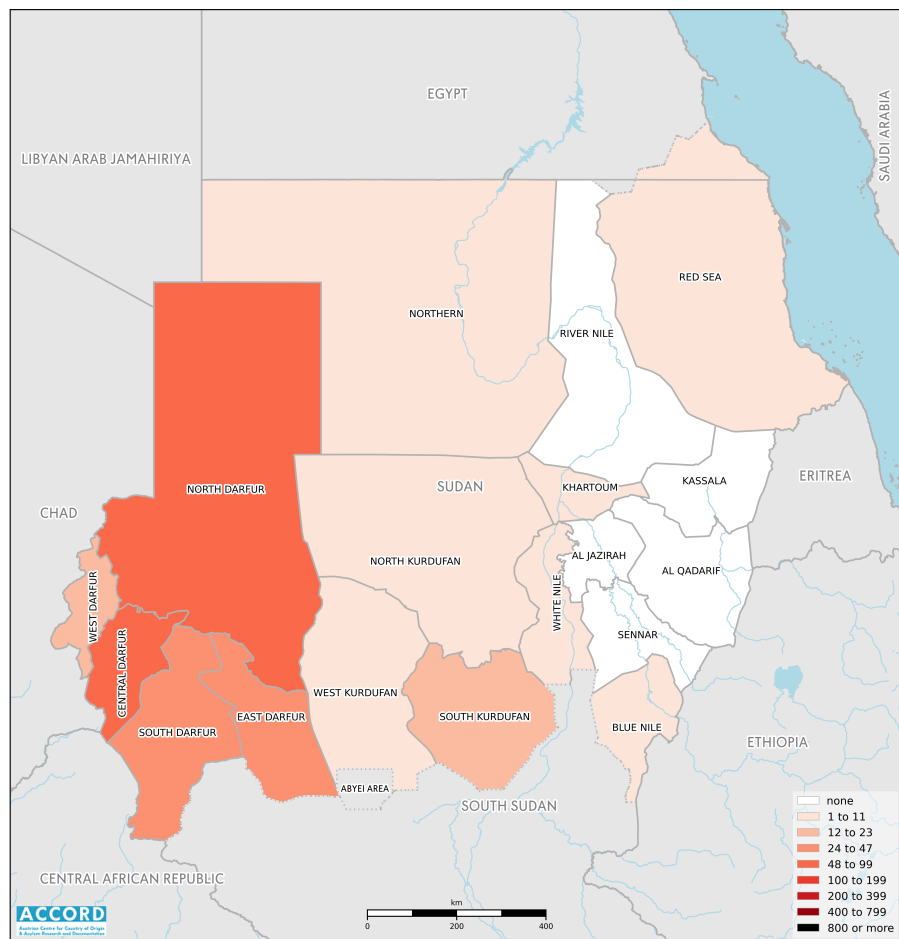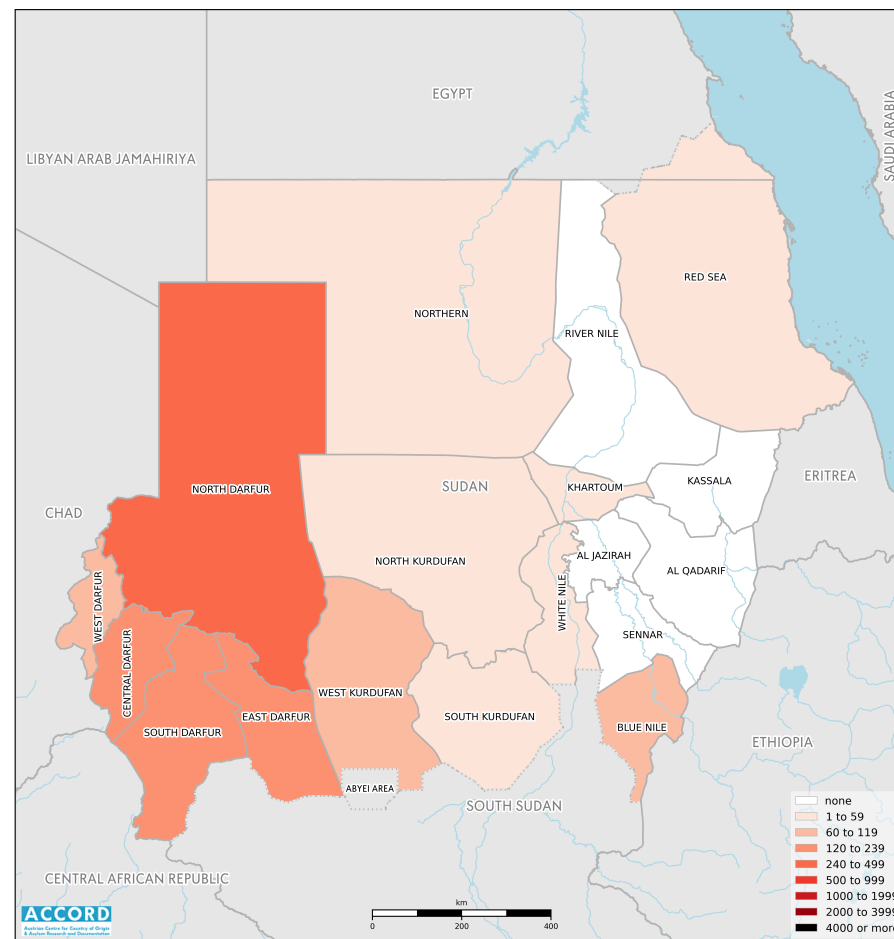# SUDAN, YEAR 2017:
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 18 June 2018

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality

none
1 to 11
12 to 23
24 to 47
48 to 99
100 to 199
200 to 399
400 to 799
800 or more

Number of reported fatalities

none
1 to 59
60 to 119
120 to 239
240 to 499
500 to 999
1000 to 1999
2000 to 3999
4000 or more

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, June 2018; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Contents

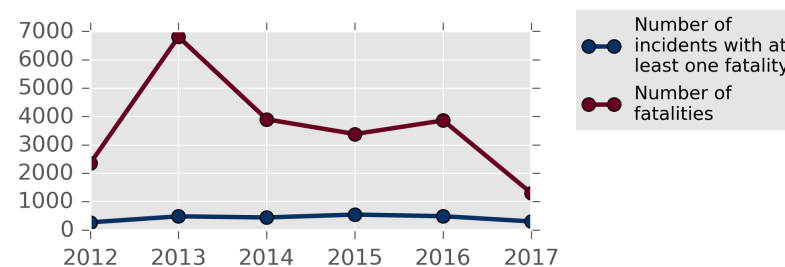## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Violence against civilians	376	154	349
Riots/protests	159	11	28
Battles	156	117	859
Strategic developments	81	1	24
Remote violence	26	16	33
Non-violent activities	1	0	0
Total	799	299	1293

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, June 2018).

Development of conflict incidents from 2012 to 2017

This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, June 2018).

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.

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 states to use the most conservative estimate available. ACLED uses the reports' context to estimate fatalities for events with reported fatalities for which the exact number is unknown ("10" for plural fatalities, "100" if "hundreds" are mentioned, etc.). For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see www.acleddata.com and Raleigh; Linke; Hegre, and Karlsen, 2010.

Based on this data, the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents and publishes them on ecoi.net to offer another access point to the ACLED datasets.

It is advised to employ extreme caution when using fatality numbers.

The two maps above serve to compare the number of reported fatalities (potentially containing estimates) to the number of events with reported fatalities.

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. ACLED uses varying degrees of geographic precision for the individual incidents, depending on what level of detail is reported. Thus, towns may represent the wider region in which an incident occured, or the provincial capital may be used if only the province is known. Erroneous location data, especially due to identical place names, cannot be fully excluded.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battles, headquarters or bases 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; ACLED - ASIA, 2015 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/ACLED_Codebook_2015_ASIA-CR.pdf

- 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

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Al Jazirah	6	0	0
Al Qadarif	7	0	0
Blue Nile	22	11	71
Central Darfur	129	70	196
East Darfur	42	27	175
Kassala	10	0	0
Khartoum	101	6	10
North Darfur	200	80	433
North Kurdufan	7	3	4
Northern	23	1	3
Red Sea	11	2	3
River Nile	3	0	0
Sennar	5	0	0
South Darfur	103	46	158
South Kurdufan	43	17	48
West Darfur	44	22	63
West Kurdufan	33	9	114
White Nile	10	5	15

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.). The data's precision varies among the incidents: a town may represent a region, or the provincial capital may be used if the precise location of an incident is unkown. 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 maps above.

In **Al Jazirah**, 6 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **El Hosh, El Managil, Wad Medani**.

In **Al Qadarif**, 7 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Basunda, Gedaref**.

In **Blue Nile**, 22 incidents killing **71** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bau, Bout, Ed Damazin, Taga, Yabus**.

In **Central Darfur**, 129 incidents killing **196** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aja, Aradieba, Barbara, Bindisi, Boga, Burro, Dab Naira, Deleig, Dulo Diwo, East Jebel Marra, El-Ashara, Fanga Suk, Gaiya, Garsila, Golo, Guldo, Hamidiya, Jebel Marrah, Kaira, Khor Ramla South, Kobei, Kore, Kurifal, Kwila, Magula, Mara, Marra, Mukjar, Muraya, Nertiti, Nyama, Salayle, Saraf El Saada, Shawa, Sure, Thur, Tur, Um Shalaiya, Umm Dukhun, Wadi Azum, Zalingei**.

In **East Darfur**, 42 incidents killing **175** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Jabra, Abu Karaynka, Adilla, Arto Bargo, Assalaya, Bielel, Ed Daein, El Nair, Esheraya, Kalma, Kila Ab, Muhajiriya, Sabanema, Sharif, Shataya, Shearia, Tuhama, Ushayrayah**.

In **Kassala**, 10 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kassala, New Halfa**.

In **Khartoum**, 101 incidents killing **10** people were reported. The following

locations were among the affected: Jabalaulia, Jurayf, Khartoum, Khartoum International Airport, Omdurman, Soba East, Umm Katti.

In **North Darfur**, **200** incidents killing **433** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amar Gedid, Aramba, Banjadid, Barakande, Bir Nahla, Birijango, Birkat Seira, Dabaneira, Disa, Dobo Umda, El Fasher, El Sireaf, Ensiro, Fata Borno, Galab, Gemeza, Gurra Farjawi, Hillet Ahmed Hadi, Jabal Tinah, Jabir, Kabkabia, Kadareik, Kallah, Karka, Karnoi, Kassab, Kassab Camp, Katur, Khazan Tungur, Korma, Kullu, Kuma, Kutum, Maya, Mellit, Misteriya, Muzbat, Sangir, Saraf Omra, Shangil Tobay, Sortony, Susuwa, Tabit, Tandabaya Al, Taweisha, Tawila, Um Assal, Umm Baru, Wadi Hawar, Wadi Tarni, Zamzam**.

In **North Kurdufan**, **7** incidents killing **4** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **El Obeid, Sodari, Umm Rawaba**.

In **Northern**, **23** incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Delgo, Dongola, Ed Debba, Ed Duweim, Sabu, Wadi Halfa**.

In **Red Sea**, **11** incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Halaib, Port Sudan, Sinkat, Tokar**.

In **River Nile**, **3** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Atbara, El Matamma, Meroe**.

In **Sennar**, **5** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ad Dali, Al-Mazmum, Assalaya, El Suki, Singa**.

In **South Darfur**, **103** incidents killing **158** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Birkatuli, Buram, Deribat, Dito, Duma, Edd Al Fursan, El Melem, Feina, Fuguli, Gereida, Hashaba, Heger, Kass, Keila,**

Leiba, Manawashi, Mershing, Nadhif, Niteaga, Nyala, Otash, Sagur, Sesseban, Shergeila, Tabel Dia, Tamasi, Tono, Tullus, Um Janah, Um Liona, Umm Gantura, Wadi Girgish.

In **South Kurdufan**, **43** incidents killing **48** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Jubaiha, Al Abbasiya, Algoes, Balula, Delling, Dilling, El Fayd, El Hijairat, El Leri, El Zrafa, Jabal Hajar Ajjawad, Kadugli, Kalkada, Kauda, Khawr Umm Balilah, Kologi, Liri, Marafain, Oddaiya, Talodi, Umm Dafsi**.

In **West Darfur**, **44** incidents killing **63** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Adarr, Al Kereinik, Arara, Babanosa, Beida, El Geneina, Foro Burunga, Habila, Hashaba, Jebel Mun, Kondobei, Krindig, Kulbus, Masteri, Murnei, Seraf Jidad, Sileia, Sirba, Um Dukhn**.

In **West Kurdufan**, **33** incidents killing **114** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Zabad, An Nahud, Babanussa, Dabbat Ubayd, El Fula, Lagawa, Meiram, Muglad, Siteb**.

In **White Nile**, **10** incidents killing **15** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Wusa, Bakht ar Ruda, El Warral, Kabambura Alif, Kosti, Rabak, Umm Sunqur**.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa 1997-Present (Data Through 9 Jun 2018), June 2018
  https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/

- 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

Event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. Updates in ACLED's datasets will not necessarily be reflected in ACCORD's reports if the update occurs close to or after the latter's publication. For more information on ACLED's methodology, please see www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/. For more information on ACCORD's products based on the data, please see the ecoi.net blog posts tagged with "ACLED". 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: Sudan, year 2017: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 18 June 2018