

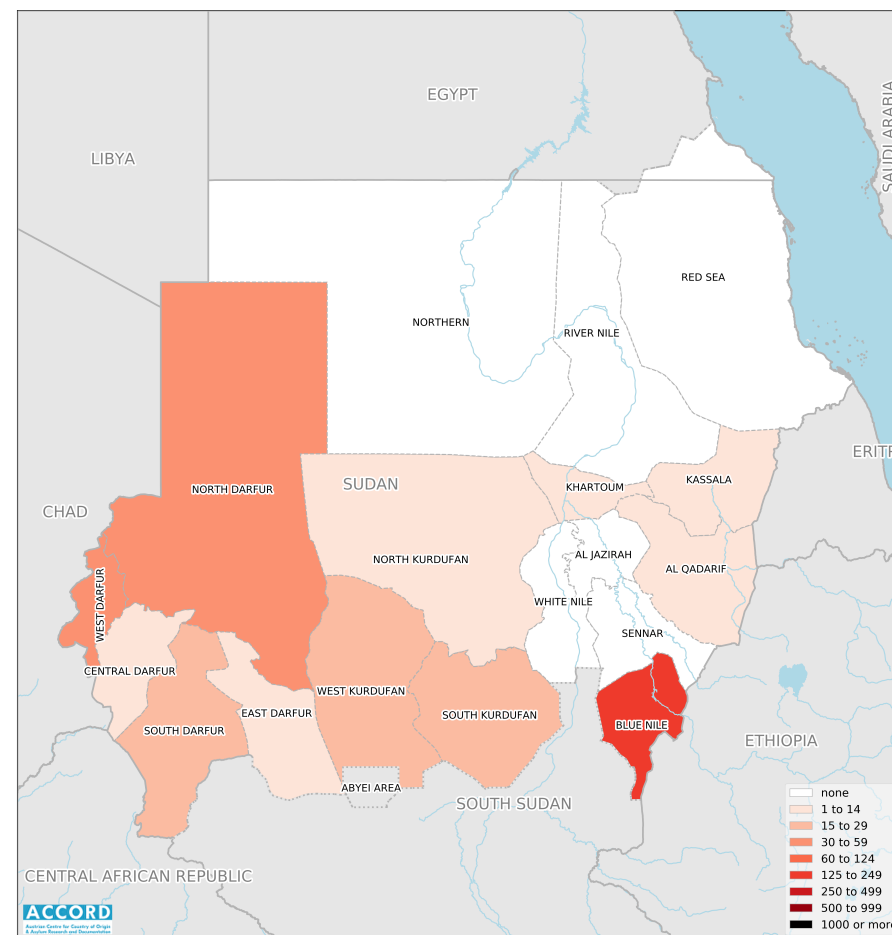
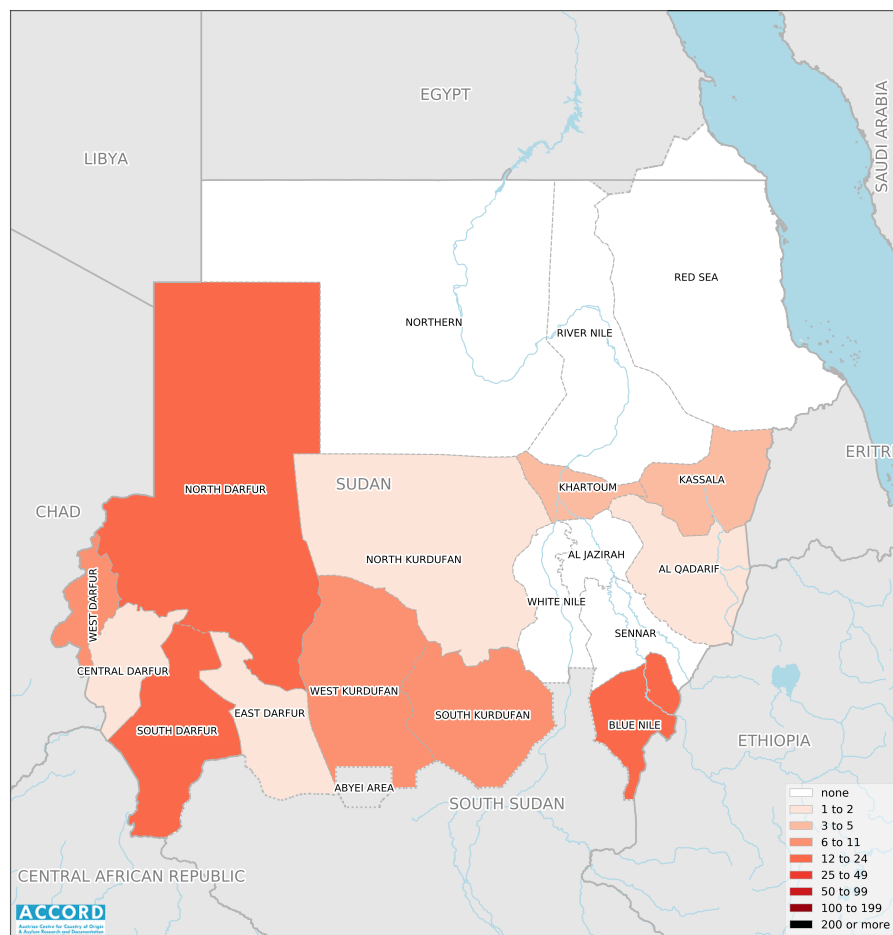
SUDAN, THIRD QUARTER 2022:

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

compiled by ACCORD, 12 April 2023

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, 10 March 2023](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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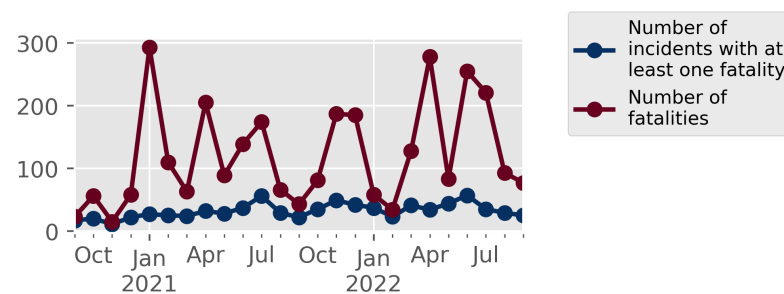
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Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	265	4	5
Violence against civilians	110	44	75
Battles	46	36	298
Strategic developments	25	0	0
Riots	13	2	5
Explosions / Remote violence	4	3	8
Total	463	89	391

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 10 March 2023](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from September 2020 to September 2022



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 10 March 2023](#)).

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 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
- 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	35	0	0
Al Qadarif	21	2	4
Blue Nile	23	15	227
Central Darfur	5	2	11
East Darfur	4	1	5
Kassala	8	3	6
Khartoum	128	3	3
North Darfur	69	20	40
North Kurdufan	12	1	2
Northern	5	0	0
Red Sea	13	0	0
River Nile	14	0	0
Sennar	14	0	0
South Darfur	35	16	20
South Kurdufan	31	10	15
West Darfur	20	9	38
West Kurdufan	19	7	20
White Nile	7	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**, 35 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Azazah, El Hasahisa, El Managil, Rufaah, Tamboul, Wad Medani.**

In **Al Qadarif**, 21 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Shumailab, Barakhat, Basundah, Doka, El Faw, El Hawata, Gallabat, Gedaref, Shuwak.**

In **Blue Nile**, 23 incidents killing 227 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ed Damazin, El Roseires, Geissan, Wad al-Mahi Town 4.**

In **Central Darfur**, 5 incidents killing 11 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Golo, Lasirei, Mukjar, Tululu, Zalingei.**

In **East Darfur**, 4 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Jabra, Abu Karaynka, Ed Daein, Shearia.**

In **Kassala**, 8 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kassala, Khashm Al Girba, New Halfa.**

In **Khartoum**, 128 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Jarif East, Al Kalakla, Hajj Yusuf, Karari, Khartoum, Khartoum - Burri, Khartoum - Jabra, Khartoum North, Omdurman.**

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COMPILED BY ACCORD, 12 APRIL 2023**

In **North Darfur**, 69 incidents killing 40 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Birkat Seira, Dar El Salam, Darma, Dobo Gos, El Fasher, El Sireaf, Galab, Hashaba North, Jebel Amer, Kanjara, Kebkabiya, Korma, Kutum, Malagat, Mellit, Saraf Omra, Shangil Tobay, Tabarat, Tabit, Tawila, Umm Katkut, Wadi Bardi, Zamzam IDP camp.**

In **North Kurdufan**, 12 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Haraz, El Obeid, Sodari, Umm Rawaba.**

In **Northern**, 5 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Argo, Dongola, El Bargeeg, Karima.**

In **Red Sea**, 13 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Hadoop Port, Muhammad Qol, Port Sudan, Suakin, Tokar.**

In **River Nile**, 14 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Hamad, Al Abidya, Atbara, Berber, Ed Damer.**

In **Sennar**, 14 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Hujar, Dinder, Maiurno, Sennar, Singa.**

In **South Darfur**, 35 incidents killing 20 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amer, Bielel, Deribat, Dimo, El Melem, Gereida, Kalma IDP Camp, Katayla, Khazan Jadid, Mershing, Niteaga, Nyala, Rahad El Berdi, Shergeila.**

In **South Kurdufan**, 31 incidents killing 15 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Jubaiha, Abu Kershola, Al Abbasiya, Al Dulayb, At Terter, Dilling, El Fakharin, Habila, Hamra, Kadugli, Karkaia,**

Kujurua, Lagori, Rashad, Saraf Ad Dai, Tabsa, Tegmala.

In **West Darfur**, 20 incidents killing 38 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Surug, Al Kereinik, Arara, Azerni, Bir Seleiba, El Geneina, Habila, Kondobei, Sirba, Sisi.**

In **West Kurdufan**, 19 incidents killing 20 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abbasiya, Abu Zabad, Al Khowai, An Nahud, Baleela Petro Energy Camp, Bamboo Oil Field, Canar Oil Field, El Fugara, El Fula, Joghba, Lagawa, Meiram.**

In **White Nile**, 7 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ad Douiem, El Jebelain, Kosti, Rabak.**

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa (10 March 2023), 10 March 2023
<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
- 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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<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
- 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/. 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

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