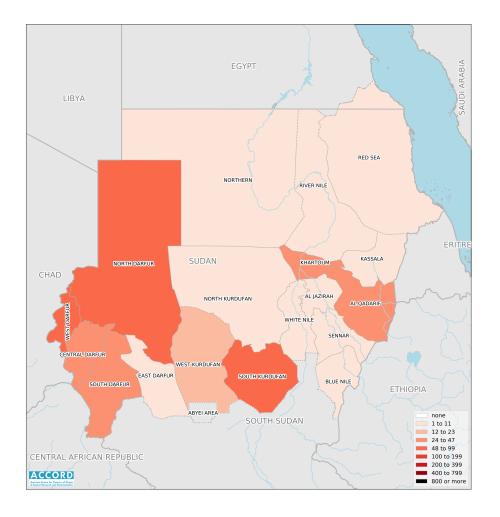
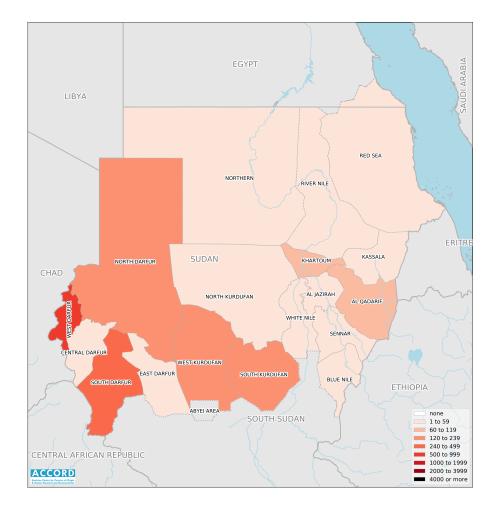
## SUDAN, YEAR 2021:

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

## Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



## Number of reported fatalities



National borders: GADM, 6 May 2018a; administrative divisions: GADM, 6 May 2018b; Abyei Area: SSNBS, 1 December 2008; South Sudan/Sudan border status, Hala'ib triangle and Bir Tawil: UN Cartographic Section, March 2012; incident data: ACLED, 20 May 2022; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

# SUDAN, YEAR 2021: UPDATE ON INCIDENTS ACCORDING TO THE ARMED CONFLICT LOCATION & EVENT DATA PROJECT (ACLED) COMPILED BY ACCORD, 30 MAY 2022

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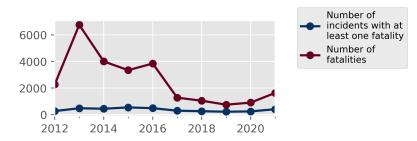
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities	
Protests	814	25	55	
Violence against civilians	396	218	503	
Battles	200	143	1035	
Riots	99	14	28	
Strategic developments	47	0	0	
Explosions / Remote violence	11	6	13	
Total	1567	406	1634	
This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 20 May 2022)				

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 20 May 2022).

## Development of conflict incidents from 2012 to 2021



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 20 May 2022).

### 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 ("3" or "10" for plural fatalities, depending on the context; "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, violence against civilians, remote violence, riots/protests, non-violent strategic activities. For details on these categories, please see

- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Quick Guide, April 2019 https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew//wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ ACLED\_General-User-Guide\_April-2019.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, February 2020 https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew//wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ ACLED\_FAQs-Fatalities-Methodology\_v1\_February-2020.pdf
- ACLED Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, January 2021 https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew//wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ ACLED\_Codebook\_v1\_January-2021.pdf

#### Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Al Jazirah	68	3	3
Al Qadarif	128	29	85
Blue Nile	33	5	11
Central Darfur	78	25	58
East Darfur	22	3	6
Kassala	44	1	1
Khartoum	260	35	90
North Darfur	192	70	210
North Kurdufan	51	7	35
Northern	43	1	1
Red Sea	74	9	16
River Nile	64	2	3
Sennar	26	4	12
South Darfur	142	46	240
South Kurdufan	139	78	192
West Darfur	112	64	544
West Kurdufan	44	21	121
White Nile	47	3	6

### Localization of conflict incidents

<u>Note:</u> 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, 68 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Al Masallamiyya, Al Uqdah, Arbaji, Atra, Barakat, El Hasahisa, El Managil, Fadasi, Kamlin, Magharba, Rufaah, Shabarga, Tamboul, Wad Medani.

In Al Qadarif, 128 incidents killing 85 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abu Kasma, Abu Tiyour, Al Asira, Atrab, Barakat Norein, Barakhat, Doka, Ebeilar, El Faw, Elkfay, Fatah Al Bab, Gallabat, Gedaref, Ghotor Aant, Gmeza, Haskanet, Hilat Khatir, Jebel Abu Tiyour, Karima, Khor Ahmer, Mafaza, Malkamo, Mashra Al Fursan, Mashra Tuklayn, Mashra Wad Arud, Qala El Nahal, Qureisha, Safarah, Shangul, Shut, Shuwak, Shy Biet, Suayfah, Sundus, Taya, Tesfai, Tunaydbah, Um Tawakkul, Umm Barakit, Umm Diblo, Umm Rakoba Refugee Camp, Umm Siteiba, Wad Al Hulaywah, Wad Kholy.

In Blue Nile, 33 incidents killing 11 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Bashir Nugu, Bout, Ed Damazin, El Roseires, El Tarfa, Fazughli, Geissan, Roro, Sinja, Umm Sheifa.

In Central Darfur, 78 incidents killing 58 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Albeeda, Arkis, Artala, Asandalou, Basi, Bindisi, Burro, Deirirro, Fanga Suk, Fogadiko, Garsila, Guldo, Gurni, Hamidiya IDP Camp, Jabal Marrah, Khor Ramla, Komong, Kunjara, Langaya, Miri, Mukjar, Muni Jartagar, Nertiti, Rokero, Ronga Tas IDP Camp, Salma, Taringa, Towa, Turr, Umm Dukhun, Useige, Wadi Saleh, Wajage, Zalingei.

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In East Darfur, 22 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abu Karaynka, Abu Matariq, Adila, Al Mazroub, Al Nimir Refugee Camp, Ed Daein, Kario, Sharif Oil Field, Sufyan Petro-Energy Camp, Yassin.

In Kassala, 44 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Al Lugdi, Kassala, Khashm Al Girba, New Halfa, Shandi, Wagar.

In Khartoum, 260 incidents killing 90 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Al Jarif East, Al Kalakla, Hajj Yusuf, Jabal Aulia, Khartoum, Khartoum - Jabra, Khartoum - Soba West, Khartoum North, Ombada, Omdurman.

In North Darfur, 192 incidents killing 210 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abdel Shakur, Abo, Abu Ku, Abu Shouk IDP Camp, Abu Zerega, Al Sheriff, Amar Allah, Barakau, Basiga, Birijango, Birkat Seira, Dabaneira, Dali, Dar El Salam, Deim Seleik, Dobo Umda, Dolbe, El Fasher, El Serief Beni Hussein, El Sireaf, El Taweisha, Galgi, Gallab, Golo, Hashaba Center, Hillet Sharfa, Hillet Yagoub, Jabir, Kadareik, Kanjara, Kassab Camp, Katur, Kebkabiya, Keira, Khartoum Jadeed, Khor Jagedeldei, Korma, Kullu, Kuma, Kunjara Tarne, Kurkur, Kushine, Kutum, Mara, Marfatta, Martal, Mellit, Misteriya, Odha, Rwanda IDP Camp, Saraf Omra, Saraf Omra UNAMID Base, Sarafaya, Serreih, Shagera, Shangil Tobay, Shekara, Sortine, Sortony, Susuwa, Tabit, Tabukino, Tangarara, Taradona, Tarny, Tawila, Tayara, Tina, Touwa Shalal, Um Arada, Um Ghubeysha, Um Laota, Um Sauna, Umgai, Umm Kaygo, Wadaah, Wadi Mora, Zamzam IDP camp.

In North Kurdufan, 51 incidents killing 35 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abu Haraz, Bara, El Obeid, El Rahad, Mazrub, Sodari, Umm Badr, Umm Rawaba, Umm Simeima.

In Northern, 43 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abri, Ain Murr, Arqin, Delgo, Dongola, Ed Debba, El Baraq, El Bargeeg, Kerma, Merowe, Teiti, Wadi Halfa.

In Red Sea, 74 incidents killing 16 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Dordieb, Haya, Jabet, Port Sudan, Sinkat, Suakin, Tokar.

In River Nile, 64 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abu Hamad, Atbara, Berber, Ed Damer, El Ubaiyid, Manaser, Meroe, Shendi.

In Sennar, 26 incidents killing 12 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abu Hujar, Dinder, Jabal Halawa, Kenana, Sennar, Singa.

In South Darfur, 142 incidents killing 240 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Bielel, Bulbul, Buram, Daba Jaraia, Dakama, Deribat, Dika, Dimsu, Dito, Domia, Donkey Abiad, Ed Al-Nujaila, El Salaam IDP Camp, Faluja, Gereida, Hamada, Hijer, Kalma IDP Camp, Kass, Kebe, Khor Abeche, Kosti, Manawashi, Mandawa, Markondi, Marla, Mershing, Mogabi, Moshrou, Nyala, Otash IDP Camp, Radom, Rahad El Berdi, Sagur, Shattai, Shergeila, Songo, Tono, Tuel, UNAMID Supercamp Nyala, Um Karafa.

In South Kurdufan, 139 incidents killing 192 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abu Hashim, Abu Jubaiha, Abu Kershola, Al Abbasiya, Al Fayd, Al Hadra, Bint el Kalb, Dalami, Dibebad, Dilling, El Faragil, El Hamra, El Higrat, El Hijairat, El Koaik, El Leri, El Rahmania, Elfaid Um-Abdalla, Gadier, Gardood Toro, Habila, Heiban, Idd Muwaylih, Jabal el Liri, Julud, Kadugli, Kadugli Airport, Kedber, Khor el Waja, Kologi, Kortala, Kujuria, Kujurya, Lado, Lake Jau, Mabroka, Miri Bara, Rashad, Sabori, Tallo,

#### Talodi, Tayba, Tillo, Tugul, Umm Barambita, Wali, Zalataya.

In West Darfur, 112 incidents killing 544 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abota, Abu Naima, Abu Zar IDP Camp, Al Kereinik, Aramta, Ardamata IDP Camp, Atia, Azerni, Beida, Dar Marra, Dukeit, Dumej, Durti, El Geneina, Foro Burunga, Gokar, Gosmino, Habila Kanari, Hashaba, Jebel Moon, Kango Haraza, Khazan-kujuk, Kondobei, Kosti, Krinding IDP Camp, Kumudi, Kuru Kuru, Kushkush, Mazrub, Misterei, Murnei, Randi, Selea, Seraf Jidad, Sileia, Sirba, Sisi, Sultan House IDP Camp, Tanjikei, Tendelti.

In West Kurdufan, 44 incidents killing 121 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abu Zabad, Adila, An Nahud, Baleela Airport, Baleela Petro Energy Camp, Bamboo Oil Field, El Fula, El Mahfora, El Udayyah, Foga, Ghubaysh, Heglig Oil Field, Joghba, Lagawa, Muglad, Om Aweisha, Raqabat Umm Beiro, Ras Al Fil, Umm Habilah.

In White Nile, 47 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Ad Douiem, Al Gitaina, Al Redis 2 Refugee Camp, Asalaya, El Ghila, El Jebelain, Geziret Aba, Joda, Kilo 10, Kosti, Rabak, Tandalti, Um Dabakir.

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- GADM Global Administrative Areas: gadm36\_SDN\_shp.zip, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018b http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/shp/gadm36\_SDN\_shp.zip
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- UN Cartographic Section: Sudan, March 2012 http://www.ecoi.net/file\_upload/4232\_1407158723\_sudan.pdf

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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/. 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 2021: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 30 May 2022