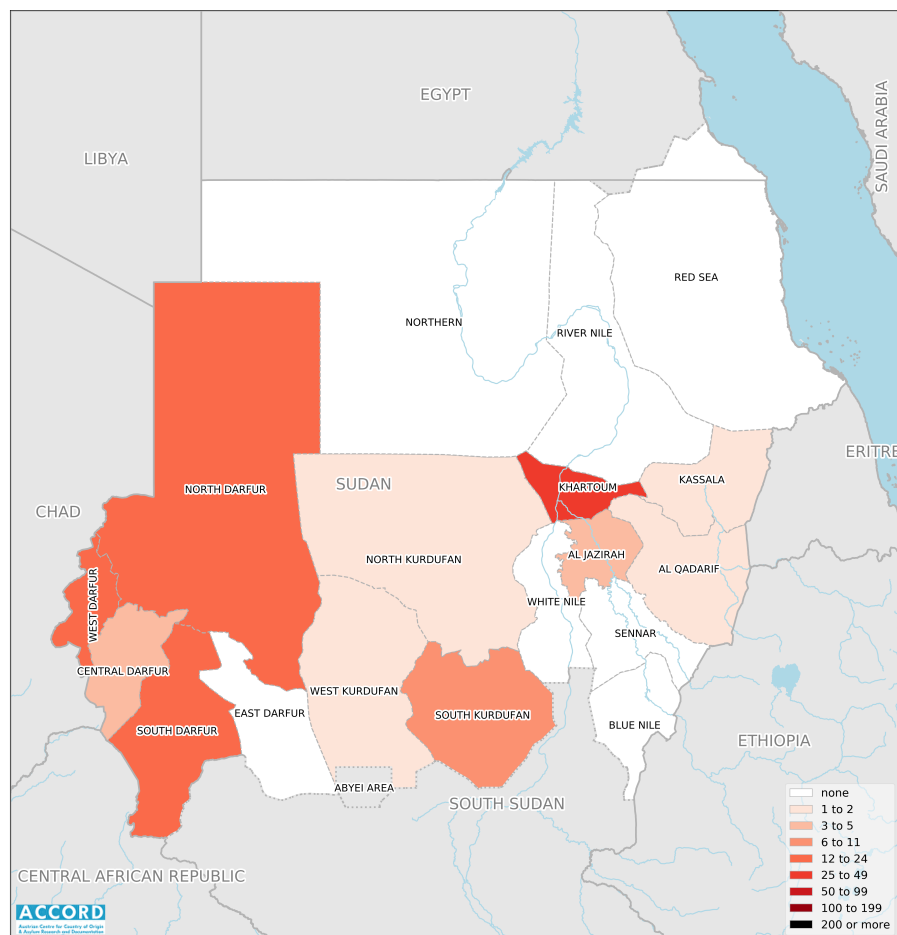


# SUDAN, FIRST QUARTER 2022:

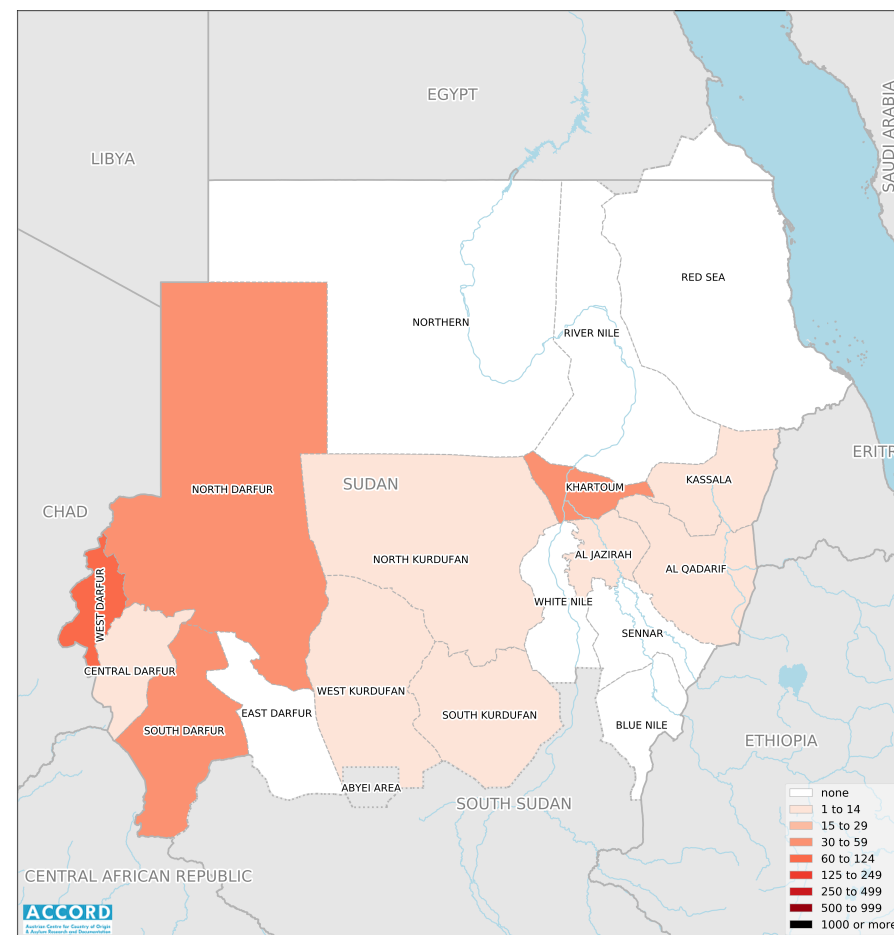
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 30 May 2022

## 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](#)

## Contents

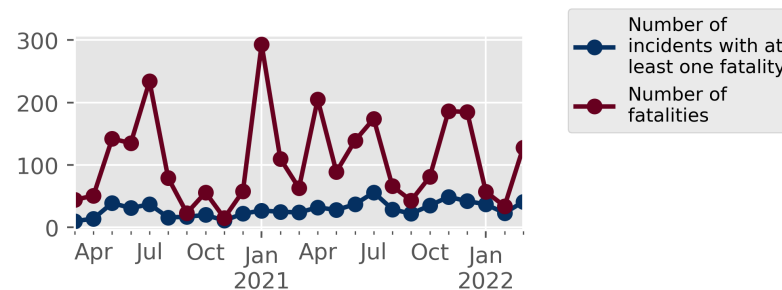
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
Conflict incidents by category	2
Development of conflict incidents from March 2020 to March 2022	2
Methodology	3
Conflict incidents per province	4
Localization of conflict incidents	4
Disclaimer	6

## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	567	28	35
Violence against civilians	82	47	74
Battles	29	20	98
Strategic developments	24	0	0
Riots	13	5	7
Explosions / Remote violence	2	1	5
Total	717	101	219

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

## Development of conflict incidents from March 2020 to March 2022



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](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: 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, 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](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](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](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	71	3	3
Al Qadarif	36	1	1
Blue Nile	22	0	0
Central Darfur	21	4	5
East Darfur	3	0	0
Kassala	34	1	2
Khartoum	148	30	39
North Darfur	52	17	30
North Kurdufan	28	2	3
Northern	40	0	0
Red Sea	29	0	0
River Nile	38	0	0
Sennar	29	0	0
South Darfur	37	12	56
South Kurdufan	26	8	12
West Darfur	38	22	66
West Kurdufan	21	1	2
White Nile	44	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 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 **Al Jazirah**, **71** incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **El Hasahisa, El Managil, Fadasi, Rufaah, Wad Medani**.

In **Al Qadarif**, **36** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Gallabat, Gedaref, Qala El Nahal, Safarah, Um Tawakkul**.

In **Blue Nile**, **22** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ed Damazin, El Roseires**.

In **Central Darfur**, **21** incidents killing **5** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Arkis, Bindisi, Mukjar, Nertiti, Tangarsa, Umm Dukhun, Zalingei**.

In **East Darfur**, **3** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ed Daein, Shearia**.

In **Kassala**, **34** incidents killing **2** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aroma, Kassala, Malamiye, New Halfa**.

In **Khartoum**, **148** incidents killing **39** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kadaro, Khartoum, Khartoum North, Ombada, Omdurman**.

In **North Darfur**, **52** incidents killing **30** people were reported. The following

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

locations were among the affected: **Abu Zerega, Amara Jadid, Birkat Seira, Dar El Salam, Deleba, Disa, El Fasher, El Sireaf, Gurra Farjawi, Jabel Eisa, Jebel Amer, Kebkabiya, Kutum, Maalagua, Shekara, Sortony, Tabit, Tawila, Umm Keddada, Wadi Bardi, Wadi Mora, Zamzam IDP camp.**

In **North Kurdufan**, 28 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bara, El Obeid, Umm Rawaba.**

In **Northern**, 40 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abri, Al Mahas, Al Qurayr, Arqin, Delgo, Dongola, Ed Debba, El Bargeeg, Hamdab, Karima, Kerma, Merowe, Wadi Halfa.**

In **Red Sea**, 29 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Haya, Port Sudan, Sinkat.**

In **River Nile**, 38 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Atbara, Ed Damer, Shendi.**

In **Sennar**, 29 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Sennar, Singa.**

In **South Darfur**, 37 incidents killing 56 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Ajura, Dimsu, Elibo, Kass, Katayla, Manawashi, Muhajiriya, Nyala, Radom, Sanam El Naga, Shergeila, Um Dafuq, Umm Bulula, Umm Haleeb.**

In **South Kurdufan**, 26 incidents killing 12 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Jubaiha, Abu Kershola, Ad Dakka, Aried, Dalami, Dilling, El Rahmania, Gadier, Gardood Toro, Kadugli, Kologi, Um Darato, Um Dehelieb, Umm Barambita, Wakara.**

In **West Darfur**, 38 incidents killing 66 people were reported. The following

locations were among the affected: **Al Kereinik, Aramta, El Geneina, Jebel Moon, Krinding IDP Camp, Kushkush, Manjura, Mazrub, Murnei, Sileia, Sirba, Thioncri, Umtajok.**

In **West Kurdufan**, 21 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **An Nahud, Babanussa, Baleela, Baleela Airport, Baleela Petro Energy Camp, El Meiram, El Mugald, Ghubaysh, Keilak, Lagawa, Turbo.**

In **White Nile**, 44 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ad Douiem, Kosti, Rabak.**

## Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa (20 May 2022), 20 May 2022  
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/>
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36\_levels.shp, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018a  
[http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36\\_levels.shp.zip](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36_levels.shp.zip)
- 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](http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/shp/gadm36_SDN_shp.zip)
- 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  
<http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html>
- 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](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](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/](http://www.acleddata.com/resources/). 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: Sudan, first quarter 2022: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 30 May 2022