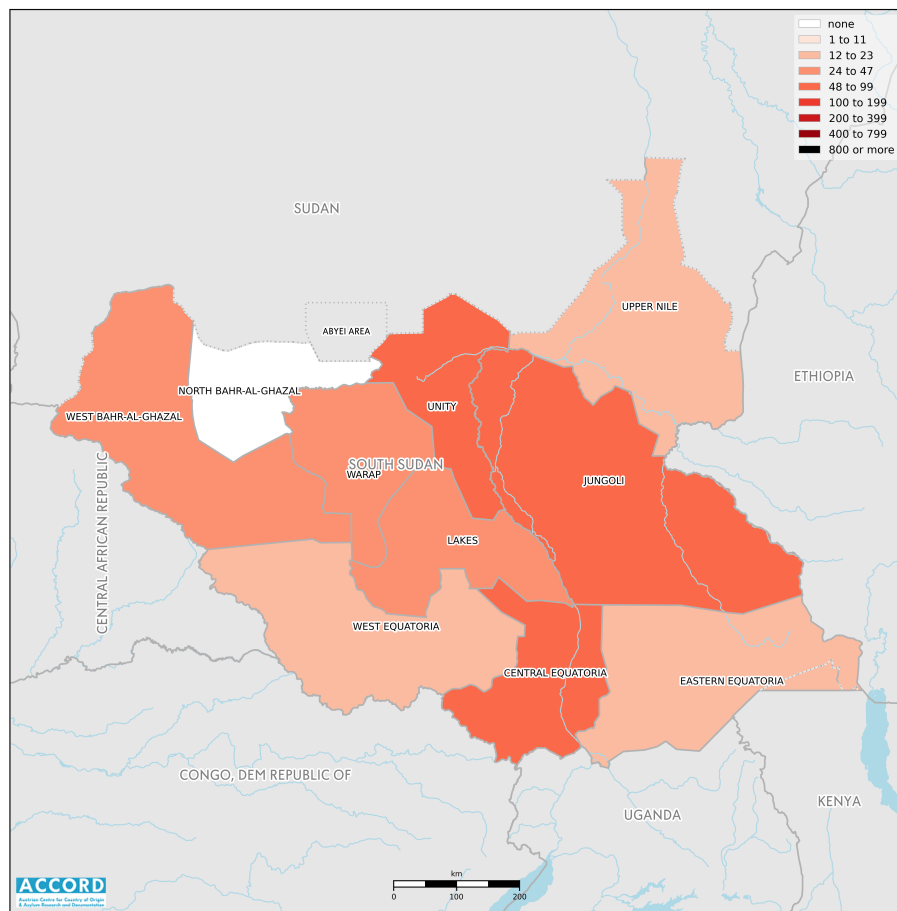


SOUTH SUDAN, YEAR 2018:

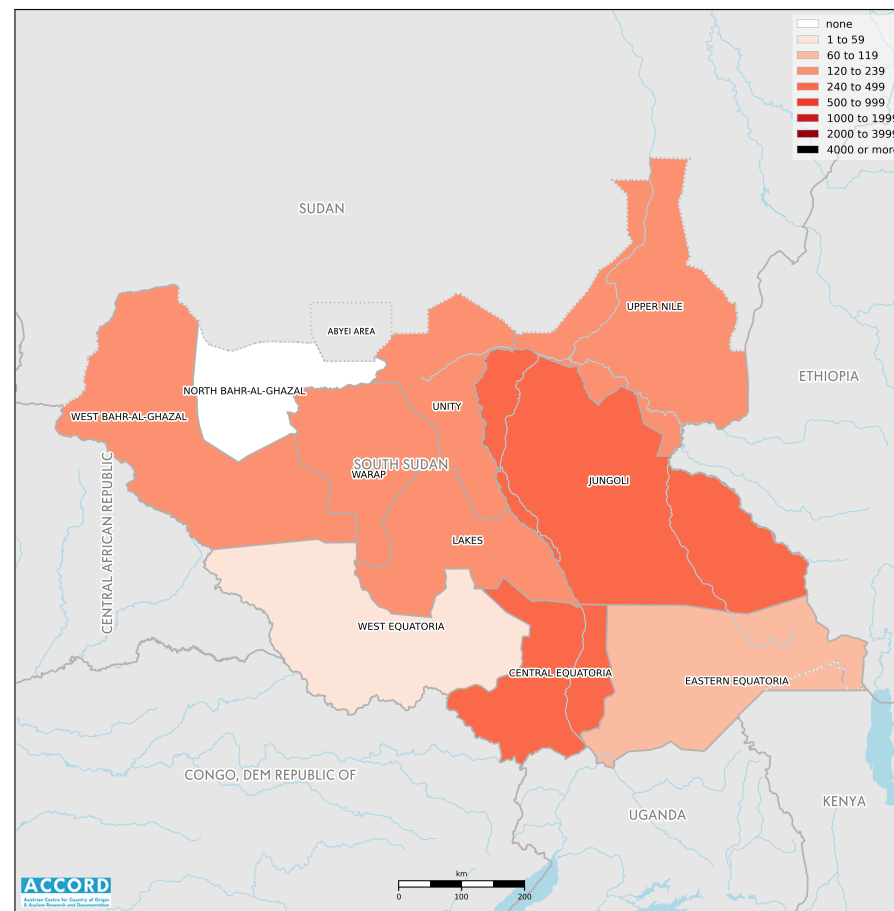
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 25 February 2020

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: [SS-NBS, 1 December 2008](#); Ilemi triangle status and South Sudan/Sudan border status: [UN Cartographic Section, October 2011](#); incident data: [ACLED, 22 February 2020](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Contents

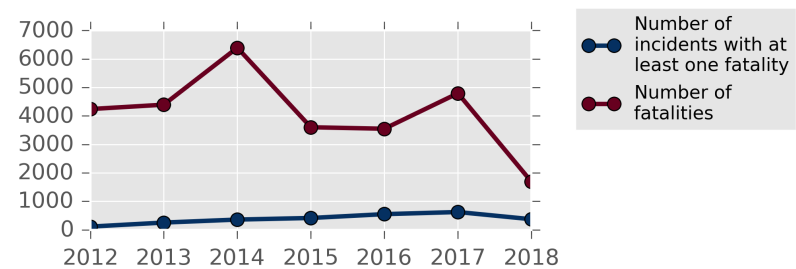
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	434	193	1129
Violence against civilians	319	166	521
Strategic developments	88	0	0
Protests	15	0	0
Explosions / Remote violence	14	7	30
Riots	12	3	5
Total	882	369	1685

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 22 February 2020](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from 2012 to 2018



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 22 February 2020](#)).

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 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.

Assessments of the security situation should not be based solely on quantitative analysis of event data.

Note: Administrative divisions (based on GADM data) are reflected as of before the October 2015 reform.

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

Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other

sources if necessary. Incidents are mapped to GADM provinces using the provinces in ACLED data. Province names and borders may differ between ACLED and GADM. 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 (2019), 10 April 2019a https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2017/10/ACLED_Codebook_2019FINAL_pbl.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Quick Guide, April 2019b https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2019/04/General-User-Guide_FINAL.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, 27 January 2020 <https://www.acleddata.com/download/17979/>

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Central Equatoria	265	84	325
Eastern Equatoria	46	21	61
Jungoli	114	68	342
Lakes	63	43	174
North Bahr-al-Ghazal	5	0	0
Unity	152	50	209
Upper Nile	47	15	142
Warap	46	35	210
West Bahr-al-Ghazal	99	37	172
West Equatoria	45	16	50

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**, 265 incidents killing 325 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Alero, Apidi, Audo Kabo, Bari, Dudulabe, Gemmaiza, Gobur, Goli, Gudele, Gworolorongo, Hai Jebel, Jabal**

Otogo, Jalei, Jamara, Jansuk, Juba, Jumbo, Kajo-Keji, Kansuk, Kaya, Kendiri, Kenyi, Kopera, Kjugale, Lado, Lainya, Lasu, Liggi, Limbe, Limuro, Lobonok, Logo, Logobero, Loka, Lokiliri, Longamere, Lu, Lujulu, Luri, Luri Presidential and Security Complex, Mangalla, Mangalotore, Minori, Minyori, Mitika, Mogiri, Morobo, Morsak, Mukaya, Mundu, Munuki, Onduraba, Payawa, Rokon, Sokare, Tali, Terkeka, Tindalo, Tongping, Wonduruba, Wunaleng, Yari, Yei, Yembe, Yondoru.

In **Eastern Equatoria**, 46 incidents killing 61 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chukudum, Ikotos, Imatong, Kapoeta, Keyala, Kidepo, Laboni, Lobira, Lolianga, Loming, Longairo, Magwi, Narus, Nimule, Oguruny, Pageri, Pajok Pogee, Tirangore, Torit, Tuhubak.**

In **Jungoli**, 114 incidents killing 342 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Akobo, Ayod, Boma, Bor, Duk Fadiat, Duk Padiet, Dulayb, Fakoi, Fangak, Gumuruk, Gwar, Gweir, Jalle, Juet, Kongor, Kuernyang, Langbar, Lankien, Likuangole, Lokurmach, Luony, Motot, Mwot Did, Nyakhor, Nyirol, Pagak, Pajut, Paliau, Panyagor, Payai, Pibor, Pieri, Pochalla, Poktap, Pulchuol, Pulturuk, Tanyang, Ulali, Waat, Walgak, Wanglei, Warawar, Wath Wang Kech, Weykol, Yuai.**

In **Lakes**, 63 incidents killing 174 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abiriu, Abyei Ajok, Adior, Aduel, Akot, Aluakluak, Atiabba, Awerial, Cuei Adukan, Cueibet, Malek, Malou-pech, Maper, Mayom (lakes), Minkamman, Nyang, Pacong, Pagan, Paloich, Rumbek, Shambe, Tit Agok, Wun Thou, Yirol.**

In **North Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 5 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aweil, Maluaklon.**

In **Unity**, 152 incidents killing 209 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abiemnom, Adok, Bentiu, Bieh, Bil, Bol, Buaw, Bul,**

Dablual, Darasalam, Gandor, Gwit, Jaguar, Koch, Kuerkulang, Lang, Leer, Mabil, Mayendit, Mayom, Mirmir, Ngony, Nhialdiu, Nimni, Nyangni, Nyot, Padai, Padeah, Pariang, Pilling, Riangnhom, Rubkona, Rupchai, Thaliel, Thar Jath, Tharkoat, Thonyor, Thowmangor, Thur.

In **Upper Nile**, 47 incidents killing 142 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Doleib Hill, Dorading, El-galhak, Ketbek, Kodok, Kotker, Kudda, Maban, Maiwut, Malakal, Melut, Nasir, Pagak, Pandoanyang, Renk, Torpot, Turu, Wadakona, Wunkur.**

In **Warap**, 46 incidents killing 210 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aguka, Ajakuac, Akon, Alor, Gogrial, Kongor, Kuajok, Majak, Mayen Jur, Ngabagok, Thiet, Tonj, Turalei, Waat, Warrap.**

In **West Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 99 incidents killing 172 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bagari, Bazia, Birindi, Bisellia, Bussera, Deim Zubeir, Hallima, Khor Dulu, Kuajiena, Manga, Mangayat North, Mapel, Mboro, Minamba, Ngoribo_b, Nyin Akok, Raja, Rojrojdong, Sopo, Wau.**

In **West Equatoria**, 45 incidents killing 50 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bangolo, Bazungua, Bodo, Gangura, Gitikiti, Ikpiro, Jambo, Kotobi, Li Rangu, Lui, Makpandu, Maridi, Mundri, Mvolo, Nagero, Nzara, Rimenze, Tambura, Yambio, Yangiri.**

Sources

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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. Changes in the sources used by ACLED to collect incident data might affect the comparability of data over time. 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: South Sudan, year 2018: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 26 February 2020