

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

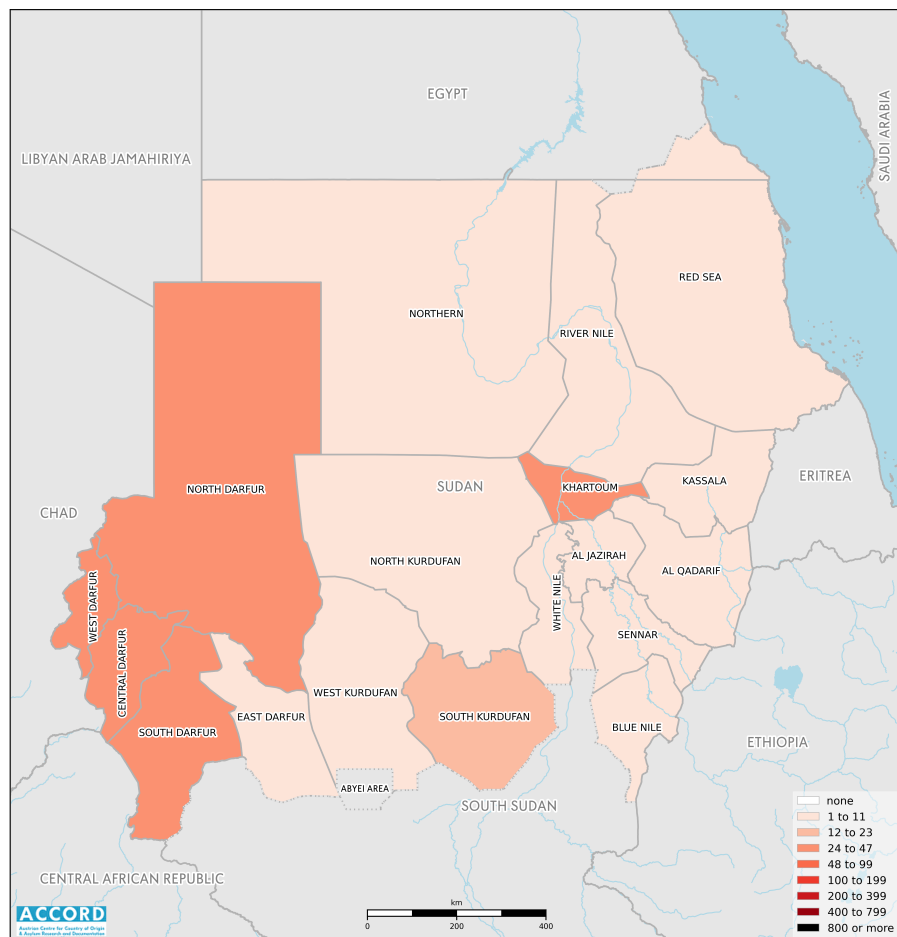
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SUDAN, YEAR 2019:

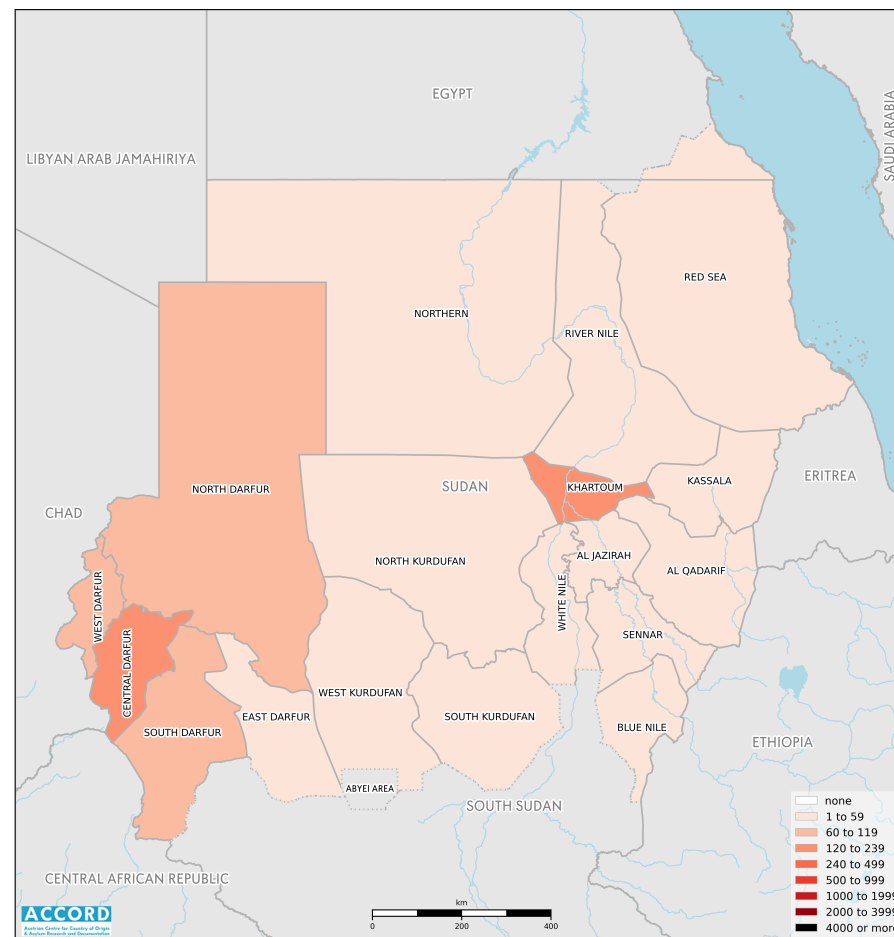
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 23 June 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](#); South Sudan/Sudan border status, Hala'ib triangle and Bir Tawil: [UN Cartographic Section, March 2012](#); incident data: [ACLED, 20 June 2020](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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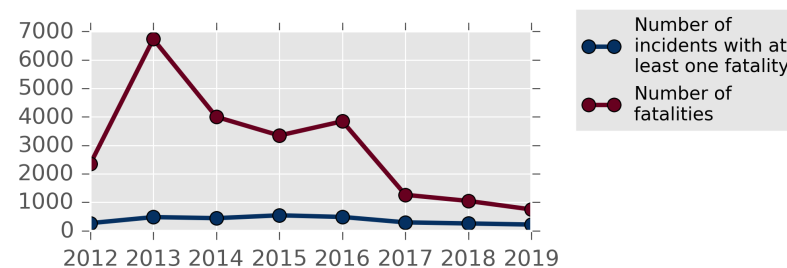
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Protests	1099	34	177
Violence against civilians	254	93	205
Battles	98	72	312
Riots	71	12	33
Strategic developments	47	1	3
Explosions / Remote violence	7	5	17
Total	1576	217	747

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 20 June 2020](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from 2012 to 2019



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED, 20 June 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, 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 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, 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 2019
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 2019
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
Al Jazirah	112	1	2
Al Qadarif	61	8	21
Blue Nile	25	1	2
Central Darfur	117	44	145
East Darfur	20	3	8
Kassala	57	1	1
Khartoum	433	32	197
North Darfur	152	30	62
North Kurdufan	44	2	6
Northern	40	2	4
Red Sea	82	9	49
River Nile	46	2	2
Sennar	65	1	2
South Darfur	96	29	71
South Kurdufan	89	22	50
West Darfur	78	26	118
West Kurdufan	28	1	1
White Nile	31	3	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 **Al Jazirah**, 112 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abu Ushar, Al Azazah, Al Azzazi, Al Halawiyyin, Al Uqdah, Arbaji, Barsi, Beka, Deim, El Hasahisa, El Hosh, El Managil, Fadasi, Fadl, Hantub, Hilaliya, Jazirat al Fil, Kamlin, Magharba, Meheiriba, Rufaah, Shukkaba, Tabat, Talbab, Wad Medani, Wad Sulfab.**

In **Al Qadarif**, 61 incidents killing 21 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ad Dahhab, Doka, El Faw, El Qallabat, Galabat, Gedaref, Khashm Al Girba, Mobiat, Shuwak, Wad Faiya.**

In **Blue Nile**, 25 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bashir Nugu, Bout, Ed Damazin, Ingessana Hills, Qeissan, Sinja.**

In **Central Darfur**, 117 incidents killing 145 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Arwala, Barbara, Bindisi, Boulay, Dali, Daya, Deleig, Dursa, Fanga Suk, Garsila, Golo, Guldo, Hamidiya IDP Camp, Hasahisa IDP Camp, Jadeed, Jebel Marrah, Jokosti, Karonga, Khor Ramla, Kombo Denko, Korare, Koron, Koto, Kumbo Kesri, Mali, Manabu, Miri, Mukjar, Nertiti, Rokoro, Sabanga, Sindu, Taham, Thur, Tur, Turra, Umm Dukhun, Zalingei.**

In **East Darfur**, 20 incidents killing 8 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Arid, Assalaya, Ed Daein, Hejlj.**

In **Kassala**, 57 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations

were among the affected: **Abu Gamal, Kassala, New Halfa.**

In **Khartoum**, 433 incidents killing 197 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Kalakla, Al Msodiya, Burri, Jabal Aulia, Khartoum, Khartoum North, Omdurman, Shambat.**

In **North Darfur**, 152 incidents killing 62 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abdel Shakur, Abu Delek, Abu Gamra, Abu Sakin, Abu Zerega, Ared Shoof, Dade, Dali, Dobo Umda, El Fasher, Hamra, Kabga, Kabkabia, Kabra, Kadareik, Kafod, Kalkal, Kassab Camp, Katur, Kebkabiya, Khazan Tungur, Korma, Kosa, Kutum, Martal, Masri, Misteriya, Naro, Owry, Rogli, Routrout, Saraf Omra, Sarafaya, Shadad, Shangil Tobay, Shoba, Sortony, Tabit, Tangarara, Taradona, Tawila, Tebeldina, Tina, Tunjur, Um Sayala, Umm Keddada, Zamzam.**

In **North Kurdufan**, 44 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bara, Barah, El Obeid, Er Rahad, Ruwaba, Umm Rawaba, Wad Ghubeish.**

In **Northern**, 40 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abri, Amri, Delgo, Dongola, Ed Debba, Ed Duweim, Karima, Karmah an Nuzul, Kerma, Sali Island, Simit East, Tangasi, Wadi Halfa.**

In **Red Sea**, 82 incidents killing 49 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Bisharayab, Haya, Port Sudan, Sinkat, Suakin.**

In **River Nile**, 46 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Atbara, Berber, Ed Damer, El Hamdab, El Manaser, Shendi.**

In **Sennar**, 65 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations

were among the affected: **Abu Naama, Dinder, El Suki, Kenana, Sennar, Singa.**

In **South Darfur**, 96 incidents killing 71 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Brobas, Buram, Deribat, El Rahad, Endur, Faluja, Feina, Gereida, Idan, Joghana, Kaag Kulli, Kalma, Kass, Katayla, Kidingeer, Korole/Teiga Camp, Kosti, Lia, Manawashi, Mershing, Nabagai, Nyala, Ras El Fil, Saboon El Fag, Sabun El Fagur, Songo, Tebeldina, Tono, Tullus, Um Obeish.**

In **South Kurdufan**, 89 incidents killing 50 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Abri, Abu Jubaiha, Abu Kershola, Al Abbasiya, Al Hadra, At Terter, Banat El Moreib, Dalami, Delling, Deri, Dilling, El Habila, El Leri, Fayu, Habila, Hajar-Jawad, Kadugli, Kalogi, Kauda, Keilak, Khor El Daliab, Nyukur, Rashad, Shag El Kitir, Tab az Zaraf, Talodi, Wakara, Waral.**

In **West Darfur**, 78 incidents killing 118 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Kereinik, Asonga, Atia, Babanosa, Bir Daqiq, Derjeil, Djedid, Durti, El Geneina, Foro Burunga, Gokar, Habila, Hashaba, Hijleahjah, Jebel Mun, Kondobei, Krinding IDP Camp, Kuru Kuru, Murnei, Nouri, Sirba, Sisi, Um Shalaiya, Umm Dukhun, Umtajok.**

In **West Kurdufan**, 28 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **An Nahud, Babanussa, Baleela, El Fula, Ghubaysh, Heglig Oil Field, Muglad, Wad Bandah.**

In **White Nile**, 31 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ad Duwaym, Al Redis 1 Refugee Camp, As-alaya, Geziret Aba, Khor Al Warral Refugee Camp, Kosti, Rabak, Shabasha, Tandalti.**

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Africa (20 June 2020), 20 June 2020
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/2909/>
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm28_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015a
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: SDN_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/SDN_adm.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/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

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