Sudan: Darfur Humanitarian Overview 1 July 2017

**HIGHLIGHTS**

Due to unilateral ceasefires by the Government of Sudan and most armed groups, there has been significantly less conflict and related displacement in Darfur during the first half of 2017 than during the same period in previous years. A reduction in inter-communal tensions and related displacement in the area has also been observed. However, a lack of basic services and infrastructure in addition to insecurity in some areas continues to prevent the return of displaced people to their areas of origin. While in some areas access has improved following the introduction of new directives for humanitarian action in December 2016, implementation of the directives remains inconsistent across states.

According to the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, about 3 million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur. In 2017, approximately 8,200 people were newly displaced across Darfur, according to the UN and partners. Up to an additional 4,000 people were also reportedly displaced, but the UN and partners have not yet verified these figures.

In addition, about 68,300 South Sudanese refugees arrived in East, North and South Darfur between January and June 2017, bringing their total number in the region since December 2013 to about 127,800 people (UNHCR, 30 June 2017).

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**Timeline**

**2003**
- Feb: Armed movements in Darfur start attacking government installations, claiming the region is being neglected by Khartoum.
- Apr: Armed movements attack El Fasher airport, the first direct attack in a major town.

**2004**
- Jan: The Sudanese Armed Forces begins a military campaign against the armed movements in Darfur's western areas. Hundreds of thousands of people are internally displaced or flee to Chad.

**2005**
- May: One of the armed movements (SLM-MM) signs a peace accord with the Government (the Darfur Peace Agreement), but this agreement does not hold.

**2006**
- Jul: The UN Security Council authorises a 26,000-strong force for Darfur (UNAMID).
- May: The ICC issues arrest warrants for some senior leaders of the Sudanese Government.
- The Government of Sudan expels 13 international NGOs and revokes the licences of 3 national NGOs.

**2007**
- Jul: Darfur Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) is signed between the Government and the JLM, establishing the Darfur Regional Authority.

**2008**
- May: Sporadic instances of inter-tribal fighting, and clashes between Government forces & armed movements displace over 380,000 people.

**2009**
- May: Over 360,000 people are displaced. Subsequently, 141,640 of these displaced people return to their homes.
- Nov: On 11 November, for the first time since 2001, an inter-agency assessment mission takes place to Fanga Kulbus, North Jebel Marra. Some 6,700 people are internally displaced or flee to Chad.

**2010**
- Jun: HAC amends its directives for humanitarian action, leading to easing of access restrictions in parts of Darfur.
- Jul: The US announces the easing of sanctions against Sudan for 6 months. Humanitarian access to one area being monitored by the UN.
- In May, SLA/MM and JEM declare unilateral ceasefires in Darfur for 6 months and in July, the Government of Sudan extends its unilateral cessation of hostilities for 4 months.

**2011**
- Feb: 266,923 IDPs (IDP camps > 50,000 people: 1 El Geneina, 2 Abu Karinka, 3 El Tina, 4 Azum, 5 Wadi Salih, 6 El Sireaf) need humanitarian assistance.

**2012**
- Feb: The Sudanese Armed Forces begins a military campaign against the armed movements in Darfur.
- Mar: ceasefire in Darfur for 6 months.
- In April, SLM-MM and JEM declare unilateral ceasefires in Darfur for 6 months, but this agreement does not hold.

**2013**
- Apr: UNAMID revokes the licenses of 3 national NGOs.
- Jun: April 2013: One of the armed movements (SLA/MM) signs a peace accord with the Government (the Darfur Peace Agreement), but this agreement does not hold.

**2014**
- Jun: The Government of Sudan extends its unilateral cessation of hostilities for 4 months.
- Jul: The US announces the easing of sanctions against Sudan for 6 months. Humanitarian access to one area being monitored by the UN.

**2015**
- Feb: 266,923 IDPs (IDP camps > 50,000 people: 1 El Geneina, 2 Abu Karinka, 3 El Tina, 4 Azum, 5 Wadi Salih, 6 El Sireaf) need humanitarian assistance.

**2016**
- Feb: 266,923 IDPs (IDP camps > 50,000 people: 1 El Geneina, 2 Abu Karinka, 3 El Tina, 4 Azum, 5 Wadi Salih, 6 El Sireaf) need humanitarian assistance.

**2017**
- Jul: The US announces the easing of sanctions against Sudan for 6 months. Humanitarian access to one area being monitored by the US.

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**People in need**

3 million estimated number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur (of whom 1.6 million in 60 camps)

2.1m CPs
0.6m vulnerable residents
140,000 refugees
195,500 returnees

Source: 2017 HNO

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**Estimated # of IDPs in need by locality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Estimated IDPs in Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Darfur</td>
<td>13,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Darfur</td>
<td>3,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Darfur</td>
<td>418,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>184,385</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Darfur</td>
<td>266,923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2017 HNO

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**Estimated # of IDPs in need by state**

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Source: 2017 HNO

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**No. of people newly displaced per year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>317,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>175,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>268,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>114,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>380,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>430,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>247,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>152,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8,300</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: 2017 HNO

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**Feedback:**

ochasudan_feedback@un.org  www.unocha.org/sudan