



HIGHLIGHTS

In Darfur, fighting between government forces and armed movements has continued in recent years, lately in the Jebel Marra area. This continues to severely impact civilians, notably women and children. Inter-tribal tensions also continue to trigger conflict, which causes displacement of civilians and disruption of basic services. Conflict also prevents the return of displaced people to their areas of origin. Access to some areas, including where there is active conflict, remains denied by parties to the conflict.

According to the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview, some **3.3 million** people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur. Many internally displaced persons (IDPs) have remained displaced since the outbreak of the Darfur conflict in 2003. During the first five months of 2016, **80,000** people were newly displaced across Darfur, according to the UN and partners. Up to an additional **127,000** people were also reportedly displaced (in addition to another **15,000** who have reportedly returned) but the UN and partners have been unable to verify these figures due to a lack of access to the relevant locations.

Since 2009, resources allocated to address humanitarian needs in Darfur have been insufficient, which, in addition to lack of access, has led to a drop in the number of aid workers. Prior to the 2009 expulsion of 13 INGOs, there were **17,700** national and international aid workers in Darfur. As of May 2016 there were **4,446** aid workers (97 per cent of whom are national staff) in international humanitarian organisations in Darfur. This represents a decrease of over 75 per cent in comparison to 2009.



Timeline

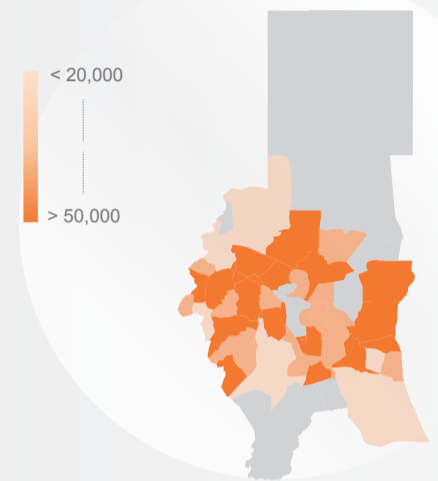
- 2003**
 - Feb, 2003:** Armed movements in Darfur start attacking government installations, claiming the region is being neglected by Khartoum.
 - Apr, 2003:** Armed movements attack El Fasher airport, the first direct attack in a major town.
- 2004**
 - Jan, 2004:** The Sudanese Armed Forces begins a military campaign against the armed movements in Darfur's western areas. Hundreds of thousands of people are internally displaced or flee to Chad.
- 2006**
 - May, 2006:** One of the armed movements (SLA/MM) signs a peace accord with the Government (the Darfur Peace Agreement), but this agreement does not hold.
- 2007**
 - Jul, 2007:** The UN Security Council authorises a **26,000** - strong force for Darfur (UNAMID).
- 2009**
 - Mar, 2009:** The ICC issues arrest warrants for some senior leaders of the Sudanese Government. The Government of Sudan expells **13** international NGOs and revokes the licenses of **3** national NGOs.
- 2009**
 - Dec, 2009:** Number of national & international aid workers in Darfur dropped from a pre-expulsion level of **17,700** to **12,658**.
- 2010**
 - Sep, 2010:** The UN launches the "Beyond Emergency Relief" agenda to promote mid- and longer-term planning among UN agencies operating in Darfur.
- 2011**
 - May, 2011:** Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) signed between the Government and the LJM, establishing the Darfur Regional Authority.
- 2013**
 - 2013:** Sporadic instances of inter-tribal fighting, and clashes between Government forces & armed movements displace over **380,000** people.
- 2014**
 - 2014:** Over **400,000** people were displaced. Subsequently **141,000** of these displaced people returned to their homes*.
- 2015**
 - 2015:** The cumulative number of verified, unverified IDPs and returnees in Darfur was **246,600**. This includes **109,500** verified IDPs, almost **70,000** unverified cases of displacement and an additional **67,000** reported returns*.
 - Nov, 2015:** On 11 November, for the first time since 2011, an inter-agency assessment mission took place to Fanga Suk village, in North Jebel Marra. Some **17,800** people (IDPs and host community) need humanitarian assistance.
- 2016**
 - Jan-date, 2016:** Over **70,000** South Sudanese refugees fleeing conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan arrive in Sudan, of whom **5,000** in South Darfur and **47,000** in East Darfur.
 - Jan-date, 2016:** **80,000** people were newly displaced across Darfur. Up to an additional **127,000** people were also reportedly displaced (in addition to another **15,000** who have reportedly returned) but the UN and partners have been unable to verify these figures due to a lack of access to the relevant locations.

People in need



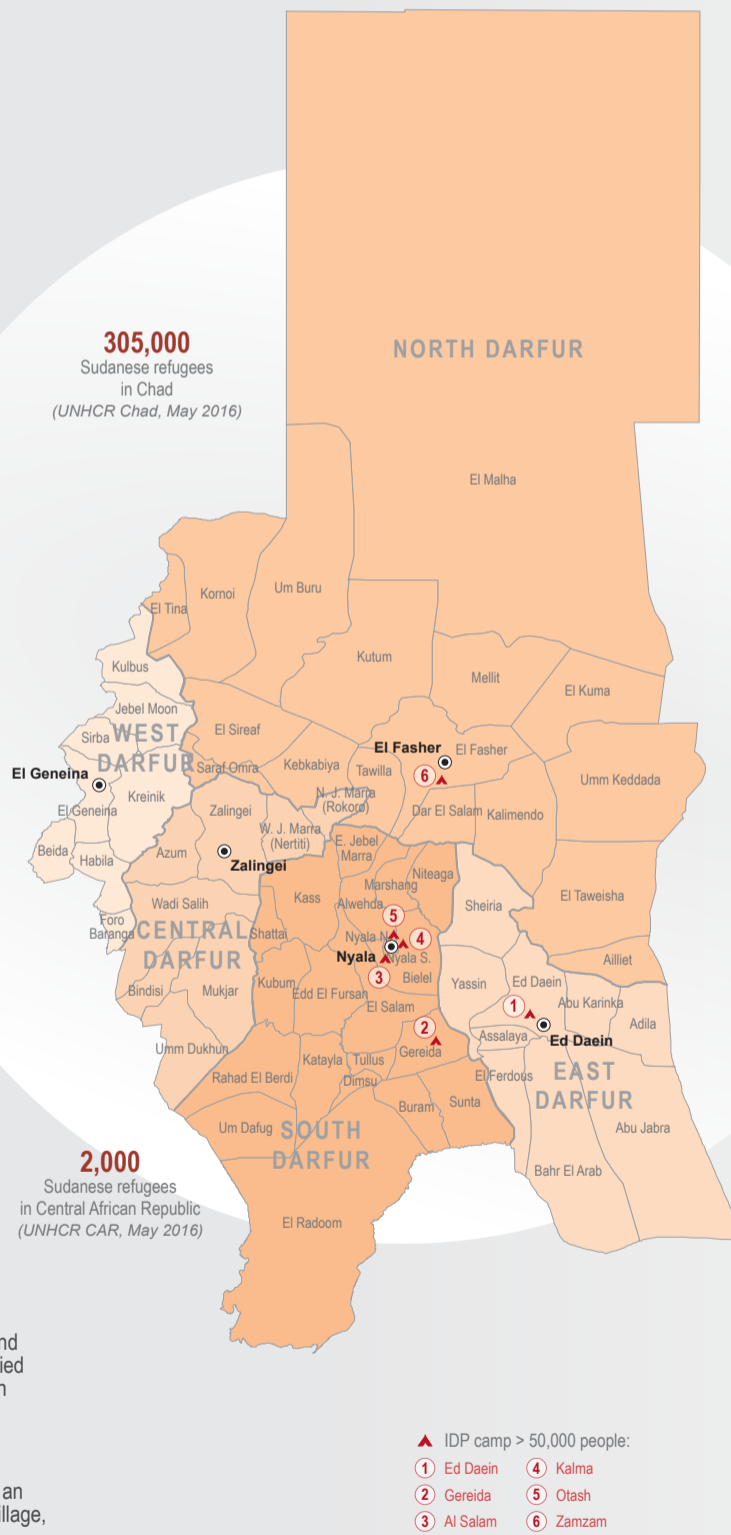
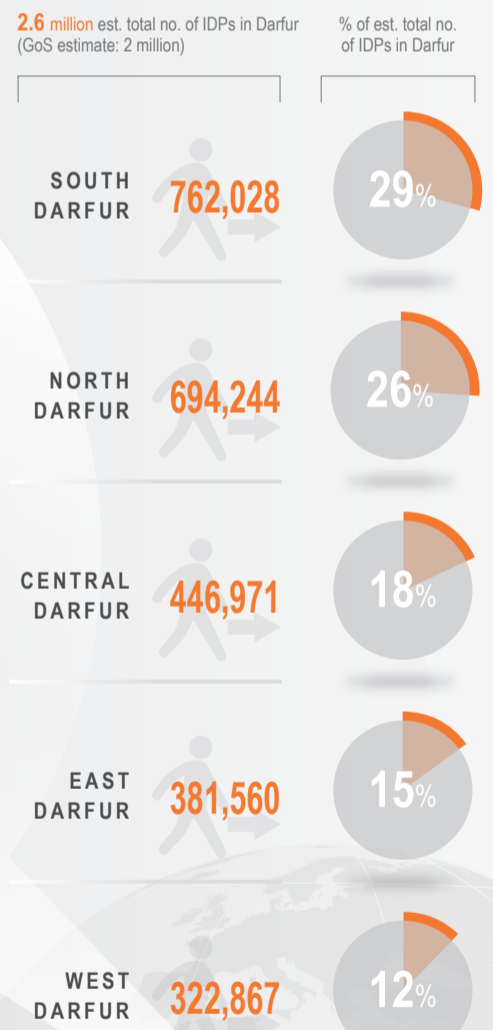
Estimated no. of IDPs by locality

Source: IASC and partners, Dec 2015

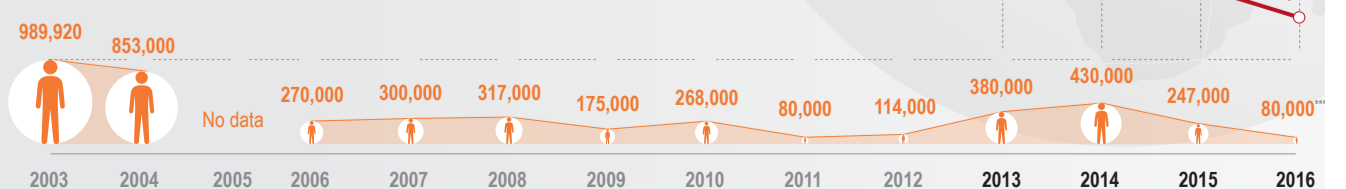


Estimated no. of IDPs by state

Source: IASC and partners, Dec 2015



No. of people newly displaced per year** (including verified, unverified and returns)



*Reported returns during 2014 and 2015 include all reported returns, and differ from the total of 94,000 which refers to the number of returnees in need of humanitarian assistance.

Figures before 2011 include South Sudan. *2016 figures indicate verified displacement from Jan - May 2016, not including reported displacement/returns.