



DARFUR PEACE PROCESS CHRONOLOGY

2013

1 January: Restrictions on five international NGOs working in West Darfur come into effect. The humanitarian organizations, which previously operated in IDP camps, are now only allowed to operate inside the state capital, El Geneina.

2 January: Two Jordanian UNAMID police officers, held hostage for 136 days, are released unharmed. It is unclear who was responsible for their abduction.

In Hashaba, North Darfur, three people are killed, allegedly by pro-government militia.

4 January: SAF aircraft bombs Golo, Central Darfur; casualties unknown.

In Kalma camp, south of Nyala, South Darfur, pro-government militia kill one displaced person and injure three others.

5 January: Intense fighting between Abbala Rizeigat and Beni Hussein breaks out in Kabkabiya, North Darfur, over control of gold mining in the Jebel Amir area. Fighting is sparked when a Rizeigat leader and officer in the government border guards claims an area also claimed by the Beni Hussein. Some 60,000 people are thought to be displaced.

In Kampala, the SRF signs a cooperation deal with the opposition coalition National Consensus Forces (NCF). The NCF had previously called for the peaceful overthrow of the NCP regime; the SRF states it would pursue only armed opposition. In the joint 'New Dawn Charter', the signatories agree to use both means. Fearing possible repercussions from Khartoum, a number of NCF parties subsequently distance themselves from the deal.

6 January: LJM member and federal minister of health Bahr Abu Garda announces that the five states of Darfur are free of yellow fever following a campaign that vaccinated more than three million people. But in Mukjar, Central Darfur, local residents complain that they still have not been vaccinated.

SLA-AW claims to have killed 70 soldiers, and suffered five casualties, in the battle for the garrison of Jildu, Central Darfur.

8 January: Three Darfuri students go on trial in Khartoum, charged with crimes related to the anti-tuition student protests of December 2012. However, no one has been held responsible for the deaths of the four students, which triggered the protests.

9 January: The government claims to have killed 30 SLA-AW troops in ongoing fighting in Jildu, Central Darfur. SLA-AW denies the claims.

In Zalingei, Central Darfur, secondary school students start fires at seven schools in protest at the murder of a classmate. At least six students are arrested.



10 January: Abbala Rizeigat attack the town of al Sref Beni Hussein, in ongoing clashes between the two groups over control of the gold mining trade.

11 January: Ten civilians are reportedly killed after SAF aircraft bomb the SLA-AW controlled town of Dresa, East Jebel Marra, North Darfur.

12 January: In an embarrassment for the government, fifteen road construction staff working on the flagship Salvation Road project are kidnapped by unidentified armed men near El Fasher. Four Chinese nationals are among the abductees. The government accuses rebel groups of responsibility.

Kabkabiya town is threatened by the ongoing Abbala-Ben Hussein conflict, as the dispute escalates. Kabkabiya is the most important settlement affected so far by the fighting.

13 January: Rebel movement Sudan Liberation Movement for Justice (SLJM) claims it destroyed the army garrison at Abu Adjura, South Darfur, killing 25 soldiers. The government rejects the claims.

14 January: JEM-Bashar begins pre-negotiation meetings in Doha, Qatar.

16 January: The four Chinese road construction workers seized on 12 January are released after government negotiations. The Sudanese remain in captivity.

17 January: Beni Hussein and Abbala Rizeigat sign a ceasefire in Saraf Omra. Estimates of those displaced by the fighting have climbed to 100,000, with people moving to Kabkabiya, Saraf Omra, El Sireaf and Garra Az Azawia. 260 have died. SLA-AW representatives announce that they will launch a reconciliation effort between the two groups.

18 January: Abbala on camels attack the market at El Salam camp, South Darfur. The attack is an apparent reprisal for the earlier killing of an Abbala man in the area.

20 January: As part of the ceasefire agreement signed on 17 January, the Beni Hussein make the first restitution (diya) payment of 250 cows to the Abbala.

22 January: An argument at the livestock market in Umm Dukhun, Central Darfur, between an Abbala man and a soldier of the joint Sudanese-Chadian border force escalates, causing people to flee the town. The situation is defused when, confronted by the soldier's colleagues, the Abbala withdraw from the town.

24 January: JEM-Bashar signs an agenda for negotiations with the government of Sudan in Doha, Qatar.

The DRA council members first appointed on 14 October 2012 are finally sworn into office in Nyala, South Darfur.



25 January: JEM, SLA-AW, and SLA-MM reject the statements of the businessman Siddig Wada'a that they will join the Doha process. Wada'a was appointed by President Bashir to head a committee to encourage non-signatory parties to join the Doha process, but has little to show for his efforts to date.

27 January: SAF reinforcements withdraw from Jebel Amir, where they were policing the ceasefire agreement signed between the Beni Hussein and the Abbala on 17 January.

29 January: Pro-government militia attack market at Kendebe, Sirba, West Darfur, looting 23 shops. The attack appears to have been motivated by events earlier in the day when a local policeman shot a member of the militia who had stolen a cow.

Near Umm Nunu, on the border between Central and South Darfur states, clashes between Beni Halba and Missiriya kill seven.

30 January: DRA officials, including the regional minister for reconstruction, confirm receipt of the balance of the USD 200 million from the central government earmarked for Darfur reconstruction, although there are questions over the liquidity of funds, which may only have been issued as a letter of credit from the central bank. The funds are 12 months late. Release of the funding is a pre-condition for Qatar to set a date for the indefinitely postponed Darfur donor conference, originally scheduled for December 2012 and then postponed to January 2013.

31 January: With fighting near Golo, Central Darfur continuing, the Sudanese government and rebel groups continue to deny humanitarian access to the region, as SAF attempts to regain control of the area.

4 February: A state government vehicle carrying more than SDP 300 million in salaries is robbed at gunpoint in Nyala, South Darfur. Witnesses suggest the robbers have links to the Sudanese border guards.

5 February: Qatar announces that the delayed Darfur donor conference will be held in Doha on 7–8 April 2013.

6 February: After protracted fighting, the government retakes control of Golo, Central Darfur from SLA-AW. SLA-AW confirms its withdrawal from the town.

7 February: In a possible indication of the regional widening of the conflict, SLA-AW claims it killed insurgents from Mali fighting alongside Sudanese government forces in a battle on Derbat, West Jebel Marra, Central Darfur. SLA-AW evidence is based on questioning of a captured fighter. The government rejects these claims.

10 February: JEM-Bashar and the government sign a ceasefire agreement in Doha.

UN independent expert on human rights in Sudan, Mashood Adebayo Baderin, completes his second visit to Sudan. Baderin states that some progress has been made in Darfur, but criticizes the handling of conflict related crimes, saying that trials continue in the ordinary courts rather than in the special courts required by the DDPD.



12 February: New clashes between SLA-AW and government forces occur near Golo, Central Darfur.

13 February: SLA-MM and JEM engage SAF in a joint operation near Umm Gunja in Bilel locality, near Nyala, South Darfur. The rebels claim to kill 87 SAF soldiers and capture nine officers.

14 February: The UN Security Council renews the arms embargo on Sudan and the mandate of the panel of experts appointed to oversee it until 17 February 2014.

15 February: Three people, including two police officers, are killed in Umm Shalaya, Central Darfur, after reported attacks from Abbala militants.

17 February: In apparent positioning for the upcoming Doha donors conference, Tijani al-Sese tells reporters Darfur's economic recovery needs USD 6 billion.

19 February: President Bashir's envoy Mustafa Ismail visits Oman for talks. Ismail's key goal is to obtain a funding pledge for the upcoming donor conference in Doha.

21 February: SAF bombs a market in Ungdeita, south of Nyala, South Darfur. Three people are reported killed and 15 injured. The deputy governor of South Darfur later confirms government forces bombed the market, but that it was an accident.

23 February: In a breakdown of the 17 January ceasefire, more than 50 people are killed in El Sireaf, North Darfur after a Riezigat militia attack, in renewed fighting between Beni Hussein and Abbala. One NCP official states that at least 500 people have died since the fighting began in January.

24 February: In a rare conviction obtained by the Special Prosecutor for Darfur Crimes, six members of the PDF are found guilty of murder and are sentenced to death.

26 February: LJM clashes with pro-government militia at a market in Kabkabiya, North Darfur. A member of the militia was killed in an initial dispute, which led to a reprisal attack.

Visiting Paris, Sudanese foreign minister Ali Karti discusses with French officials the possible presence in Darfur of fighters from Mali. Intelligence has passed to France from Chadian sources, and if true, suggests that the Sudanese-Chadian border cooperation is either ineffective or at worst potentially complicit in the migration of Malian insurgents.

1 March: Beni Halba and Gimir clash in Ed al Fursan and Katila, South Darfur, over ownership of land and control of grazing rights. Eight people are reported killed.

2 March: JEM attacks Wad Bahr, North Kordofan, its first confirmed activity in the area since 2011. Wad Bahr is the district in which JEM's former leader, Khalil Ibrahim, was killed in late December 2011.



Governor of North Darfur Osman Kibir announces a reconciliation agreement between Beni Hussein and Northern Rezeigat, following a meeting in Saraf Omra. Both sides agree to open access to El Sireaf in the gold mining area of Jebel Amir. Previous agreements have been quickly violated.

In Nyala, South Darfur, traders publicly protest the deteriorating security situation in the city. Nyala has seen repeated attacks on its merchant class, with kidnapping and armed robbery becoming increasingly common.

6 March: JEM and SLA-MM jointly engage SAF troops outside Tawila, North Darfur. The rebels claim to kill 25 soldiers.

8–9 March: Several homes are destroyed and livestock killed when SAF planes bomb Al Malaha, North Darfur, in continued contravention of UN Security Council resolutions against offensive over flights by the Sudanese military.

9 March: A police station in Gereida, South Darfur, is attacked by unidentified armed men, killing a senior police officer.

10 March: SLM-Justice and SLM-Unity kill two PDF militiamen west of El Fasher, North Darfur.

13 March: Militia kidnap nine people from Murnei, West Darfur, including an official of the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

15 March: SLA-MM forces kill four Rizeigat in an attack near Beleil, South Darfur. SLA-MM claim an exaggerated 260 casualties and 36 SAF prisoners of war.

Near Al Salam IDP camp, South Darfur, unidentified men kill five. Humanitarian agencies are unable to provide assistance, as security restrictions have prevented access to the camp since 12 March.

At a school near Yassin, East Darfur, at least three policemen are killed in an attack by unidentified men.

24 March: 31 IDPs travelling to a refugee and IDPs conference in Nyala, South Darfur are taken hostage by SLA-AW near Kass. The three-bus convoy was being escorted by UNAMID troops, who were unable to prevent the attack.

In Doha, JEM-Bashar and the Government of Sudan reach a preliminary agreement to endorse the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD).

25–26 March: In preparation for the upcoming summit in Doha, a refugee and IDPs conference is held in Nyala, South Darfur, although only half of the participants are IDPs or refugees. The conference is overshadowed by the abduction, a day earlier, of part of the refugee delegation.

29 March: JEM-Bashar and the Government of Sudan reach agreement on the group's participation in government and integration of forces into SAF.

30 March: SLA-AW release the 31 civilians abducted on 24 March.

Government-aligned militias attack a market in Nyala, South Darfur, after local police arrest two militia members.

31 March: Former governor of South Darfur Abdel Hamid Kasha is appointed governor of East Darfur, an appointment he had refused last year.

1 April: Mohamed ibn Chambas takes up his duties as head of UNAMID. Chambas is the third head of mission since UNAMID was formed in 2007, succeeding Ibrahim Gambari.

6 April: JEM-Bashar signs the DDPD in a ceremony in Doha, Qatar. There are few substantive changes in the supplemental agreement. Protests occur across Darfur to oppose the Doha agreement.

In a rebuttal to Doha and Qatari claims that “the war is over”, SLM-MM attack and occupy Muhajeria and Labado, East Darfur, prompting the GoS to respond with air strikes. An estimated 17,000 people flee their homes.

An attempted robbery in Um Dukhun, Central Darfur triggers a series of clashes between Missiriya, Ta’aisha, and Salamat across Central and South Darfur, killing approximately 100 people.

8 April: The International Donors Conference for Reconstruction and Development in Darfur concludes, raising approximately USD 3.7 billion in pledges, of which USD 2.65 billion is from the Government of Sudan.

10 April: Missiriya and Salamat agree to cease hostilities. However, fighting continues in South Darfur, displacing an estimated 3,000 people to Nyala.

16 April: SAF, supported by militias, regain control of the Muhajeria and Labado from SLM-MM.

19 April: Saleh Mohammed Jerbo, due to be tried by the International Criminal Court for the September 2007 attack on AMIS peacekeepers in Haskanita, South Darfur, is reportedly killed during fighting in North Darfur.

Unidentified armed men attack the UNAMID base in Muhajeria, East Darfur, killing one peacekeeper.

22 April: After SLA-MM attempts to shell Nyala airport, clashes ensue with SAF. At least five SLA-MM fighters are killed; SLA-MM claims to have killed 89 SAF soldiers (clearly an extreme exaggeration).

24 April: In a potentially major setback to the peace process, LJM suspends its participation in the government and DRA, in protest at the removal of its minister of health in West Darfur; the expulsion of IRI, an organization providing capacity-



building support to LJM and the DRA; and continued, delayed implementation of DDPD security arrangements.

Following the attack on Nyala airport, SLA-MM and SAF clash in Bileil, South Darfur.

25 April: Emergency meetings between Vice President Taha and DRA chair Sese rescind LJM's decision a day earlier to suspend participation in the government. The government agrees to "take appropriate steps" to implement security arrangements and review the expulsion of IRI.

27 April: JEM confirms it participated in a SRF attack earlier today on Um Rawaba, North Kordofan's second largest town.

28–29 April: New clashes between Missiriya and Salamat force a reconciliation conference scheduled for 30 April to be postponed.

29 April: A gold mine in Jebel Amir, North Darfur, collapses, killing sixty.

1 May: Unidentified armed men attack UNAMID peacekeepers in Ed al Fursan, South Darfur, injuring one soldier.

3 May: SLA-MM forces attack PDF at Joghana and Mashrou, South Darfur, killing six.

8 May: Government forces and aligned militias attack SLA-MM forces in Abu Jabra, 30 km north of Gereida, South Darfur.

12 May: Mohammed Bashar, leader of JEM-Bashar, his deputy, Arku Suleiman, and at least six others of his group are killed during an engagement with JEM near the Sudan-Chad border. Bashar's death, little over a month after he signed the DDPD, is a serious setback for the Doha process and is an embarrassment to the Qatari and AU mediation.

16 May: Headed by the chair of the DRA, the government establishes a new Darfur Regional Security Committee, responsible for the maintenance of security in Darfur.

22 May: Beni Halba attack Gimir at Katila, South Darfur, killing 31 and displacing an estimated 13,000.

23 May: Bakheit Abdallah Abdel-Karim, aka Dabajo, succeeds Mohammed Bashar as leader of the JEM-Bashar faction.

27 May: Clashes between Salamat, Missiriya, and Ta'aisha are reported in Al Gara'aya and Um Sawri, south of Um Dukhun, Central Darfur, killing 32.

29 May: South Darfur police announce the death toll has climbed to 64 in fighting between Gimir and Bani Halba. In an apparent evolution of Darfur's resource conflict,

fighting appears to have been motivated by over control of gum Arabic production and harvest.

2 June: Fighting between Salamat and Missiriya continues in Central Darfur. 14 are killed in Sarow village, near Mukjar.

3 June: Missiriya and Salamat begin a reconciliation conference in Zalingei, Central Darfur, under the mediation of East Darfur governor Abdel Hamid Kasha. An estimated 35,000 people are displaced by the conflict to date, with many crossing the border to Chad.

4 June: Four Missiriya are killed and five others wounded in clashes with Salamat at Muradaf, north of Um Dukhun, Central Darfur.

In Doha, an extraordinary meeting of the DDPD's implementation follow-up commission condemns JEM for its attack on JEM-Bashar on 12 May and expresses its concern at the deteriorating security situation in Darfur.

9 June: A military convoy carrying army payroll is ambushed at Nertiti, Central Darfur by SLA-AW. One SAF soldier is killed.

In an apparent retaliation, later that day SAF soldiers enter an IDP camp in Nertiti and burn 25 buildings, steal livestock, and kill a local doctor. People flee the camp for Nertiti town.

17 June: Gunmen open fire on merchants in Gereida, South Darfur, injuring two.

1,500 Salamat flee their homes for Zalingei, Central Darfur following fighting with Missiriya at Irikom. Irikom had previously been considered a successful area for IDP return.

Meanwhile, special envoys for Sudan meet in El Fasher, North Darfur, convened by UNAMID head Chambas. DRA chair Sese states "the implementation of the agreement is moving forward in the right direction for reaching a sustainable peace in Darfur".

19 June: The prosecutor for Darfur crimes files charges against 18 defendants for the 12 May attack on the JEM-Bashar convoy.

Clashes between Missiriya and Salamat leave 40 dead and 45 injured at Shataya, South Darfur.

20 June: The UN independent expert on human rights in Sudan, Mashood Adebayo Baderin, reports that fighting had displaced 4,500 people to Otash IDP camp, South Darfur, in the last six weeks.

21 June: Fighting between Rizeigat and Beni Hussein in El Sireaf, North Darfur, kills 60. The latest fighting began when Beni Hussein grazing cattle were attacked.



24 June: Fighting between Gimir and Beni Halba kills 11 near Ed al Fursan, over land disputes.

25 June: JEM-Bashar confirms Bakheit Abdallah Abdel-Karim, aka Dabajo, as leader at an extraordinary meeting of the movement in Kutum, North Darfur. Dabajo assumed leadership of the group on 23 May.

Clashes between Missiriya and Salamat are reported in Abu Garadil in Um Dukhun, Central Darfur, killing 17 and injuring 29.

26 June: Renewed clashes between Bani Hussein and Rizeigat over control of gold mining near El Sireaf, North Darfur kill at least 39 people.

27 June: Continued clashes between Missiriya and Salamat are reported at Muradaf village in Um Dukhun, Central Darfur.

1 July: In the presence of the Wali of Central Darfur and the Ajaweed Committee, a preliminary agreement to end clashes between the Missiriya and Salamat is reached in Zalingei, Central Darfur. In Khartoum, DRA chief Tijani al-Sese and first vice-president Ali Osman Taha meet to discuss the strengthening of security arrangements in Darfur.

2 July: JEM-Jibril engages SAF near Dilling, South Kordofan, but are rebuffed. Dilling, South Kordofan's second largest town, is a key government base in Sudan's ongoing war against the SPLM-N, which continues to garner JEM-Jibril support. Meanwhile, in Kabkabiya, North Darfur, a policeman is killed, alleged by a pro-government militia.

3 July: A group of unidentified gunmen ambush a UNAMID patrol near Labado (South Darfur), 50 kilometers to the east of Nyala.

2-7 July: Heavy fighting occurs in Nyala, South Darfur, after a dispute between a leader of the paramilitary Central Reserve Forces, Ahmed Dakrom, and the NISS escalates. In the ensuing violence, Dakrom is killed, as is a senior national security officer. Violence spreads and at least two markets are looted, paralyzing the town. Several civilians are killed, including two employees of the charity World Vision, which suspends operations. A curfew is imposed, and additional security measures declared by the governor of South Darfur, Adam Mahmoud Jar Al Nabi, including: a ban on the use of military uniforms by non-military personnel; a ban on unregistered militia vehicles in the town; and a prohibition on all armed units firing in the air. Al Nabi pledges to investigate the incident, recover all looted property, and prosecute those responsible.

3 July: The Missiriya and Salamat finalize the Ajaweed Committee-brokered peace agreement reached on 1 July in a ceremony in Zalingei, Central Darfur, in the presence of the second vice president of Sudan, the DRA chairman, Wali of Central Darfur, and the minister of justice. SDG 20.75 million is agreed as compensation for the losses of both sides. Elsewhere in Central Darfur, militias attack a police station in Mukjar, seizing weapons and ammunition. The policeman on duty is killed.

4-5 July: Two INGO national staff members are killed and one injured in the crossfire between GoS forces and Arab militia members in Nyala. The militia demand 1 million SDG as blood money for their fallen combatants and the relocation of NISS headquarters away from the city.

5 July: Nearly 100 members of the Central Reserve Forces from Kuma, North Darfur reportedly defect in protest at the sacking of their colleagues for insubordination, in an illustration of the poor command and control that continues to plague government-aligned units.

7 July: ICC-indicted militia leader Ali Kushayb, is reported injured in an attack in Nyala, South Darfur, and is evacuated to Khartoum, presumably under government protection, for treatment. His driver and bodyguard are killed and another bodyguard wounded. Elsewhere in South Darfur, there are reports of aerial bombardment by SAF planes near Um Gunja.

7 July: Around 200 student demonstrators who converged on the National Military Service (NMS) premises in Nyala demanding issuance of military service exemption certificates for university admissions were fired at by NMS sentries, killing one and injuring three students. The authorities subsequently intervened and contained the situation.

8-9 July: Clashes occur between IDPs seeking to cultivate crops and camel herders in Tawila, North Darfur, who object to agricultural activity on the land.

9 July: In yet another incident of insecurity in Nyala, South Darfur, a prominent businessman, Issa Adan Abdul Rasul, is reportedly abducted by unknown militia.

11 July: Unidentified gunmen attack a village near Mukjar, Central Darfur, killing two civilians. Near Nertiti, Central Darfur, rival members of Abbala militias clash, leaving several militia members dead.

12-13 July: A group of armed Salamat attacked two Missiriya individuals in an area south of Urn Dukhun, killing one and robbing the other. In retaliation, a Missiriya armed group abducted six Salamat. The following day, on 13 July, three Salamat armed men wandering in the Missiriya area were arrested by GoS police.

13 July: Seven Tanzanian UNAMID troops are killed, and another 17 peacekeepers injured, after an attack near Khor Abeche, South Darfur by a group of armed men wearing green uniforms. The government accuses SLA-MM of responsibility, which the rebels deny. Elsewhere in South Darfur, four people are killed and three others injured when armed men fire on a vehicle travelling on the Buram-Tullus road.

14 July: Government troops and pro-government militia guarding a fuel train cause panic in Kalma IDP camp near Nyala, South Darfur. As the train passes Kalma, the troops open fire, causing injuries as people flee.

20 July: Travelling on the road between Mellit and El Fasher, North Darfur, the vehicle of DRA minister Osman Fadul Washe is carjacked by unidentified armed men. Washe is unharmed.

21 July: Aerial bombing is reported in eastern Jebel Marra. One civilian is killed. On the road between Nyala and Marshang, South Darfur, four police are killed in an ambush by militia seeking to attack commercial vehicles.

22 July: Nine people die in clashes in Garsila, Central Darfur, after unidentified armed men attack the market. Renewed fighting between Salamat and Missiriya starts after a group of Missiriya kill one Salamat and a group of young Salamat retaliate by killing eight Missiriya. In Bindisi, Central Darfur, fighting between police and militia occurs after militia attack that town's market.

24-25 July: Insecurity continues in Bindisi, Central Darfur, after a number of robberies occur in the town, which appear to be connected with renewed clashes between Missiriya and Salamat. Near Garsila, at least one person is killed and four are injured after similar clashes. GoS police and SAF are deployed in the area to contain the fighting.

25 July: In El Fasher, North Darfur, Abbala Rizeigat and Beni Hussein reach a peace deal, brokered by state governor Osman Kibir. The two groups have disputes over land use and control, including the Jebel Amir gold mining area of North Darfur.

26 July: Suspected SLA-AW fighters conduct an attack in a village located near Kutum, North Darfur, resulting in an unspecified number of casualties. They are also clashes between SLA-MM and SAF in the Shurung area near Kalma IDP camp near Nyala, South Darfur.

27 July: In the second such attack this month, JEM-Jibril intercepts a SAF convoy near Dilling, South Kordofan, claiming 52 casualties (a likely exaggeration). The government reportedly responds with air strikes against JEM-Jibril forces. Meanwhile, at a ceremony in El Fasher, North Darfur, the Abbala and Beni Hussein formalize the 'peace and reconciliation' agreement reached two days earlier, which cedes control of Jebel Amir to the government. First Vice-President Ali Osman Taha, the DRA chairman, the chairman of the Sudan state's council, as well as other federal and local GoS officials attend the ceremony. In Nyala, public transport workers blockade the street in protest at escalating fuel prices and shortages in South Darfur.

28 July: An Abbala leader address the Border Guard forces gathering in Jebel Amer regarding the signing of the 'peace and reconciliation' agreement between Abbala and Beni Hussein in El Fasher. He claims that most of the Abbala leaders and Native Administration did not attend the peace conference and do not agree with the signed agreement. He also accuses the Wali of North Darfur of intending to expel Abbala from Jebel Amer. The Abbala leader urges the nomadic communities to reject the agreement and to continue pressuring the federal government to remove the Wali of North Darfur from the office.



A local government official responsible for education is shot and killed in an armed robbery at his home in Bielel, south of Nyala, South Darfur.

28-29 July: Missiriya and Salamat renew clashes near various towns in Central Darfur, including Garsila, Bindisi, Muradaf, and Umm Dukhun, violating the agreement reached on 1 July. Up to 94 people are reported killed. Hundreds more flee. Reports that the Sudan-Chad joint forces, SAF, CRP, and GoS police deploy in Um Dukhun.

30 July: Government forces intervene to stop fighting between Missiriya and Salamat in Central Darfur, after local leaders appeal to stop the fighting.

31 July: Salamat and Missiriya armed groups agree to the cessation of hostilities agreement brokered by the Ajaweed Committee and the Native Administration from Zalingei that includes Beni Halba and Rezeigat. In Kabkabiya, at least two are killed when militia attack IDPs in the town. The attack follows local resistance to an attempted robbery at Kabkabiya market two days earlier, which reportedly left two militiamen dead.

1 August: Aerial bombing targeting SLA-MM locations is reported in Hafara, eastern Jebel Marra, killing a farmer and a number of livestock.

3 August: SLA-MM detain a UN contracted helicopter and its crew of three near Ed Daein, East Darfur. A prominent Ta'isha tribesman is abducted by Salamat armed group in Nyala town for his alleged involvement in the recent hostilities between the two groups in Rahad El Berdi area (released on August 6 after the intervention of the Wali of South Darfur).

The JEM-Bashar secretary for presidential affairs says that the movement, along with the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, will travel to Khartoum to start the implementation of the DDPD-framed agreement between the GoS and JEM-Bashar on 6 April 2013 in Doha. The secretary expresses their commitment to work with the DRA at all levels.

Fur and Northern Rezeigat leaders, as well as the local security committee, meet to resolve tensions in the wake of fighting between the two tribes in Kabkabiya. They agree to an immediate cessation of hostilities and to sign the reconciliation agreement on 6 August.

4 August: A policeman escorting a commercial vehicle is shot and killed in a clash with government-aligned militia in Marshang locality, north of Nyala, South Darfur. A reconciliation conference between the Rezeigat and Maalia tribes, both of Arab lineage, ends without reaching an agreement on land ownership issues in East Darfur.

5 August: Several hundred SAF troops are deployed to the Jebel Amir area, reportedly to enforce the 25 July peace agreement reached between the Abbala Riezegat and Beni Hussein.

6 August: At a press conference in Geneva, UNHCR protests the government's delay in extending work permits to its international staff based in North Darfur, which risks crippling the refugee agency's activities. In Kabkabiya, the Fur and Northern Rezeigat sign the reconciliation agreement reached on 4 August in the presence of central and local state officials and Native Administration. Both tribes agree to a payment of *diya* (blood money) in the amount of SDG 45,000 for each person killed as well as additional payment of Krama to cover funeral expenses of those who were killed during the clashes.

8 August: SAF is deployed to Ed Daein, East Darfur, to defuse rising tensions between Rizeigat and Ma'alia after alleged Rezeigat armed group looted Maalia farmers and rustled their cattle.

9 August: Tribal clashes between the Rezeigat and Ma'alia in Adola mountain area (North Darfur) reportedly result in nine people killed, dozens injured, and many displaced.

10-11 August: Clashes between the Rizeigat and Ma'alia in East Darfur reportedly claim dozens of lives, with many others injured, after initial tensions earlier in the week escalate. The Wali of East Darfur enforces a curfew across el Daeim town.

11 August: At least seven people are reported killed when SAF aircraft bomb Kadja, North Darfur. An OCHA report notes that around 150,000 people have been affected and at least 26,000 houses have been damaged by torrential rain in parts of North and South Darfur.

12 August: UNAMID peacekeepers are attacked at Ed Daein market, East Darfur. There are no reported injuries. In Khartoum, JEM-Jibril prisoners begin a mass hunger strike in protest at their detention conditions.

13 August: SAF aerial bombing is reported to continue in the Kadja area of North Darfur. In East Darfur, clashes between Rizeigat and Ma'alia resume, killing at least eight. The Wali of East Darfur is mediating to stop the violence between the two communities. Allegations are made that the state governor, Abdulhamid Musa Kasha, inflamed the situation by describing the Ma'alia as an 'armed movement', implying the Rizeigat response was legitimate.

14 August: The Walis from North, South, and East Darfur organize a joint visit to Samaha area (border with South Sudan) in order to meet with tribal leaders and those preparing to join the fight in the Adilla area. The Walis urge the tribal members not to engage in hostilities as the agreement on the cessation of hostilities was about to be signed.

17 August: Outside of Ed Daein, East Darfur, 42 Ma'alia civilians are taken hostage by a Rizeigat militia despite being escorted by SAF troops. The move complicates talks in El Fula, West Kordofan, aimed at resolving the ongoing dispute between the two communities.



18 August: At least four people are reported killed following aerial bombardment of East Jebel Marra, North Darfur. There are reports of a kidnapping by SPA-MM elements of four local staff of Relief International's Konjara clinic. Two of the kidnapped were later released and two were taken to SLA-MM HQ in Birka village.

19 August: SLM-AW, under the SRF banner, claims an attack on a SAF convoy near Kass, South Darfur, killing at least 15.

20 August: SAF aircraft bomb Abu Tega village, North Darfur, off the Nyala-El Fasher highway. A group of armed Abbala kill one individual from the Beni Hussein in Kokma village, near EL Sereif, North Darfur. Bombing in the Marshang, South Darfur area is also reported. In Arusha, Tanzania, preliminary talks begin between the UNAMID mediation team and SRF leaders, including SLA-MM.

21 August: The 24 Ma'alia civilians abducted by Rizeigat militia last week are released.

22 August: The cessation of hostilities agreement between the Rezeigat and Ma'alia is signed by leaders of both tribes in El Tawaisha, near El Fasher, East Darfur after the release of the kidnapped Ma'alia individuals.

24 August: The governor of East Darfur, Abdulhamid Musa Kasha, declares a state of emergency in the state. Kasha also announces a committee of Rizeigat and Ma'alia representatives to de-escalate community tensions. Meanwhile in Nyala, South Darfur, the office of an international NGO, the American Refugee Committee, is reportedly robbed in the early hours of the morning.

26 August: Eight Sudanese employees of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are abducted by unknown gunmen between Nertiti and Zalingei, Central Darfur. In Saraf Omra, North Darfur, two police are reported killed in an attack on their police station.

27 August: A UNAMID convoy is attacked near Umwargat, 36 km northeast of Ed Daein, East Darfur. No injuries are reported. Meanwhile, six of the eight ICRC staff abducted yesterday are freed, and in Nyala, South Darfur, the ICRC compound is robbed by unknown gunmen. Separately in Nyala, the three helicopter crew members reportedly held by SLA-MM since 3 August are released unharmed. In Tanzania, UNAMID concludes its formal consultations with JEM and SLA-MM, ongoing since 22 August. SLA-AW boycotts the meeting. UNAMID chief Chambas later calls the discussions his first substantive meeting with the non-signatory movements, but no breakthrough is forthcoming. Representatives from the AU, IGAD, EU, Canada, France, Norway, UK, USA, and Tanzania also attended the Arusha meeting. The two movements stressed that they are committed to peace and continuing engagement in the context of a holistic solution to Sudan's problems.

28-29 August: A GoS peace-building delegation that includes members of the national parliament and led by the former Wali of South Darfur visited El Daein, South Darfur to meet with Rezeigat tribes to discuss the peaceful coexistence between the Rezeigat and Ma'alia. They also visited the Adilla area, near El Daein, South



Darfur, to meet with the Ma'alia Nazir and local elders. This peace-building mission is part of a GoS effort to strengthen the cessation of hostilities agreement.

29 August: Two people, including one SAF soldier, are injured when militia clash with SAF in Nertiti, Central Darfur.

31 August: Militiamen reportedly attack a NISS residence in Tawila, North Darfur, as well as the local Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) office. SAF and the Central Reserve Forces respond to the attack on NISS and repel the attackers.

1 September: a UNAMID patrol is attacked by unidentified armed groups near Labado in East Darfur. No casualties were reported and the attackers fled the area.

2 September: Clashes are reported between police and government-aligned militia near Zalingei, Central Darfur. A WFP convoy is held at a checkpoint manned by unknown armed men who ordered the convoy to pay a crossing fee near El Daein, East Darfur.

3 September: East Jebel Marra, North Darfur, reports new aerial bombing, with an unknown number of casualties. In Tawila, North Darfur, the second attack of the week is reported on the MSF office.

8 September: Two ICRC staff detained since 26 August are released and return to Zalingei, Central Darfur. Meanwhile, near Marshang, South Darfur, two SAF soldiers are reported killed in a clash with an unidentified militia.

9 September: Prominent Darfuri leaders including parliamentarians, former Walis and ministers, civil society, and community leaders take part in a UNAMID-organized conference to discuss the root causes of the recent tribal conflicts in Darfur and find possible solutions for sustainable peaceful tribal coexistence. This event was the first of a series of conferences that the UNAMID's Civil Affairs section intends to organize in the five states of Darfur to address the causes of tribal clashes in the region and to chart out the best ways of promoting social peace.

10 September: Two smaller armed movements report military action today: the Nomads and Herders Movement (NHM), formed in October 2010 but only sporadically active since, claims responsibility for an attack on SAF troops on 8 September near Garol, west of Marshang, South Darfur. Meanwhile, in North Darfur, LJM splinter group LJM-Ali Karabino attacks Um Hashaba, west of El Fasher, and claims a likely inflated casualty toll of twenty six soldiers, as well as the capture of weapons and ammunition. Other reports suggest only one SAF soldier is killed. The re-emergence of both groups as military actors further complicates the government response to the ongoing insurgency. SRF elements attacked a SAF checkpoint in the Um Hashaba area, near El Fasher, North Darfur killing and injuring SAF personnel and looting SAF vehicles.

12 September: Salamat and Missiriya reach a reconciliation agreement in Umm Dukhun, Central Darfur, following earlier talks in July, and an even earlier commitment to stop fighting made in April. The latest agreement pledges to reopen



transport links in the area, demobilize forces, and encourage IDPs to return home. JEM-Bashar organizes a political symposium for students, media, civil society and political party representatives, discussing the likelihood and challenges confronting the implementation of the peace process in Khartoum

17 September: Two police are injured after militias attack a police station in Bindisi, Central Darfur, in an apparent attempt to steal weapons and ammunition. One attacker is killed.

18 September: Dozens are reportedly killed during renewed clashes between Rizeigat and Ma'alia in Bakhit, East Darfur. In Nyala, South Darfur, prominent businessman and chairman of the local football club Ismail Ibrahim Wadi, as well as his nephew, are shot dead by unidentified men.

19 September: In Nyala, South Darfur, the day after Wadi's death, several thousand mourners march on the governor's office in protest at the incident and the continued insecurity in Nyala. Police fire on mourners, reportedly killing five. A curfew is reimposed in Nyala.

22 September: Second vice president Al Haj Adam Youssef calls for calm in Nyala, South Darfur and announces the government will investigate Wadi's murder. He implicitly criticized the Northern Rezeigat clan leader, Musa Hilal, by warning that no one could impose his will on the state. Hilal, who is also a member of the NCP and advisor at the Sudan Federal Government, fiercely attacked senior GoS officials and in particular the Wali of North Darfur. Hilal accused the Wali of triggering the tribal clashes between the Beni Hussein and Rezeigat and causing disunity in North Darfur by favoring his own 'African' Berti tribe.

23 September: The African Union and United Nations Joint Special Representative (JSR) and Joint Chief Mediator (JCM) for Darfur, Mohamed Ibn Chambas, attends the sixth meeting of the DDPD Implementation Follow-up Commission (IFC) in Doha, Qatar. He also attends the inaugural meeting of the Council for Reconstruction and Development in Darfur, which reviewed the Darfur Development Strategy achievements in capacity building and institutional development. Both meetings are chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar, attended by Sudanese Minister of State Amin Hassan Omer, DRA chairperson al-Tijani Sese, and Osman Nahar of JEM-Bashar.

23 September: UNAMID launches the "We Need Peace Now" campaign, attended by several hundred youths and organized in collaboration with the National Sudanese Youth Union, to support the peace process in Darfur and to commemorate the International Day of Peace in El Fasher, North Darfur.

24-25 September: Several hundred people, including public transport workers, take to the streets in Nyala, South Darfur and El Fasher, North Darfur to protest the removal of government subsidies on fuel.

26-27 September: Renewed clashes between Missiriya and Salamat occur near Suwar Waga, 22 km east of Umm Dukhun, Central Darfur, throwing the latest

reconciliation efforts in doubt. Some 12 people are reported killed, and several thousand flee their homes.

27-28 September: SAF aircraft conduct aerial strikes in Hijoon village, North Darfur.

30 September: A UNAMID police advisor from Sierra Leone, attacked in the Khor Abeche ambush on 13 July, dies in hospital. Clashes continue in the Umm Dukhun area of Central Darfur between Salamat and Missiriya. In North Darfur, clashes are reported between competing groups of Abbala Rizeigat over gold mining activity in the Jebel Amir area.

1 October: UNAMID organizes a two-day conference on the root causes of tribal conflicts and peaceful coexistence in El Fasher, North Darfur. Participants include Native Administration, tribal leaders, and civil society representatives, who recommend setting up clear rules on the management of land and natural resources, rural court reforms, and capacity building for the displaced persons. In Kabkabiya, North Darfur, militias clash with SAF in an attempt to seize weapons and vehicles. Four people are reported injured. SRF proposes a political declaration aiming to unite opposition forces and different factions to topple the NCP regime. The declaration would commit signatories to establish temporary institutions and an interim government during the transitional period. According to reports, SRF is working on a military plan to back a "peaceful uprising" against the Sudanese government. Fighting emerges between Abbal factions over gold mining continues in Jebel Amer, North Darfur. Six individuals are killed and one injured.

5 October: Government forces and SLA-AW clash in Donki Shatta, 25 km northwest of El Fasher, North Darfur. The government confirms three SAF troops are killed and one civilian is injured.

8 October: Clashes are reported between militia and IDPs in Nertiti, Central Darfur, after the militia kidnaps a local Fur businessman who later dies in captivity. His death triggers demonstrations in the camp and a militia attack on the camp, killing one.

11 October: A UNAMID peacekeeper from Zambia is stabbed in El Fasher, North Darfur, in an attempted carjacking. The peacekeeper later succumbs to his injuries.

13 October: In El Geneina, West Darfur, the ambush of a Senegalese UNAMID formed police unit by unidentified armed men leaves three peacekeepers dead.

14 October: In the latest attack on Nyala's commercial class, three unidentified men kill a local Zaghawa businessman in an apparent armed robbery.

17 October: In Saraf Omra, North Darfur, unidentified assailants attack stations of the Central Reserve Forces (Abu Tira) and the police. One policeman is killed and another injured. One female civilian is killed in the crossfire. The attackers leave with four gun-mounted vehicles.

19 October: SAF and an unidentified armed movement clash in the vicinity of Thabit, 45 km southwest of El Fasher, North Darfur. SAF aircraft support government

forces. Armed men from the Abbala Awlad Rashid clan attack and abduct 11 Beni Hussein in Jourof village, near El Sereif town, North Darfur.

20 October: SAF aircraft strike rebel forces near Khor Abeche, South Darfur, reportedly killing 10 civilians and injuring 6 others.

22 October: Sudanese President Bashir issues a decree granting general amnesty to former combatants of JEM-Bashar in accordance with an agreement signed on 6 April in Doha. The decree paves the way for the official participation of the former rebels in the national and state governments and the DRA institutions.

23 October: Unidentified gunmen kill the director of Al Sugia Charity Organization, a local NGO, during a carjacking at Sakali, 15 km southwest of Nyala, South Darfur. One other staff member and a police officer are also injured in the attack.

24 October: A GoS police officer drives off a police vehicle to join SLA-MM in Khor Abeche, South Darfur.

24-28 October: Clashes between Salamat and Missiriya in Bindisi and Eberla, Central Darfur kill 24 and leave a further 49 injured.

26 October: SLA-AW and SAF clash near Mellit market, North Darfur. Three SAF soldiers are killed and four injured.

26-27 October: In Um Jaras, Chad, Zaghawa leaders, Sudan's minister of justice Mohamed Dosa and Chadian president Idris Deby meet. Deby pledges to go to war with those movements that refuse to sign the DDPD.

27 October: An unidentified Arab armed groups (LJM-AK, LJM-Wafi, and Abu Basheer) attack a SAF camp at Amar Jadeed, 20 km south of Menawashie, South Darfur. The attackers kill one soldier, injure four others and seized two gun-mounted vehicles and weapons. Local reports attribute the attacks to LJM splinter groups LJM-Ali Karabino and LJM-Wafi.

28 October: Dispute over grazing rights leads to a clash between Abbala pastoralists and Beni Hussein farmers, leaving seven dead. On the same day, unidentified gunmen carjack a ministry of health vehicle on the Nyala-Kass road. The vehicle's occupants, including a doctor, a medic and two police, are taken hostage.

31 October: SRF attack the Central Reserve Forces (Abu Tira) in Marshang, South Darfur. Three Abu Tira troops are reported killed; the SRF reports one casualty, and claims to have killed 37 government forces, a likely inflated figure. Arab groups (LJM-AK and LJM-Wafi) jointly attack a GoS police and CRP base in Mershing, Nyala, South Darfur, killing three and injuring two GoS police personnel and killing one local. The attackers take control of the CRP base, seizing vehicles and an unspecified number of weapons and partially looted the market.

1 November: Abbala militias attack and kill two farmers near the Sabrina gold mine, 40 km southeast of El Sireaf, North Darfur. Another four Fur are killed the following day while attempting to collect the bodies of the two dead farmers.

2 November: JEM and SLA-MM issue a joint statement condemning the alleged interference of the Chadian president in the internal affairs of Sudan and his support for the GoS. The statement says that in a meeting with Zaghawa leaders on 25-27 October in the border town of Urn Jaraas (in Chad) reportedly attended by Sudanese state minister for the Darfur file and the DRA chairperson, President Deby pledged to wage war against the two non-signatory groups should they fail to participate in the peace process. The statement urged the UN Security Council and the African Union to condemn Deby's behaviour.

4 November: The militia led by Yusuf Ahmed Ali Gutiya, also known as Kabaro, signs a truce with SAF military intelligence in West Darfur.

6 November: The high committee for the implementation of the findings of Um Jaras forum on peace and security, in Darfur, which was set up to implement the recommendations of the two-day conference on the Darfur conflict hosted by President Deby in Urn Jaras, holds a press conference in Khartoum. The federal minister of justice, who heads the committee and is himself a Zaghawa, says the conference was aimed, among other things, at generating consensus among Zaghawa leaders to persuade non-signatory movements, including JEM and SLM-MM, to join the peace process. The minister says that special committees had been set up to work at the grassroots level to sensitize the communities about the outcomes of the conference and assist the committee in the effective implementation of its mandate.

7-8 November: Missiriya and Taisha fight Salamat in Kubum and Markondi, 25 km from Rahad el Birdi, South Darfur. Approximately 18,000 civilians are displaced to other parts of the state. Elsewhere in South Darfur, pastoralists and farmers clash south of Gereida, South Darfur. Police who intervene find themselves subject to attack, with one policeman killed. Fighting is also reported between Missiriya and Salamat in Amar Gedid area, Central Darfur. The Salamat claim that the provisions of the peace agreement signed with the Missiriya in July have not been implemented.

8 November: In South Darfur, a SAF convoy transporting the commissioner of Gereida and a NCP official are ambushed by unidentified men. Six SAF are killed.

10 November: Taisha militia attack Salamat at Duleiba, Rahad el Birdi, South Darfur. Precise casualties are unknown.

12 November: SAF, Chadian army, and pro-government militia forces arrive in Zalingei and Umm Dukhun, Central Darfur, to intervene in the conflict between Missiriya and Salamat.

13 November: The DRA legislative council protests delays in the verification of LJM troops, a key requirement of the DDPD. The failure to complete troop verification has limited the effectiveness of military integration and reform in Darfur, and remains a major weakness of the Doha peace process.

14 November: Salamat militia, joined by Salamat from Chad, attack the predominantly Missiriya Abuzar IDP camp, near Umm Dukhun. As many as 50 people are reported killed. Fighting in Umm Dukhun town also occurs. The Joint Chad-Sudan border force intervenes to contain the situation.

15 November: A commercial convoy under security escort near Siwar, 65 km southwest of Ed Daein, East Darfur is attacked, reportedly by SLA-MM. One PDF soldier is killed, and two trucks are hijacked. Salamat and Massalit exchange fire in Tarbaiba village, West Darfur. No casualties are reported.

17 November: In an attempt to stop fighting between Missiriya and Salamat, the governor of Central Darfur Yousif Tibin declares new restrictions, including limits on public assembly and gatherings. A delegation that includes the Wali of Central Darfur and the state security committee and a team of UNAMID officials, travelled to Um Dukhum, Central Darfur, to meet with the local security committee, the local peace and reconciliation committee, as well as with representatives of both the Salamat and the Missiriya tribes in a bid to defuse the tensions and to urge them to abide by the peace agreement signed on 3 July 2013.

20 November: The GoS and LJM announce a bilateral agreement on security arrangements to integrate 3,000-4,000 LJM combatants into SAF and the police. Meanwhile, SAF, police, and CRF raid at Otash IDP camp in Nyala, South Darfur.

21 November: Disagreement between SAF and LJM commanders in Menawashi, South Darfur, leads to a clash between the rival forces. Two LJM soldiers, one SAF soldier and two civilians are killed.

24 November: Following the carjacking of four commercial trucks at Ghar Hajar, 18 km northeast of Shaeria, South Darfur, SAF and unidentified armed groups clash in nearby Khazanjadeed. Near Kabkabiya, North Darfur, unidentified assailants attack a UNAMID vehicle, killing a Rwandan peacekeeper. Reports of ongoing fighting between SLA-MM elements and the civilian defense force in Khazanjadeed, East Darfur.

25 November: A West Darfur ministry of health measles vaccination team is attacked by unidentified men in Gokar, 25 km south of El Geneina. Two ministry staff are killed.

26 November: Security forces from the Chad-Sudan border force cordon off the Um Dukhun market area and seize an unspecified number of illegal firearms from the local.

29 November: SAF aircraft bomb civilian vehicles near Tangarara, approximately 25 km northwest of Shangil Tobaya, North Darfur, killing 10 IDPs and injuring 2 others.

1 December: The DRA Voluntary Return and Reintegration Commission (VRRC) organizes a conference in Nyala with the participation of the Deputy Wali, DRA deputy chairperson, HAC commissioner, VRRC commissioner, UNAMID, OCHA, **Human Security Baseline Assessment (HSBA) for Sudan and South Sudan** 20 Small Arms Survey * 47 Avenue Blanc * 1202 Geneva * Switzerland
<http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org>



UNHCR, IOM, civil society, and Native Administration to form a stakeholders' follow-up mechanism based on the DDPD. A six-member committee is formed composed of representatives of civil society, IDPs, and Native Administration.

2 December: A North Darfur ministry of health measles vaccination team vehicle is carjacked by unidentified men 30 km northwest of Kutum, North Darfur.

5-6 December: Ma'alia and Hamar clash over land rights near Zarga Muhajid, 135 km northeast of Ed Daein, East Darfur, on the border with North Kordofan. 36 Ma'alia and 12 Hamar are reported killed. Rezeigat armed men kill two Ma'alia GoS policemen in Aljalabi village, El Daein, East Darfur.

7 December: The General Secretary of JEM-Reformist for Darfur, a local armed breakaway faction of JEM, is allegedly abducted for ransom by unknown men in Nyala, South Darfur.

8 December: In a brazen attack on the courtroom, armed militia free three men standing trial at the Nyala special court for crimes in Darfur. The defendants are being tried for stealing more than half a million dollars of UNAMID cash. The representatives of JEM-Bashar are participating at a workshop in Khartoum organized jointly by UNAMID and Sudan DDR Commission on the DDPD. The workshop sessions provide a platform for the participants to exchange views and improve their understanding of the key provisions of the DDPD, with a special focus on the modalities and arrangements for the implementation of final security arrangements on disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration.

9-11 December: UNAMID holds a technical workshop on peace and security for representatives of the SLA-MM and JEM-Jibril in Addis Ababa; SLA-AW does not attend the meeting.

10-11 December: Fighting is reported near Khor Abeche, South Darfur, between SAF and SLA-MM.

11 December: In the latest mediation between the Ta'isha, Missiriya and Salamat, these communities sign a new peace agreement in Umm Labasa, South Darfur, with the mediation of leaders from the Tarjam community. The agreement pledges to cease hostilities and to refer any violations to a committee of elders of both communities. Meanwhile, in Khartoum, DRA chief Tijani al-Sese warns that the deteriorating situation in the Central African Republic will have significant consequences for Darfur, and calls for additional measures, including better policing of the border, to ensure Darfur is not further affected.

12 December: Aerial bombing is reported in East Jebel Marra. Four civilians are reportedly killed.

13 December: SLA-AW attacks a SAF camp near Abata, 30 km northeast of Zalingei, Central Darfur, reportedly killing 10 SAF personnel and injuring 18 others. Attackers capture at least two army vehicles, weapons and ammunition. Displacement of civilians in the Zalingei area is also reported after the clashes occur.

16 December: The seventh meeting of the DDPD IFC convenes at UNAMID Headquarters in El Fasher.

17 December: In Nertiti, Central Darfur, the office of international NGO Tearfund is attacked in the early hours of the morning. The office is looted of cash and electronic equipment.

19 December: Near El Fasher, a platoon of SAF troops defects to SLA-AW and reportedly moves to South Kordofan. The defectors are alleged dissatisfied with SAF leadership in North Darfur. Sheikh Musa Hilal (a prominent Northern Rezeigat leader), visited El Sereif area with Zaghawa, Fur, Gimir, Zabalat, and Zi'yadiya representatives, where he was welcomed by the Nazir of Beni Hussein and other representatives of the tribe. At a meeting with the Nazir and the Beni Hussein community, Hilal encouraged them to resolve existing tensions with the Northern Rezeigat/Abbala and coexist peacefully, in line with the Kabkabiya peace agreement that he brokered.

20 December: SLA-AW forces attack the SAF base at Duma, 40 km north of Nyala, and claim to have killed 27 troops. SAF reinforcements deploy from Nyala, but weapons and ammunition are seized by the rebels. A group of armed “Abu al Bashir militiamen” attack a SAF camp in Duma area, South Darfur, killing two SAF personnel and looting equipment and vehicles.

23 December: Habbaniya and Abbala announce a peace agreement in Buram, South Darfur, to resolve intermittent clashes between the two communities. Both sides agree to compensate the other for their losses.

24 December: Either SLM-AW or SLA-Karabino attack the SAF garrison at Katila, South Darfur, and claim to have captured the town. The government rebuts the claim and alleges that the rebels killed mostly civilians. SLA-Karabino claims to hold two SAF hostages. Meanwhile, in Khartoum, Chadian President Idris Deby concludes his visit to Sudan, which focuses primarily on border issues and the situation in Darfur and the Central African Republic. A meeting of the Um Jaras Forum on Peace and Security in Darfur is convened during Deby's visit, during which Deby is asked to negotiate with the hold-out rebel groups, principally JEM-Jibril.

29 December: SAF aircraft bomb Tura, controlled by SLA-AW, 120 km west of El Fasher, North Darfur. In Disa, 40 km north of Kutum, North Darfur, unidentified armed men attack a SAF base. Near Gereida, South Darfur, six unidentified armed men in military attack a UNAMID convoy, killing Jordanian peacekeeper Major Talal Rjoub, as well as a Senegalese police officer. Peacekeepers return fire and kill one.

30 December: Clashes occur between police and a criminal militia in Malaja, South Darfur, which attempts to rob local citizens. The police arrest three militiamen, two of whom are injured.