# SUDAN, FOURTH QUARTER 2022:
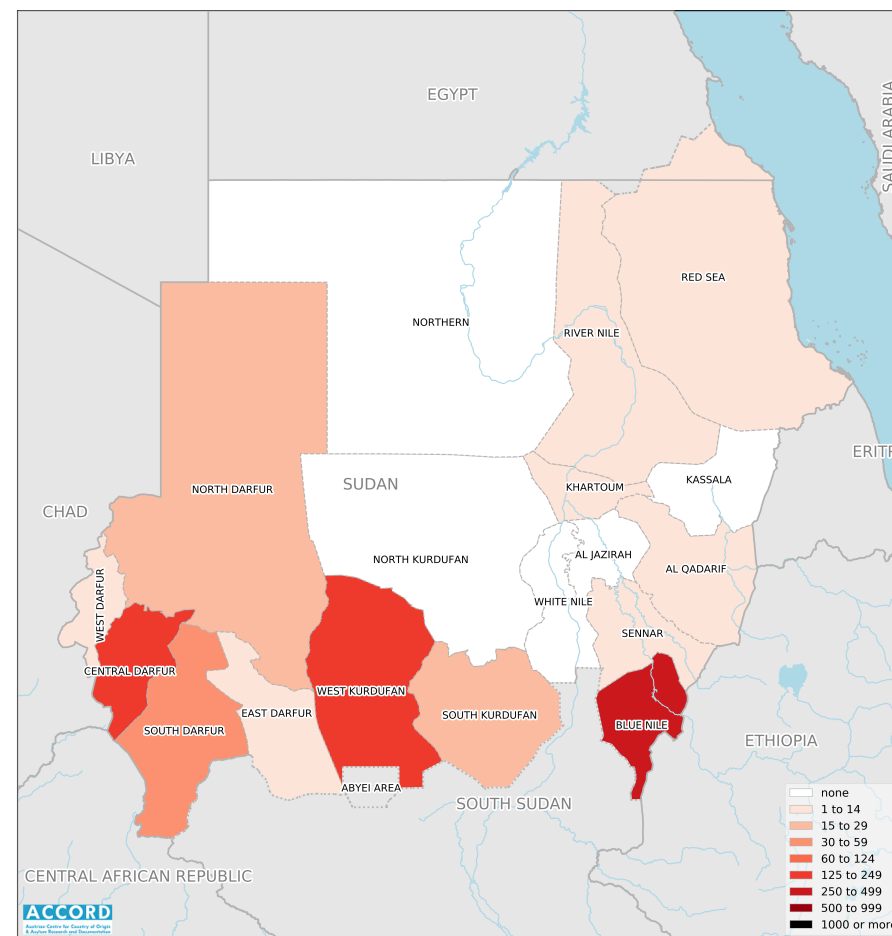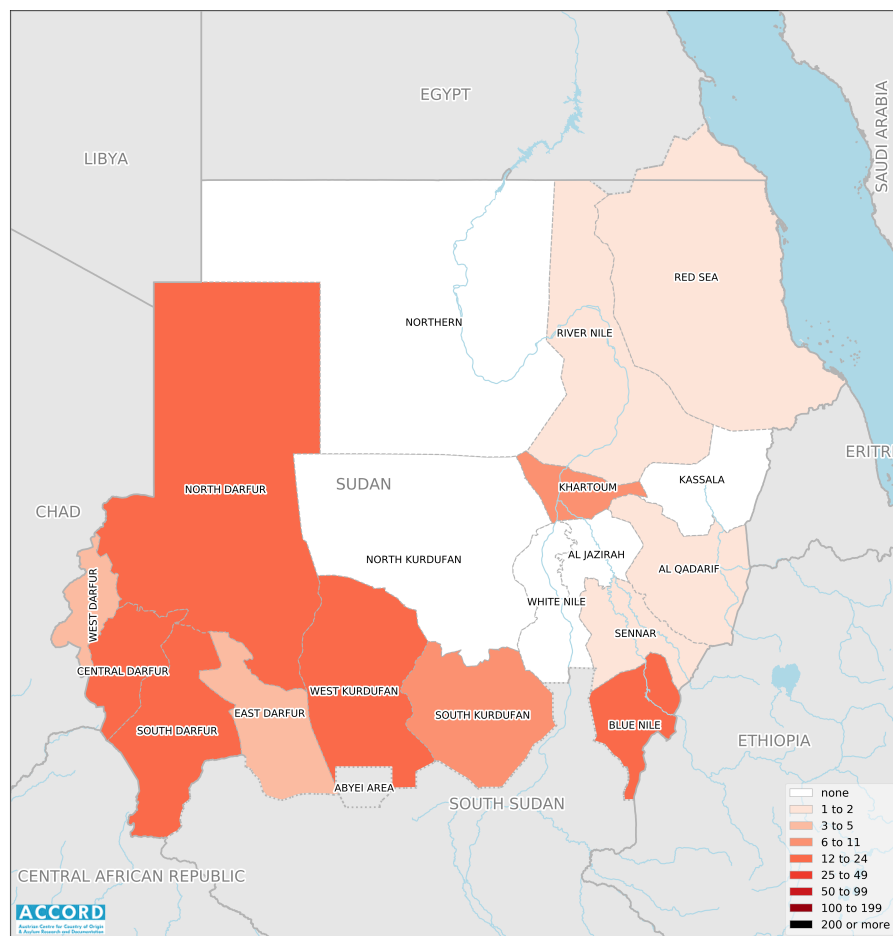## Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

## Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



Legend:
- none
- 1 to 2
- 3 to 5
- 6 to 11
- 12 to 24
- 25 to 49
- 50 to 99
- 100 to 199
- 200 or more

## Number of reported fatalities



Legend:
- none
- 1 to 14
- 15 to 29
- 30 to 59
- 60 to 124
- 125 to 249
- 250 to 499
- 500 to 999
- 1000 or more

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

## Contents

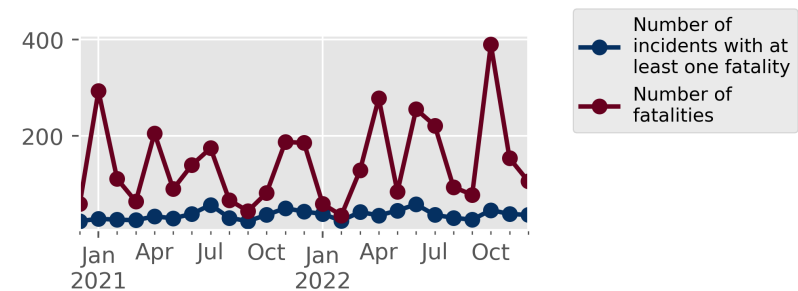## Conflict incidents by category

| Category | Number of incidents | Number of incidents with at least one fatality | Number of fatalities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Protests | 449 | 7 | 9 |
| Violence against civilians | 124 | 60 | 105 |
| Battles | 60 | 48 | 532 |
| Strategic developments | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Riots | 13 | 2 | 2 |
| Explosions / Remote violence | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 708 | 117 | 648 |

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

## Development of conflict incidents from December 2020 to December 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 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 | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| Al Qadarif | 18 | 2 | 3 |
| Blue Nile | 33 | 16 | 260 |
| Central Darfur | 48 | 20 | 137 |
| East Darfur | 19 | 4 | 5 |
| Kassala | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Khartoum | 208 | 7 | 7 |
| North Darfur | 76 | 17 | 27 |
| North Kurdufan | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Red Sea | 26 | 2 | 2 |
| River Nile | 20 | 1 | 1 |
| Sennar | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| South Darfur | 44 | 16 | 39 |
| South Kurdufan | 22 | 10 | 17 |
| West Darfur | 29 | 4 | 4 |
| West Kurdufan | 36 | 17 | 145 |
| White Nile | 18 | 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**, **53** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Barakat, El Hasahisa, El Hosh, El Managil, Kamlin, Madina, Rufaah, Shukkaba, Wad Medani, Wad Nuaman**.

In **Al Qadarif**, **18** incidents killing **3** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Doka, Gedaref, Gmeza, Khor Saad, Safarah**.

In **Blue Nile**, **33** incidents killing **260** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Kurmuk, Ed Damazin, El Roseires, Wad al-Mahi Town 1, Wad al-Mahi Town 2, Wad al-Mahi Town 3, Wad al-Mahi Town 4, Wad al-Mahi Town 6, Wad al-Mahi Town 7, Wad al-Mahi Town 8**.

In **Central Darfur**, **48** incidents killing **137** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bindisi, Dambar, Daya, Garsila, Golo, Guldo, Karonga, Mara, Nertiti, Rokero, Umm Dukhun, Zalingei**.

In **East Darfur**, **19** incidents killing **5** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ed Daein, El Fardus, Kallih, Kario, Tortahan**.

In **Kassala**, **13** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kassala, New Halfa**.

In **Khartoum**, **208** incidents killing **7** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Fitahab, Al Kalakla, Hajj Yusuf, Jabal El Ghar, Karari, Khartoum, Khartoum - Al Shajara, Khartoum - Burri, Khartoum**

- Jabra, Khartoum North, Omdurman, Um Badda.

In **North Darfur**, **76** incidents killing **27** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Zerega, Barakau, Birkat Seira, Dar El Salam, Ein Siro, El Fasher, El Sireaf, Gurra Farjawi, Hamra, Kabra, Kebkabiya, Kuma, Kungara, Kutum, Martial, Numu, Saraf Omra, Shadad, Shangil Tobay, Sortine, Tawila, Um Qawzayn, Umm Hosh, Zamzam IDP camp.**

In **North Kurdufan**, **9** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bara, El Obeid.**

In **Northern**, **18** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Delgo, Dongola, Ed Debba, El Bargeeg, El Khanag, Karima, Wadi Halfa.**

In **Red Sea**, **26** incidents killing **2** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Arb'at, Hoshiri, Jabet, Port Sudan, Tokar.**

In **River Nile**, **20** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Hamad, Atbara, Berber, Ed Damer, El Makaylab, El Matamma, Shendi.**

In **Sennar**, **18** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Dinder, El Suki, Maiurno, Sennar, Singa.**

In **South Darfur**, **44** incidents killing **39** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Jaradel, Amer, Bielel, Digrais, Duma, Edd Al Fursan, Endur, Gereida, Hijer, Humaydah, Kara, Khor Abeche, Mershing, Nyala, Rahad El Berdi, Shattai, Songo, Um Dafuq, Um Obeish.**

In **South Kurdufan**, **22** incidents killing **17** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Hujar, Abu Kershola, Albardab, At**

Terter, Dilling, Gardood Toro, Habila, Kadugli, Umm Barambita.

In **West Darfur**, **29** incidents killing **4** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Surug, Al Kereinik, Ardamata IDP Camp, Beida, Bir Daqiq, Bir Saleeba, El Geneina, Foro Burunga, Kondobei, Misterei, Sawany, Sirba, Tendelti, Umm Dukhun, Umtajok.**

In **West Kurdufan**, **36** incidents killing **145** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Zabad, Al Khowai, An Nahud, Baleela Petro Energy Camp, El Mahfora, Foga, Ghubaysh, Heglig Oil Field, Lagawa, Muglad, Umm Adara, Umm Khashmayn, Wad Bandah.**

In **White Nile**, **18** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ad Douiem, El Jebelain, Kenana, 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

- 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

- 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

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Sudan, fourth quarter 2022: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 12 April 2023