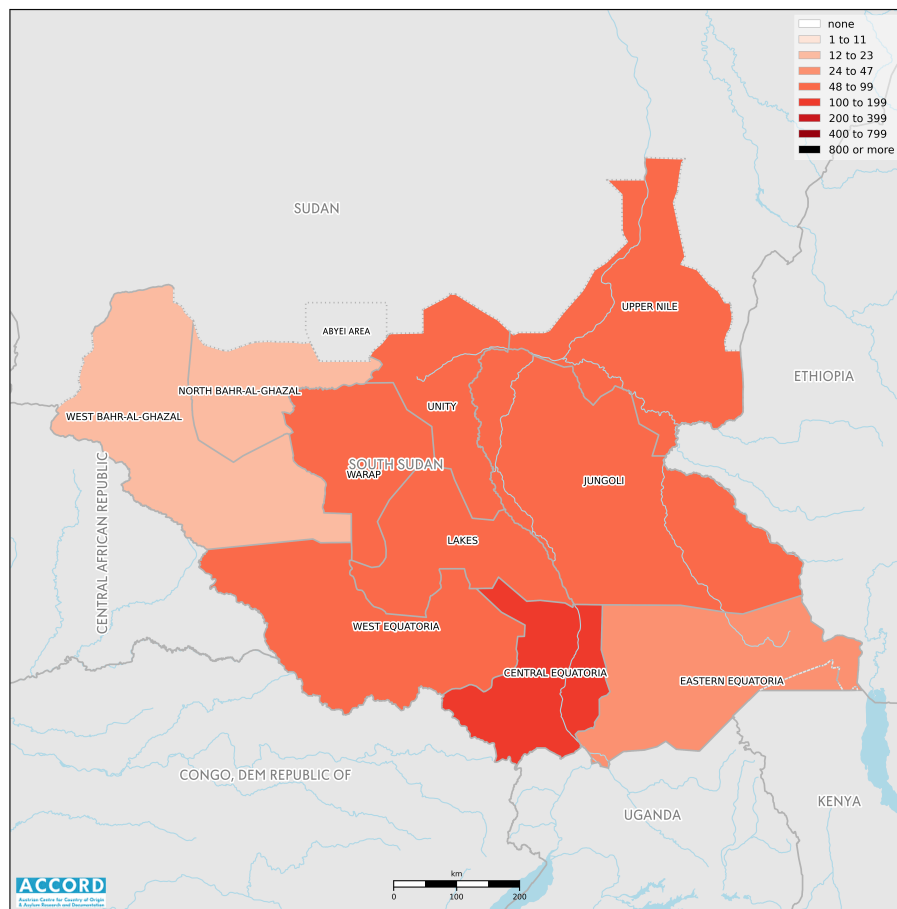


# SOUTH SUDAN, YEAR 2017:

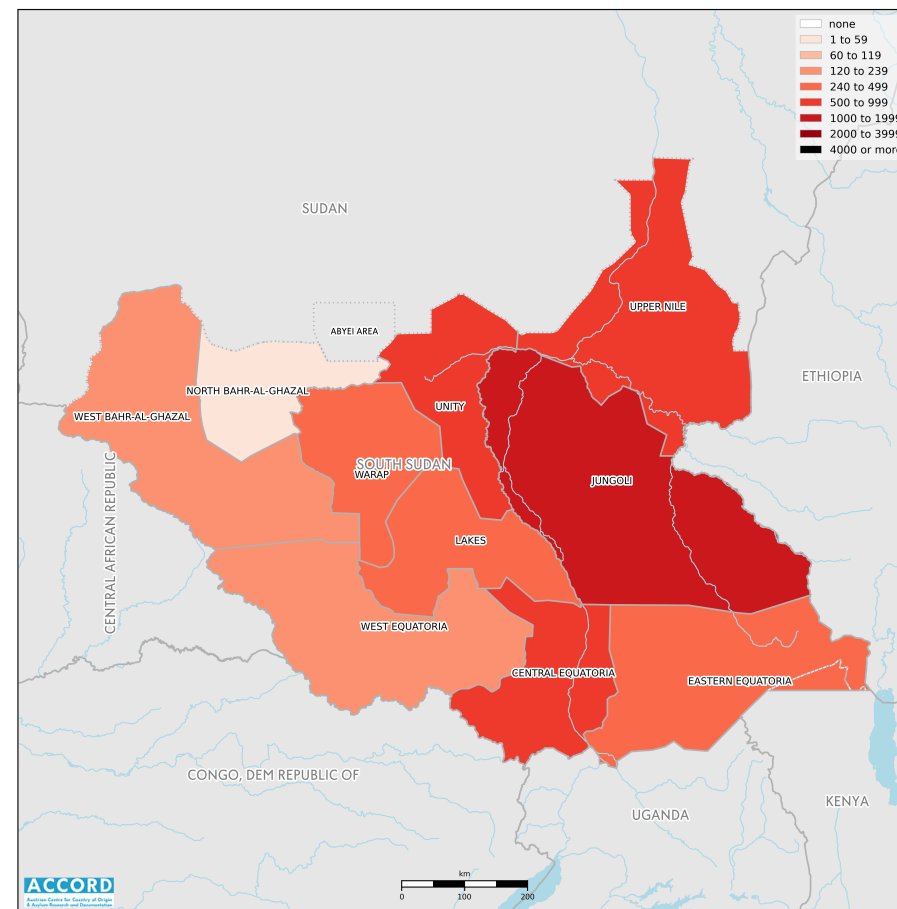
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 18 June 2018

## Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



## Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); Abyei Area: [SSNBS, 1 December 2008](#); Ilemi triangle status and South Sudan/Sudan border status: [UN Cartographic Section, October 2011](#); incident data: [ACLED, June 2018](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

## Contents

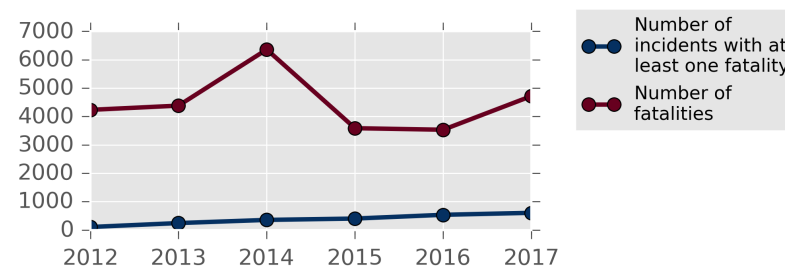
Number of reported fatalities	1
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## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	604	300	3351
Violence against civilians	404	299	1348
Strategic developments	120	0	0
Riots/protests	46	1	3
Remote violence	25	3	17
Non-violent activities	1	0	0
Total	1200	603	4719

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, 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.

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](http://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](http://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 occurred, 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](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](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](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
Central Equatoria	298	153	755
Eastern Equatoria	86	46	314
Jungoli	161	92	1092
Lakes	76	58	443
North Bahr-al-Ghazal	29	15	56
Unity	117	52	652
Upper Nile	216	62	701
Warap	92	59	343
West Bahr-al-Ghazal	29	18	195
West Equatoria	96	48	168

## 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 unknown. 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 **Central Equatoria**, 298 incidents killing 755 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abegi, Bamurye, Bari, Bori, Gemmaiza, Gimunu, Gudele, Gulumbi, Hai Jebel, Jabal Biliniang, Jalei,**

**Jolimo, Juba, Kabengere, Kagelu, Kajo-Keji, Kaleba, Kansuk, Karupi, Kaya, Kenyi, Khor Makwich, Kimba, Kinyiba, Kit, Kursomba, Kwarijik, Lainya, Lasu, Lekr, Libago, Limbe, Lire, Logu, Loka, Lokiliri, Lujulu, Luri, Mangalla, Mangalotore, Minori, Mitika, Mogiri, Monga, Morobo, Mukaya, Munuki, Nyori, Ombasi, Payawa, Ramagi, Terkeka, Wonduruba, Wudu, Yari, Yei.**

In **Eastern Equatoria**, 86 incidents killing 314 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abara, Agoro, Chukudum, Hiyala, Imatong, Iyiri, Kaliya, Kapoeta, Kidepo, Lafon, Loa, Lobone, Loming, Loryok, Magwi, Moli, Nadapal, Napotpot, Narus, Nesitu, Nimule, Obbo, Omeio, Pageri, Pajok, Riwoto, Torit.**

In **Jungoli**, 161 incidents killing 1092 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Adonga, Akobo, Anyidi, Atar, Ayod, Boma, Bor, Budwot, Duk Fadiat, Duk Padiet, Duk Payuel, Fatitet, Gadiang, Gumuruk, Jalle, Kaljak, Kongor, Likuangole, Maar, Makol Cui, Manyabol, Mogok, Motot, Neum, P Ktap, Padak/baidit, Pajut, Panyagor, Pariak, Pathai, Pentin, Pibor, Pieri, Pochalla, Pulchuol, Tanyir, Tonga, Waat, Walgak, Yuai.**

In **Lakes**, 76 incidents killing 443 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abiriu, Amolbut, Awerial, Billing, Cui Adukan, Cui Chok, Cueibet, Gok, Gook Akon, Makur, Malek, Mayath, Mayom (lakes), Ngop, Nyangkot, Pacong, Pagarau, Paloich, Rumbek, Shambe, Werakot, Wullu, Yirol.**

In **North Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 29 incidents killing 56 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ajak-kwach, Ajakuac, Aweil, Bar Mayen, Majakbaai, Makwaj, Malek, Maluaklon, Marial-baai, Nyamllel, Turalei, Wanyjok, Wunrok.**

In **Unity**, 117 incidents killing 652 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abiemnom, Bentiu, Bieh, Bol, Buaw, Bul, Gandor,**

Ganyelel, Guol, Gwit, Koch, Kuerkulang, Lang, Leer, Mayendit, Mayom, Ngop, Nhialdiu, Nimni, Nyal, Padit, Pakur, Pariang, Riangnhom, Rubkona, Rupchai, Ruweng, Thar Wang, Thonyor, Thur.

In **Upper Nile**, 216 incidents killing 701 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abu Khadra, Aburoc, Adaudo, Atar, Awarajwok, Belwang, Dentoang, Detang, Doleib Hill, Doro, Gel Achel, Guel Guk, Jekau, Kaka, Ketbek, Khor Adar, Khor Yabus, Kodok, Lelo, Longuchok, Lul, Maban, Maiwut, Malakal, Melut, Multhiang, Nasir, Nyigir, Owachi, Pagak, Paloich, Pamir, Renk, Shwil, Ulang, Wadakona, Wau Shilluk, Wunkur.

In **Warap**, 92 incidents killing 343 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Agwar, Ajwok, Akop, Alur, Atido, Gogrial, Jur, Kuajiena, Kuajok, Lunyaker, Majok, Manyang, Mapel, Nyin Akok, Riag Aketh, Thiet, Tonj, Warrap, Wau, Wun Lit.

In **West Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 29 incidents killing 195 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Bazia, Beringi, Bisellia, Boro Medina, Jellab, Mangaia, Mangayat North, Mapel, Ngoribo\_b, Raja, Sopo.

In **West Equatoria**, 96 incidents killing 168 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Amadi, Amaki, Bahr Olo, Bangolo, Bangusa, Bazungua, Bodo, Ikpiro, Jambo, Karika, Kediba, Khor Guruba, Khor Natabu, Kotobi, Lakamadi, Landigwa, Lanyi, Li Rangu, Lui, Maridi, Mudubai, Mundri, Mvolo, Nabiapai, Nagero, Rimenze, Wiro, Yambio, Yeri.

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[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: SSD\_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b  
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- UN Cartographic Section: South Sudan, October 2011  
[http://www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/4232\\_1407158014\\_southsudan.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/4232_1407158014_southsudan.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/](http://www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/). For more information on ACCORD's products based on the data, please see the [ecoi.net](http://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: South Sudan, year 2017: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 18 June 2018