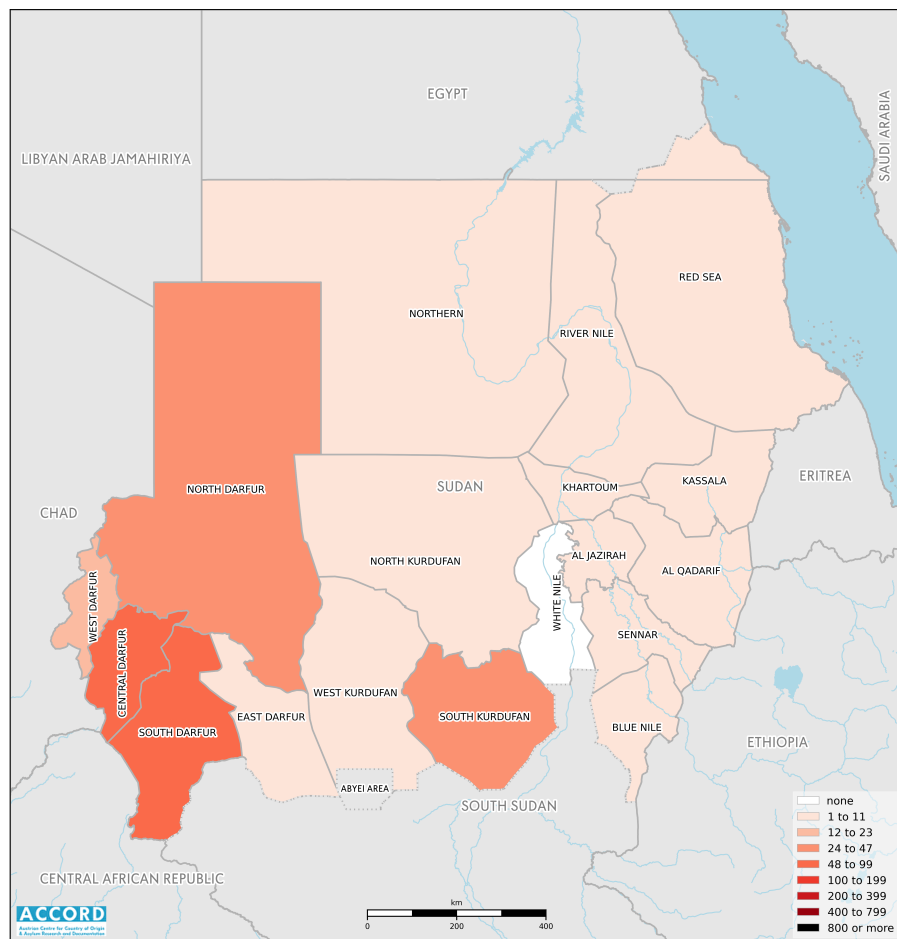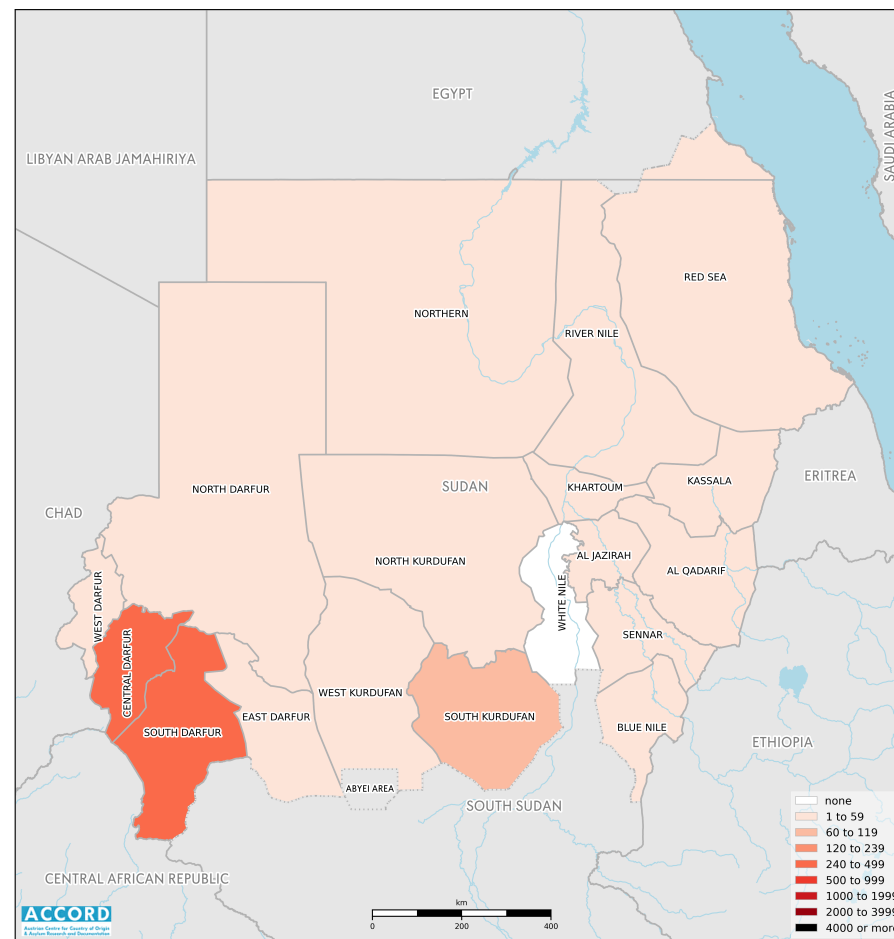# SUDAN, YEAR 2018:
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 25 February 2020

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality

Legend:
- 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

Legend:
- 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, 22 February 2020; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Contents

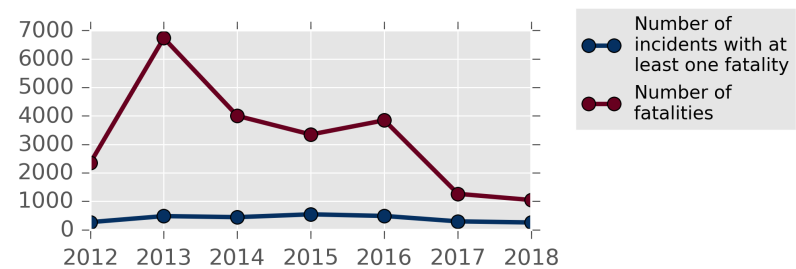## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Violence against civilians	293	124	283
Battles	151	99	697
Protests	150	4	9
Strategic developments	64	0	0
Riots	54	12	26
Explosions / Remote violence	30	16	28
Total	742	255	1043

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, 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: 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 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 (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
Al Jazirah	23	1	2
Al Qadarif	16	6	26
Blue Nile	19	8	46
Central Darfur	151	62	469
East Darfur	10	4	18
Kassala	5	2	4
Khartoum	84	4	10
North Darfur	119	33	58
North Kurdufan	21	2	2
Northern	10	2	3
Red Sea	20	1	1
River Nile	16	4	5
Sennar	14	1	2
South Darfur	148	86	276
South Kurdufan	39	24	80
West Darfur	27	14	38
West Kurdufan	10	1	3
White Nile	10	0	0

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**, **23** incidents killing **2** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Banat, Deim, El Hasahisa, El Managil, Fadasi, Wad Medani**.

In **Al Qadarif**, **16** incidents killing **26** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **El Faw, El Qallabat, Gedaref, Mashra Al Hamra', Shuwak**.

In **Blue Nile**, **19** incidents killing **46** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bau, Bout, Ed Damazin, Ingessana Hills, Soda**.

In **Central Darfur**, **151** incidents killing **469** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abata, Abu Ajura, Aja, Amar Jadid, Aro, Artala, Boranga, Boulay, Dalo, Dar Al Aman, Daya, Deleig, Fanga Suk, Garsila, Golo, Golol, Hamidiya, Jabal Gobo, Jebel Marrah, Kambo Di, Karwa, Kedilnye, Kirkir, Kombo Denko, Korofata, Kuja, Kurmul, Kutrum, Kwila, Lugo, Manabu, Mara, Mukjar, Nertiti, Sabanga, Saga, Sagadir, Sina Sine, Tala, Tendy, Thur, Tur, Umm Dukhun, Wadi Saleh, Wadi Toro, Zalingei**.

In **East Darfur**, **10** incidents killing **18** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Adilla, Assalaya, Ed Daein, Gubba, Salia, Sunta**.

In **Kassala**, **5** incidents killing **4** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kassala, New Halfa**.

In **Khartoum**, 84 incidents killing **10** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Kalakla, Burri, Jabal Aulia, Jabrat Said, Jurayf, Khartoum, Khartoum International Airport, Khartoum North, Omdurman, Shambat**.

In **North Darfur**, 119 incidents killing **58** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Arashu, Dobo Madrassa, Dobo Umda, Dola, El Fasher, Fata Borno, Galab, Hillet Sharfa, Jabal Amer, Jabal Kati, Jabel Eisa, Janga, Kabkabia, Karnoi, Katur, Khazan Tungur, Khormaley, Korma, Kurambe, Kutum, Malha, Mellit, Muzbat, Sabun, Sara, Saraf Omra, Shangil Tobay, Sortony, Tabit, Tagali, Tawila, Tina, Tortura, Um Laota, Umgai, Umm Baji, Umm Keddada, Zamzam**.

In **North Kurdufan**, 21 incidents killing **2** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **El Obeid, Umm Rawaba**.

In **Northern**, 10 incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amri, Delgo, Dongola, Ed Duweim, Koka, Wadi Halfa**.

In **Red Sea**, 20 incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Gebeit, Port Sudan, Tokar**.

In **River Nile**, 16 incidents killing **5** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Atbara, Berber, Ed Damer, Shendi, Singeir**.

In **Sennar**, 14 incidents killing **2** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Dinder, Maiurno, Sennar, Singa**.

In **South Darfur**, 148 incidents killing **276** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Jabra, Aliba Taringa, Arga, Bielel, Bulbul, Buram, Deribat, Digrais, Digris, Dimo, Dimsu, Dirbat, Dulda, Edd Al Fursan, El Rahad, Faluja, Feina, Fuguli, Fusu, Gemiza Kuroma, Gereida, Gorolang Banje, Gubbo, Gulobei, Gur Lambung, Hashaba, Idan, Jawa, Jongolea, Kalokitting, Kara, Kass, Katayla, Kobe, Kuilla, Kuweila, Limo, Malam, Marla, Mershing, Morya Jangi South, Nyala, Nyama, Otash, Radom, Saboon El Fag, Sabun El Fagur, Sagur, Shataya, Shurab, Solwong, Tarantara, Tono, Tullus, Turri, Umm Elgora, Wieraa**.

In **South Kurdufan**, 39 incidents killing **80** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Hashiem, Abu Jubaiha, Abu Kershola, Al Abbasiya, At Terter, Buram, Dalami, Delling, Dibebad, Dilling, El Dibaiba, El Hijairat, Fatatat, Jabal Abul, Kadugli, Keilak, Rashad, Talodi, Umm Dafsi**.

In **West Darfur**, 27 incidents killing **38** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Kereinik, Bondetto, El Geneina, Hashaba, Hijleahjah, Karti, Kulbus, Misterei, Murnei, Nabagaya, Sawany, Sirba, Um Jarawah, Umm Dukhun**.

In **West Kurdufan**, 10 incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Zabad, An Nahud, Babanussa, El Fula, Ghabish, Muglad**.

In **White Nile**, 10 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Geziret Aba, Kosti, Rabak, Um Dawanban**.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa (Data through 22 February 2020), 22 February 2020
https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/

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http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip

- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: SDN_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b
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- 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
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- 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. 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: Sudan, year 2018: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 26 February 2020