Insights: Sudan Data Program

Codebook for
Conflict, Security and Demonstrations

By Insights, Sudan

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The codebook describes methodological details for Insights Dataset and Dashboard, the contents/definitions for each variable in the data file, as well as the structure, and layout of the data collection form and process.

1. BASICS OF AN EVENT

Definition of Event: The basic unit of analysis is an "event". In general terms, this implies an activity occurring by an actor at a given time and place. For the purpose of this methodology, an "event" or "incident" may be interchangeably used.

1.1. Date

1.1.1. Date of the event

This refers to the date when the event occurred, or best approximation. This does not refer to the date when the event **has been published**.

1.1.2. Accuracy of the date provided

This determines the level of accuracy of the event's date:

- **Level 1**: High Accuracy, the event occurred on the exact date specified.
- **Level 2:** Medium Accuracy, the event occurred within 7 days of the date specified.
- **Level 3:** Low Accuracy, the event occurred within 30 days of the date specified.

1.2. Event Summary

1.2.1. Event Summary in English

A summary of the event in 1-3 sentence, following this format "When (date of occurrence) - Who (actors) - What (event type) - Where (location of occurrence) - Why (motive or reason) - Results - Additional information".

Examples:

- *Event 1:* On DD-MM-YY, Actor 1 clashed with Actor 2 in order to gain additional territory. Actor 1 caused Actor 2 three deaths and one injury.
- *Event 3:* On DD-MM-YY, Actor 1 (Grassroots group) protested the recent formation of the alliance between Actor 1, Actor 2, and Actor 3.

1.3. Location Type

1.3.1. Country

This determines in what country the event takes place.

1.3.2. Region

This determines in what region the event takes place.

1.3.3. State
This determines in what state the event takes place.

1.3.4. Locality
This determines in what Locality the event takes place.

1.3.5. Location Accuracy
This determines the level of accuracy of the event's location:

- **Level 1**: High Accuracy, The event occurred in the exact *locality* specified.
- **Level 2:** Medium Accuracy, The event occurred in the same *state*, but the *locality* is not confirmed.
- **Level 3:** The event occurred in the same region, but the state is not confirmed.

1.3.6. Camp
This determines if and in what refugee or internally displaced camp the event takes place.

1.3.7. Event Geolocation
Approximate (geo location) with specific coordinates of the event. The longitude and latitude information of the event.

2. THEMES

The event types are categorized into **Themes**, **Sub themes. Some subthemes have additional classifications.** The theme section has the following fields:

2.1. Event Theme
There are two main themes, and the definitions are as follows:

- **Demonstration**
- **Conflict and Security**

2.2. Demonstration
Defined as a public demonstration in which the participants do not usually engage in violence, though violence may be used against them. Events include individuals and groups who demonstrate against a political entity, government institution, policy, group, tradition, businesses or other private institutions. Protesters are noted by generic actor groupings or specific actor names in a hierarchical manner (see section on Actors below).

List of options that fall under Type of Demonstration theme:

- **Peaceful Demonstration:** used when demonstrators are engaged in a protest while not engaging in violence or other forms of rioting behavior and are not faced with any sort of force or engagement.
- **Violent Demonstration:** used when demonstrators or mobs engage in acts that are violent or disruptive, including but not limited to rock throwing, property destruction, etc. This includes when demonstrators may target other individuals, property, businesses, other rioting groups or armed actors.

2.2.1. Peaceful Demonstration

List of options that fall under Peaceful Demonstration sub-theme:

- **Procession**: used when a group of individuals move along in an orderly often ceremonial way to publicly express something.
- **Protest**: used when individuals and groups peacefully demonstrate against a political entity, government institution, policy, group, tradition, businesses or other private institutions or other actors. The participants do not engage in violence, though violence may be used against them.
- **Sit-in**: Sit-in: A peaceful protest in which individuals gather and occupy a specific space to express their concerns or demands. Participants typically remain seated and do not leave until their issues are addressed or promised to be addressed.
- **Vigil**: defined as a period of time when people remain quietly in a place, especially at night, for example,because they are praying or are making a political protest.
- **Strike / civil disobedience:** A form of protest in which individuals or groups refuse to comply with certain laws, demands, or commands of a government or authority to express their disapproval or to push for change. Strikes often involve the cessation of work or services, while civil disobedience may include acts such as boycotts.
- **Submit memorandum:** used to pressure governments to change policies. Occasionally, strikes destabilize the rule of a particular political party or ruler; in such cases, strikes are often part of a broader social movement taking the form of a campaign of civil resistance.
- **Public address:** used when a public leader or influential person addresses crowds around a public issue.
- **Other**

2.2.2. Violent Demonstration

This theme has no subs. It is used when demonstrators or mobs engage in acts that are violent or disruptive, including but not limited to rock throwing, property destruction, etc. This includes when demonstrators may target other individuals, property, businesses, other rioting groups or armed actors.

2.2.3. Intervention

Used when individuals are engaged in a peaceful protest during which there is an attempt to disperse, suppress, or interrupt the protest with or without serious/lethal injuries being reported or the targeting of protesters with lethal weapons.

- **No intervention:** when a protest passes without an intervention.

- **Intervention without use of force:** when individuals are engaged in a peaceful protest during which there is an attempt to disperse or suppress the protest without serious/lethal injuries being reported or the targeting of protesters with lethal weapons.
- **Use of force against protesters:** Used when individuals are engaged in a peaceful protest during which there is an attempt to disperse or suppress the protest with lethal weapons or use of force.

2.2.4. Motivation

The Motivations below indicate the reason behind a demonstration event and more than one motivation type may apply to an event.

- **Political:** used when the motivation is of a political nature.
- **Economic:** used when the motivation is of an economic nature.
- **Developmental:** used when the motivation is of a development nature.
- **Security:** used when the motivation is of a security nature.
- **Social:** used when the motivation is of a social nature.
- **Other**

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2.3. Conflict and Security

Defined as events of political or other violence, which constitute the use of force espoused by one or more actors which may impact the wider conflict and security aspects of life in Sudan.

The list of subtypes that fall under Conflict and Security are:

- **Armed clash**
- **Mob violence**
- **Cross border violence**
- **State measures**
- **Violence against civilians**
- **Violence against state**
- **Air attack / explosion**
- **Other conflict & security**

2.3.1. Armed Clash

Defined as a violent interaction between two parties at a particular time and location, parties to the conflict must be armed and could be State Security forces, or organized armed groups. Organized armed groups assumed to be operating cohesively around an agenda, identity, or political purpose, using weapons to inflict harm. These groups frequently have a designated name or stated agenda.

The list of options that fall under Armed Clash are:

- **Battle:** Defined as a violent interaction that entails the exchange of fire, or the use of armed force between armed groups capable of inflicting harm upon the opposing side.
- **Ambush:** A sudden attack by an armed group against another with the use of firearms usually while the other party is at movement.
- **Raid:** Defined as an attack by an armed group on another, with the use of firearms, the attack usually takes place in a fixed place or the place of residence of the party attacked.
- **Skirmish**: A brief and limited exchange of fire between armed parties, typically resulting in no casualties. Such incidents often occur unintentionally between opposing forces or within the same alliance, and usually end with a rapid disengagement.
- **Other**: defined as any incident that falls under the armed clashes theme but does not fit under any of the sub-themes.

2.3.2. Mob violence

Defined as the intentional use of physical force or power (usually without firearms). The civilians in this sub-theme are probably victims in most cases. And the fight between two civilian groups with the use of firearms and weapons. This theme is location-conditioned and only takes place in non-conflict areas.

The list of options that fall under Mob violence are:

- **Mob attack**: Defined as mobs attack civilians or property usually with blade weapons, sticks, and stone-throwing. The victim in this does not respond with violence.
- **Mob clash**: Defined as a violent interaction between unorganized groups with the use of blade weapons, sticks or stone-throwing.
- **Fight:** A form of violence involving two or more individuals or small groups, which may include the use of lethal weapons. Unlike mob clashes, fights are smaller in scale and lack a clear power imbalance between the parties.
- **Other.** This includes any type of mob violence that does not fit within either mob attack or mob clash events.

2.3.3. Cross border violence

Defined as a violent event that involves a foreign armed actor against any Sudanese actor. The victims could be civilians and/or security security forces. The foreign actor in this event type could only be from the border countries of Sudan.

2.3.4. State measures

Defined as events when the state undertakes measures that impact the conflict and security posture of the country, including when imposing curfews, declaring state of emergency, etc. Other events include weapons seizure, movement of forces such as deployment of forces in, or sending reinforcements in an area within the country.

The list of options that fall under State measures include:

- **Security measures:** Imposing curfews, Declaring state of emergency… etc.
- **Weapons seizure:** Seizure of weapons.
- **Movement of forces:** Deployment of forces in, or sending reinforcements… etc.
- **Other**

2.3.5. Violence against civilians

Defined as violent events where an organized entity deliberately inflicts violence upon civilians. By definition, civilians are unarmed and cannot engage in political violence. The perpetrators of such acts include state forces and their affiliates, rebels, militias, and external/other forces.

The list of options that fall under Violence against civilians are below. More than one Violence against civilians type may apply to an event.

- **Deliberate killing of civilians:** Attacks by any organized actor that may deliberately target civilians or civilian objects without distinction.
- **Sexual assault / Rape:** Any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient.
- **Abduction / Hostage / Kidnapping:** The action or an instance of forcibly taking someone away against their will.
- **Torture:** The act of deliberately inflicting severe physical or psychological suffering on someone by another as a punishment or in order to fulfill some desire of the torturer or force some action from the victim.
- **Physical assault:** The act of inflicting physical harm or unwanted physical contact upon a person.
- **Violent Arrest:** The act of apprehending and taking a person into custody using violence or inflicting harm while doing it, usually because the person has been suspected of or observed committing a crime.
- **Looting:** The activity of stealing from shops, homes, public property or persons during a violent event.
- **Other:** all other events that pertain to violence against civilians but do not fall under any of the types of events described above.

2.3.6. Violence against state

Defined as events where state members are attacked by organized groups or people. When a state institution or its employees get attacked by mobs, security forces or armed groups with no violent response by the state members. Attacks can also be against state property.

The list of options that fall under Violence against state are:

- **State members attacked:** When a state member (Security forces, Government officials … etc) get attacked by mobs, security forces or armed groups with no violent response by the state members.
- **State property attacked:** When mobs or armed groups attack property of the state.
- **Other**.

2.3.7. Air attack / explosion

Defined as an attack by fighter jet, helicopter, drone, artillery, bombs, or any other explosive device on a city, enemy, or their supplies. Air attack / explosion is often a one-sided action but can be two-sided exceptionally. Air attack / explosions can be waged against both armed actors and civilians.

The list of options that fall under Air attack / explosion are:

- **Fighter jet / Helicopter strike:** A targeted attack carried out by fighter jets or helicopters.
- **Drone strike**: A targeted attack carried out by unmanned aerial vehicles (drones).
- **Artillery attack:** The use of heavy artillery weapons, such as cannons, howitzers, or rocket launchers, to fire shells or rockets over long distances.
- **Explosion:** A sudden and violent release of energy, often caused by bombs, mines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), or other explosive materials.
- **Aircraft downing**: The destruction or forced landing of an aircraft, helicopter, or drone as a result of hostile action, such as anti-aircraft fire, missile strikes, or other forms of attack.
- **Unidentified remote explosion:** An explosion caused by an unidentified technology, where it is unclear whether the source is artillery, an air attack, or another means of detonation. The method and origin remain unknown, making it difficult to attribute responsibility or determine the precise mechanism behind the incident.

2.3.8. Agreements and reconciliation

Refers incidents involving peace initiatives, reconciliation efforts, or negotiated arrangements between conflicting parties or communities, aimed at ending hostilities, resolving disputes, or regulating governance and relationships.

- **Peace Agreements:** National or local agreements, written or verbal, signed or agreed upon by parties significantly involved in a conflict. Includes new accords, renewals, or recommitments intended to manage disputes or cease hostilities.
- **Safe Zones and Ceasefires:** Arrangements to suspend hostilities or reduce violence in specific areas, including ceasefires, truces, safe passage for civilians and humanitarian aid, and agreements facilitating commercial activity resumption.
- **Governance and Security Reform:** Agreements establishing or modifying governance or security arrangements, including political appointments, government restructuring, transitional period extensions, DDR initiatives, creation of committees or courts, and recognition of traditional governance structures.
- **Resource Exchange:** Agreements involving exchange or sharing of material or symbolic resources to foster reconciliation or prevent conflict, including blood money, cattle, land, market access, weapons or intelligence sharing, and other resource-based arrangements between communities or armed groups.
- **Prisoner Exchange / Defection / Surrender:** Arrangements facilitating the exchange or release of prisoners, hostages, or political detainees, surrender or defection of fighters, or evacuation deals including weapons handover or withdrawal from contested areas.
- **Dialogue:** Meetings, talks, or negotiations aimed at building trust, exploring solutions, or preparing formal agreements, including pre-negotiation arrangements or dialogues with inconsistent reporting or denied by one party.
- **Other Peace Activities:** Initiatives contributing to peacebuilding or conflict resolution that do not fall under the above categories, including symbolic reconciliation acts, community peace events, or other localized efforts promoting coexistence and stability.

2.3.9. Other conflict & security

All other events that do not fit within the definitions of above types of conflict and security event, fall under the Other conflict & security theme. These types of events mainly include:

- Other: All other events that do not fit within the definitions of the above types of conflict and security events fall under the "Other conflict & security" theme.

2.3.8. Conflict and Security Tags

The Conflict and Security tags pertain to events that may fit to additional cross cutting themes, which help capture contextual conflict and security related trends and are adaptive to changes over time.

The list of options that fall under Conflict and Security tags below. More than one Conflict and Security tag may apply to an event.

- **Tribe related incident**
- **Violence against medical personnel**
- **Mining related violence**
- **Ceasefire violation**
- **Farmers-pastoralists conflict**
- **Land ownership dispute**
- **Rebel group territory conflict**
- **Other**

2.3.9. Demographic Classification

The following list of options fall under the Demographic Classification sub-theme. This sub-theme applies to both Demonstrations and Conflict and Security events. More than one Demographic Classification type may apply to an event.

- **General public:** All the people of an area, country, etc
- **LGBTQ+:** Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning, asexual and many other terms (such as non-binary and pansexual).
- **Marginalized groups:** Groups and communities that experience discrimination and exclusion (social, political and economic) because of unequal power relationships across economic, political, social and cultural dimensions.
- **Nomads:** a member of a people that travels from place to place to find fresh pasture for its animals and has no permanent home.
- **Refugees:** a person or a group of people who have been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster
- **Internally displaced persons:** Someone who is forced to leave their home but who remains within their country's borders.
- **Religious minorities:** A religion held by a minority of the population of a country, state, or region.
- **Farmers:** a person or people who own or manage a farm.
- **Other**

3. Actors of an Event

This section identifies the actors of the events. Actors can be individuals or groups or institutions. An event can have one or more actors involved, each required to be added separately in the data collection form by pressing the "+" button under Actor Associates.

Actors are described /categorized in a hierarchical form, with the highest level of hierarchy being the **Actor Type**, followed by the **Actor Sub-Type**, and the **Specific Actor.**

3.1. Actor Type

The following is the list of Actor Types involved in the event.

There are 10 main Actor Types, and the definitions are as follows:

1. **Political group**: When people assemble together in order to promote a common ideology and achieve particular objectives in the public, governmental sphere.
2. **Armed group**: Groups that do not name or describe themselves as militants, but that advocate extreme violence.
3. **Identity/Social Group:** Two or more people who regularly interact on the basis of mutual expectations and who share a common identity such as tribes or ethnic groups.
4. **Foreign actors:** organized groups (armed or unarmed), international and multilateral organizations, or government institutions belonging to another country.
5. **Non-governmental entity:** An organization which is not affiliated, through ownership or control, with State and local governments.
6. **Public institution:** This can include governing institutions, independent agencies, legislature and the judiciary.
7. **Religious group:** A group or part of the population that follows a religion.
8. **General Public:** Members of the public (ordinary citizens) not affiliated with a political entity. They include: general public, occupational group or public subgroup.
9. **Public leader:** A person that may be a member of the public or affiliated with an entity such as a political party, armed group, resistance movement, or is an influencer.
10. **Other actor:** Other actor that does not fit any of the above definitions.

3.2. Actor Sub-Type

The following is the list of Actor Subtypes involved in an event. There are 47 Actor Subtypes, and the definitions are as follows:

If the actors is a ***Political Group*** the following choices are shown:

- **Alliance:** A coalition or bloc of numerous political parties or other organized groups who share a common agenda or a goal, and who have agreed to create alliances to pursue them.
- **Political party:** A group of persons organized to acquire and exercise political power.
- **Movement:** A group of people working together to advance their shared political, social, or artistic ideas.

- **Armed movement:** Any non-state armed forces or militia that raise against the Government with the goal or aim to drive a political agenda and /or resist a government that they consider a tyranny or dictatorship.
- **Other political group**

If If the actors is a ***Armed group*** the following choices are shown:

- **Communal armed group:** An armed group or a militia, not affiliated to a tribe or ethnic group nor have a political cause, and are only active in conflict areas. They engage in activities of looting, bribing, etc.
- **Ethnic / tribal armed group:** an armed group belonging or that identifies with an ethnic group or tribe.
- **Armed bandits:** An individual or group that sets up roadblocks with the intention of robbing or ambushing individuals or vehicles.
- **Criminal group:** Gangs or crime rings that engage in offenses such as looting, robbery, kidnapping, etc.
- **Extremist group**: Groups of individuals or groups who support or commit ideologically motivated violence to further political goals
- **Other armed group:** or unknown group.

If If the actors is a ***Identity / Social Group*** the following choices are shown:

- **Tribe:** A social group comprising numerous families, clans, or generations
- **Ethnic group:** A community or population made up of people who share a common cultural background or descent.
- Other identity / social group

If If the actors is a ***Foreign actor*** the following choices are shown:

- **Foreign government.** A public institution or a leader of a government representing another country.
- **Foreign armed group:** An armed group or a militia, not affiliated to a tribe or ethnic group nor have a political cause, who engage in activities of looting, bribing etc of civilians, and have the basis in neighboring countries like Chad, Ethiopia, Libya, etc.
- **Intergovernmental entity:** An organization established by a treaty or other instrument governed by international law and possessing its own legal personality such as the European Union, NATO etc.
- **United Nations:** Any entity that is a part or affiliated with the United Nations.
- **Development assistance entity:** Any philanthropy or government entity that is focused on development aid such as USAID, UK AID, etc.
- **Other foreign actor**

If If the actors is a ***Non governmental organization*** the following choices are shown:

- **NGO:** A local organization which is not affiliated, through ownership or control, with State and local governments.
- **INGO:** An international organization which is not affiliated, through ownership or control, with State and local governments.

- **Union / association:** a group of individuals or organizations combined to promote a common interest.
- **Grassroots groups:** A group that uses the people in a given district, region, or community as the basis for a political or economic movement.
- **Other non-governmental organization**

If If the actors is a ***Public Institution*** the following choices are shown:

- **Executive body:** The governing body of a nation, state, or community.
- **Legislative body:** A political institution which holds the legislative power in a state, and often controls the executive power.
- **Judicial body:** Relating to courts of law or judges.
- **Regular forces:** Institutional mechanisms that enforce laws, make arrests or protect the country, such as the police, military, etc.
- **Transitional body:** An institutional mechanism or body (executive, commission, council) established for the purpose of managing the transitional period in Sudan.
- **Public sector entity:** all other state institutions such as specialized agencies, schools, hospitals, etc.
- **Other public institution**

If If the actors is a **Religious group** the following choices are shown:

- **Sufi order:** Practitioners of Sufi orders
- **Islamic movements:** Groups with islamic ideology and inclusive and holistic goals including politics, society, education etc.
- **Christian minority:** the part of the population that follows the christian faith
- **Other religious groups.** Pertaining to populations with affiliation to other religions.

If If the actors is a **General *Public*** the following choices are shown:

- **General public:** All the non-affiliated people, who are members of the general public. General public is interchangeably used with civilians.
- **Occupational group:** people belonging to a series of jobs or occupations related in broad terms by the nature of the functions performed, such as doctors, engineers, farmers, etc.
- **Students:** Students that attend a higher education institution such as universities.
- **Other public**

If If the actors is a ***Public leader*** the following choices are shown:

- **Public official:** Anyone in a position of official authority that is conferred by a state, i.e. someone who holds a legislative, administrative, or judicial position of any kind, whether appointed or elected.
- **Political leader:** The person who guides or is in charge of a political group.
- **Military leader:** Exercises over subordinates by virtue of his rank and assignment or position.
- **Tribal / Ethnic leader:** a person in charge of a tribal or ethnic group.
- **Activist:** A person in charge of the civil society organization or who fights for a for public good cause.

- **Influencer:** An active individual on social media, news outlets, or official platforms, particularly in the context of politics, demonstrations, and conflicts.
- **Other public leader:** includes other public leaders, including business people.

3.3. Actor Engagements or Interactions

Define the action or role of the actor that is engaged in an event. Only one engagement or interaction applies to an actor.

The list of options that fall under Engagements or Interactions is:

- **Perpetrator:** A person, a group, or an organized entity (government, armed groups, or non-governmental) who carry out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act. This type of engagement applies to Conflict and Security related events only.
- **Victim:** A person, a group, or an organized entity (government, armed groups, or non-governmental) that is harmed, injured, or killed as a result of an event or action by another actor. In certain cases, when a public or private property is damaged as a result of an event, the property will be inputted as a Victim Actor. This type of engagement applies to Conflict and Security related events only.
- **Attacker:** Armed party that initiates an aggressive action or assault against another armed party, usually in Armed clashes or Air attack / explosions.
- **Defender / Target:** An armed part that responds to aggression or assault by employing active or passive defense measures in the context of armed clashes. Additionally, the term may refer to an entity that becomes the target of an air attack or explosion.
- **Equal parties to a conflict:** When a party to an event or conflict has the same role as the other actor within the same event. This type of engagement applies to Conflict and Security related events only.
- **Demonstrator:** When a party is engaged as an organizer or a participant in a demonstration. This type of engagement applies to Conflict and Security related events only.
- **Target of Demonstration:** The party which a demonstration targets. This type of engagement applies to Conflict and Security related events only.
- **Legal / Law enforcement:** The activity of government bodies that act in an organized manner to enforce the law by discovering, deterring, rehabilitating, or punishing people who violate or allegedly violate the rules and norms governing that society. This type of engagement applies to either Conflict and Security or Demonstration related events.
- **Not applicable.**

3.4. Associate Actor

Events can have one or more actors involved, each required to be added separately in the data collection form by selecting YES when an associate actor is involved, and pressing the “+” button if more than one associate actor is involved in the said event. Users can add unlimited associate actors.

4. Information sources of an event

Relates to the sources of information that were used to enter the event data.

4.1. Source

This section refers to the source of the event. Sources include online and offline media, social media and others.

The list of options for the information source pertains to 40 types of information sources most frequently used by the Data for Change team to identify events. These sources included the following:

- Suna
- Al-intibaha
- Almashhad AlSudani
- AlRakoba News
- AlRakoba
- AlSudani News
- Radio Dabanga
- Ultra Sudan
- Al-Youm Al-Tali
- Al-Taghyeer
- Sudan Tribune
- Ayin Network
- Alhamish
- Darfur24
- Sudan Akhbar
- Sudan Violations
- Sudan War Update
- Alnilin
- Sudapost
- Wikileaks El-Fasher
- Skynews - Sudan
- Preliminary Committee of Sudan Doctors
- Sudan Doctors Network
- Huqooq
- Darfur Observatory for Human Rights
- Sudanese Observatory for Human Rights
- Emergency Lawyers
- Darfur Victims Support
- Zalingei Resistance Committee
- Darfur Digital Platform
- Direct News
- Central Darfur Governor

- The Coordination Body of Refugees and Displaced Persons
- Geniena Resistance Committee
- Central Committee of Sudan Doctors
- Central Committee of Sudan Doctors (West Darfur)
- Government of West Darfur State
- The Assembly of Camps of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Dar Masalit
- Human Rights and Development Organization (HUDO)
- Revolution Voice
- Nyala Resistance Committee
- Kosti Resistance Committee
- Rabak Resistance Committee
- El-Fasher Resistance Committee
- Coordination body of El-Fasher Resistance Committees
- South Kordofan Resistance Committee
- The Beja Tribes Chiefs Supreme Council and Independent Clans Leaders
- Sudanese Professional Association - Kassala
- Portsudan Resistance Committee
- Kassala Resistance Committee
- Gadaref Resistance Committee
- Independent journalist
- Resistance committee
- Social media account
- Non-governmental organization
- Central Sudan Call
- AlJazira Congress
- Shbab Sennar
- Hasahisa Resistance Committee
- Karari Resistance Committee
- Eastern Nile Human Rights Watch
- Bahri Human Rights Watch
- Ali Merghani
- Mohamed Khalifa
- Muamar Ibrahim
- Ghandi Ibrahim
- Other. Users can enter the name of the source if it is not on the list.

4.2. Proof/Source of the Event: URL

This section refers to the evidence that the event has occurred by providing a reliable source. Fill out one or more of the following sections.