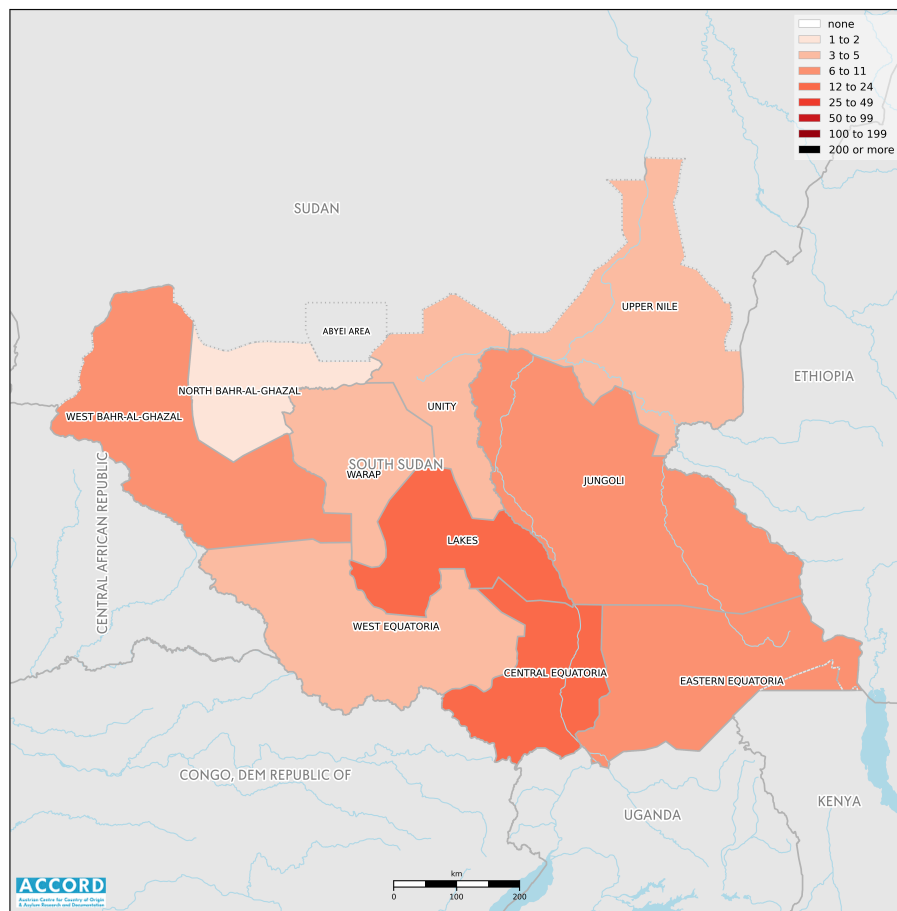


# SOUTH SUDAN, THIRD QUARTER 2019:

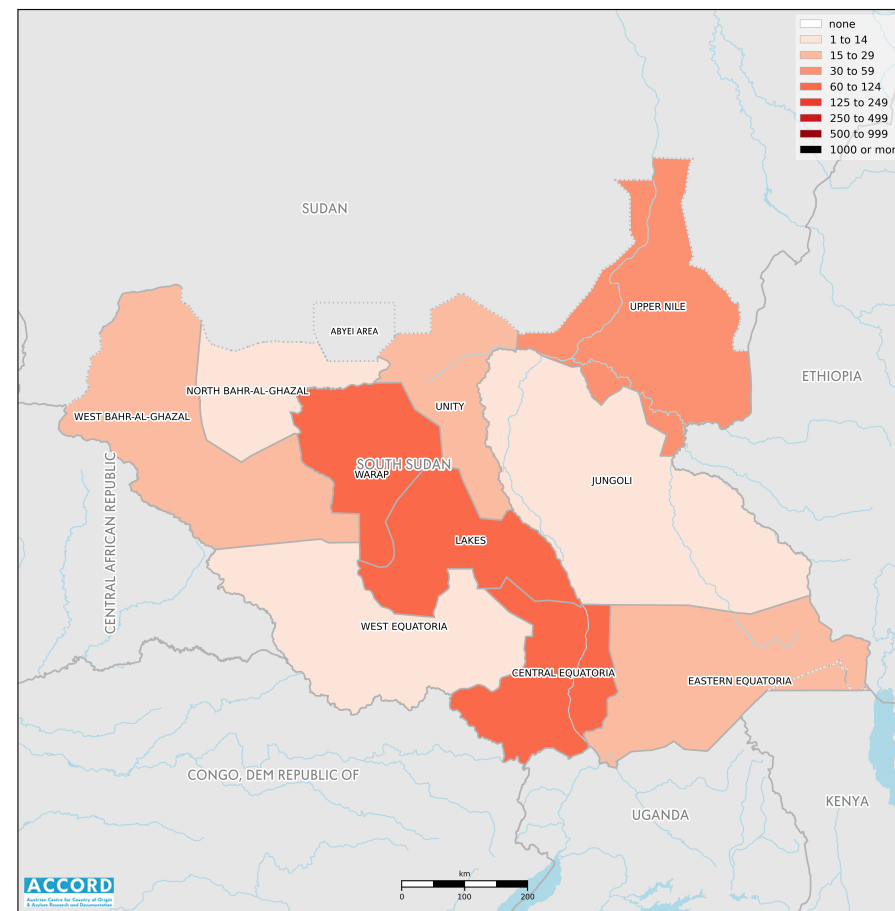
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

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

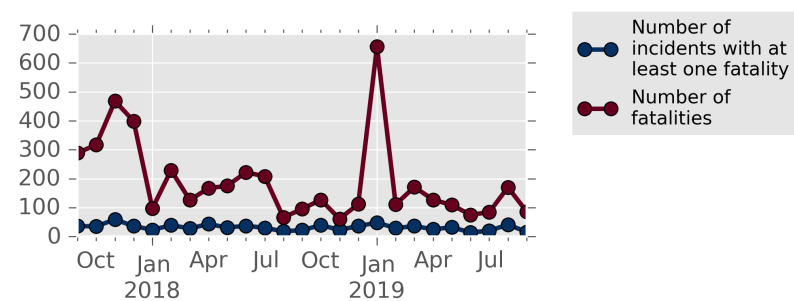
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
Conflict incidents by category	2
Development of conflict incidents from September 2017 to September 2019	2
Methodology	3
Conflict incidents per province	4
Localization of conflict incidents	4
Disclaimer	5

## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Violence against civilians	66	40	118
Battles	53	36	220
Strategic developments	4	0	0
Explosions / Remote violence	1	1	2
Protests	1	0	0
Riots	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>340</b>

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

## Development of conflict incidents from September 2017 to September 2019



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](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.

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](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](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	38	15	73
Eastern Equatoria	12	9	20
Jungoli	8	7	9
Lakes	23	17	78
North Bahr-al-Ghazal	2	2	8
Unity	5	5	26
Upper Nile	7	5	41
Warap	9	5	61
West Bahr-al-Ghazal	11	7	18
West Equatoria	11	5	6

## 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**, 38 incidents killing 73 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abegi, Bereka, Gumbo, Juba, Kajo-Keji, Karpeto, Lainya, Lasu, Logo, Loka West, Mangalla, Morsak, Mukaya,**

**Ombasi, Payawa, Sanjasiri, Tali, Tindalo, Tore, Umo, Yei.**

In **Eastern Equatoria**, 12 incidents killing 20 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aswa, Idolu Bridge, Kapoeta, Lofiriha, Lolere, Loulang, Lowoi, Nesitu, Oguruny, Torit.**

In **Jungoli**, 8 incidents killing 9 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Akobo, Ayod, Jalle, Padak/baidit, Pagak, Poktap, Yuai.**

In **Lakes**, 23 incidents killing 78 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abeer, Abiriu, Aduel, Akor-kor Rok, Bangachorot, Cueibet, Leik, Malek Agok, Naam, Paloich, Ramayang, Rumbek, Yirol.**

In **North Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 2 incidents killing 8 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **War Ayen, Wathok.**

In **Unity**, 5 incidents killing 26 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kaikang, Kanhial, Maal, Methiang, Nhialdiu.**

In **Upper Nile**, 7 incidents killing 41 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Guffa, Maiwut, Mandeng, Turu.**

In **Warap**, 9 incidents killing 61 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aguka, Akok, Akop, Ngabagok, Tonj, Wun Lit.**

In **West Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 11 incidents killing 18 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Deleba, Khor Dako, Khor Shamam, Kuajiena, Raja, Roc Roc Dong, Wau.**

In **West Equatoria**, 11 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bingo, Buaji, Jambo, Karika, Kondoagoi,**

Mambe, Maridi, Ringasi, Tambura, Yambio.

## 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](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  
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## 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/](http://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, third quarter 2019: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 26 February 2020