma, El Tomat, Endur, Fedwa, Geigi, Gereida, Goza, Hamada, Haraza, Hashaba, Hay Alsalam, Kara, Kass, Khor Abeche, Kubbum, Kurru, Markondi, Melemm, Mershing, Mumallah, Nakhara, Niteaga, Nyala, Otash, Qurei'a, Rahad El Berdi, Ras El Fil, Sangaree, Sesseban, Shergeila, Sunta, Taringa, Tokomaya, Tullus, Turri, Um Dafuq, Um Liona, Umm Alkher, Umm Haleeb, Umm Labassa, Umm Zahefa, Uyer.

In South Kurdufan, 121 incidents killing 515 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abu Girun, Abu Jubaiha, Abu Kershola, Abu Layla, Al Abbasiya, Al Azraq, Al Dabker, Al Kuk, Al Labo Didy, Al Nogra, Andona Sughaiyir, Angarto, Angola, Buram, Dabri, Dalami, Daliuka, Delling, Dilling, El Fangalo, El Feid, El Hadra, El Rahmania, Frandala, Gadier, Habila, Heiban, Jabal Kroongo, Kadugli, Kalogi, Kanga, Karkaia, Kauda, Khor El Daliab, Korongo Abdalla, Kululu Terai, Meriam, Nuba, Nuba Mountains, Ragafi, Rashad, Shat Damam, Tabania, Tabsa, Taguli, Talodi, Tangal, Tongol, Toro, Trogi, Tujur, Umm Dorain, Umm Serdiba, Wakara.

In West Darfur, 74 incidents killing 133 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abu Rumayl, Al Geneina Fort, Al Kereinik, Al Kuraynik, Armankul, Bardani, El Geneina, Foro Burunga, Gokar, Habila, Hashaba, Jebel Mun, Kondobe, Masalit, Mordok, Murnei, Rijil Mur, Safra Humeida, Selea, Seraf Jidad, Sileia, Sirba, Sisi, Tendelti, Wadi Bardi.

In West Kurdufan, 27 incidents killing 43 people were reported. The following locations were affected: Abbasiya, Abu Zabad, Adila, Babanussa, Dabbat Ubayd, Debab, Debkar, El Fula, Ghubaysh, Lagawa, Meiram, Muglad, Turbo, Turda, Umm Adara.

In White Nile, 8 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were affected: Ad Douiem, Hashaba, Kosti.

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, 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. 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.

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 7 (1997 – 2016) standard file, undated
https://drive.google.com/uc?id=11TqLEgR5r4QwxTP_7xf3T7FPPU5Qx4bA&export=download
- 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: SDN_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/SDN_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: Sudan, March 2012
http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/4232_1407158723_sudan.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.

Please note: An earlier version of this overview contained errors for the years prior to 2015 in the trend chart on page 1. The chart has been corrected in this version.

Cite as

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