



DARFUR PEACE PROCESS CHRONOLOGY

2014

January 1: A commercial truck moving from Ameriya Shariq to Um Baru was attacked by 25 unidentified armed men in Wadi Al Tine area, North Darfur, resulting in a shot injury to the driver and the theft of the goods on board.

An accidental fire at Tereji IDP camp, West Darfur, resulted in the destruction of 32 IDP shelters with no reported injuries.

The rebel Sudan Liberation Army led by Abdel-Wahid al-Nur (SLA-AW) said they killed 23 Sudanese soldiers in an attack carried out in Sudanese army base of Beesa near the town of Kabkabia, North Darfur. SLA-AW stated that they seized three Land Cruiser vehicles and burned five others, took 13 Kalashnikov rifles, four B10 machine guns, one 120 machine gun, 9 shells, and various ammunition boxes.

January 2: A member of the Al Salam IDP camp, South Darfur, was shot and killed by Reziegat members while they were robbing a passenger vehicle.

January 3: SLA-AW claimed that their troops, under the banner of the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF), attacked an army battalion north of Kutum, killing 41 Sudanese army and militia troops. They captured Sergeant Izzeldin Mahmoud Mohamed Brinji and Corporal Hassan Adam Musa Ismail, and seized 11 Land Cruisers mounted with machine guns, a 'sophisticated signal device', 803 boxes of ammunition, 126 RPGs, and a mortar. Nine Land Cruisers were destroyed. SLA-AW noted that two SLA-AW troops were killed and two others injured. Citizens from the area confirmed to Radio Dabanga that heavy fighting took place between rebel forces led by Abdel Wahid El Nur and the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) in Wadi Eweiji.

January 4: A clinic in Nertiti, Central Darfur, was robbed by armed groups. No casualties were reported. Moreover, armed groups attacked a police post with one officer getting injured.

The Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) organizes a three-day social peace conference, held in Nyala, South Darfur, attended by civil society representatives. The head of the preparation committee, El Shartai Ibrahim Abdallah, noted: "The workshop will give all members of the community the opportunity to give their views on the social peace issues in South Darfur."

Musa Hilal defected from the National Congress Party (NCP) and announces the launch of a new opposition political movement, the Sudanese Awakening Revolutionary Council (SARC). Hilal claims that the group is coordinating with the SRF and that they share the same objectives.

Commander of Justice and Equality Movement-Bashar (JEM-Bashar) Mohamed Abu al-Gassim Ibrahim Abakar announces his resignation along with other 37 commanders, claiming that the Zaghawa control all the military command except the directorate of moral guidance and 18 political commissions of JEM-Bashar.



January 6: GoS security personnel shoot and kill a civilian at Helilat military checkpoint, North Darfur.

January 7: Armed men attack an IDP woman in Taiba IDP camp, Central Darfur, stabbing her to death and stealing cash and valuable.

Members of SLA-AW attack and hijack a number of trucks from a convoy in Fogadiko, Central Darfur.

January 8: Armed member of Missiriya and Khazam tribes fight at Deleig market, Central Darfur, killing 9 tribesmen and injuring 6 others. According to reports: “The clashes started with a row that erupted between the Misseriya and Khazam when they did not agree about an installment of blood money to be paid to the Khazam.”

Armed men shoot and kill an IDP near Muwela, South Darfur.

January 9: A fire in Dereige IDP Camp, South Darfur, ruins seven IDP shelters and minor injuries.

Clashes between SLA-Minni Minawi (SLA-MM) and Abu Bashir militia groups in Khor Abeche, South Darfur, result in the deaths of 10 members of Abu Bashir, including its leaders, and 3 dead and 11 injured from SLA-MM. During the fight, a fire erupts in a closed IDP camp, destroying 100 shelters.

SLA-AW reportedly attacks a government-escorted commercial convoy in Fogadiko, Central Darfur, results in 12 attackers killed and 9 injured.

January 10: Members of the Cimayat East Village, North Darfur, are abducted by Arab tribesmen.

SLA-MM members attack a GoS police post in El Salam IDP camp, South Darfur, resulting in the death of police officers, IDPs, and militia members.

January 11: Arab tribesmen raid Cimayat East Village, North Darfur.

Arab nomads detain and rob locals in Al Hara, North Darfur. Villagers from Hayinatar and Bidgi mobilize to aid the detained locals.

Unidentified armed men attacked Al Salam camp, South Darfur, killing 5 people, including 3 police officers, and injuring 7 IDPs.

January 12: Unknown armed men fire shots in Al Jabal area, West Darfur, injuring IDP members.

January 13: Unknown armed men shoot and kill members of the Kassab IDP Camp, North Darfur.

Clashes between SLA-MM and SAF members in Al Sunta village, South Darfur, result in the killing of 13 personnel and the displacement of more than 50,000 people.

January 15: Armed Arab tribesmen attack a group of IDPs close to Kalma IDP camp, South Darfur. A number of the IDPs are killed and injured.

January 16: Unidentified armed men attack and kill an IDP from Nifasha IDP camp, North Darfur.

January 17: Unidentified men clash with a government security escorting a commercial convoy in Dembow Kabdy, Central Darfur.

January 18: Colonel Altaib Abdul-Karim Ahmed takes over as the new Wali of East Darfur (he was appointed on 24 December 2013). Col. Abdul-Karim was the Commissioner of Shi'eriya locality in East Darfur and worked in different units of the army in Darfur. He replaces Abdel-Hamid Musa Kasha.

Unidentified men shoot and kill two IDPs close to Labado IDP camp, East Darfur.

January 19: Group of armed men steal trucks belonging to a local company involved in construction works in Graidia, South Darfur.

January 20: Unidentified armed men steal a government vehicle with its driver in Zalingei, Central Darfur, and demanded ransom.

January 21: SLA-MM attack a police station in Graidia, South Darfur, resulting in the injury of some of the GoS police and the capture of a number of vehicles.

January 23: UNAMID's Chambas holds a press conference in Khartoum to brief the media on the mission's recent work, asserting that: "The Mediation will scale up its efforts to pave the way for serious talks between the non-signatory movements and the Government within the framework of DDPD."

JEM-Basher suspends relations with the government while criticizing the Darfur Peace Agreement Follow-up Office for "delaying the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement." Dr Amin Hassan Omar, head of the Follow-up Office, commented on Friday that he is not obligated to provide the breakaway faction with any exceptions out of the signed peace document. He stressed that: "The movement is demanding things that are not in the powers of the office, nor what has been agreed upon in the Doha Document for Peace".

Unidentified armed men kill a SAF soldier in Geneina, West Darfur.

The head of the UN peacekeeping operations, Hervé Ladsous, briefed the Security Council on the implementation of the DDPD, reporting: "...some limited progress, primarily in the areas of planning and administration" but without "direct and significant benefits to the general population of Darfur."

January 25: Ma'alia tribe members attack the Rezeigat village, Sheg Altiko, East Darfur, killing and injuring an unknown number of villagers. SAF troops later contain the situation.



UNAMID's Chambas concludes his visit to El Geneina, West Darfur, where he met with local authorities as well as participated in the Social Peace Conference organized by the Darfur Regional Authority.

January 26: President Bashir and JEM-Basher meet and reportedly resolve the issue related to the delay in DDPD implementation.

January 27: President Bashir announces to the national assembly that he is planning to launch a national dialogue initiative aiming at holding a comprehensive conference for a new constitution as well as means to end the armed conflicts in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Darfur. This all-inclusive dialogue “would focus on peace and security; political reforms and democratization; economic reforms; and national identity.” He also issues a number of presidential decrees to ensure freedom of expression, press freedom, and to create a positive environment for this high-level political dialogue.

January 28: The leader of JEM-Basher is appointed adviser at the Supreme Council of Decentralized Governance by presidential decree.

January 29: OCHA notes that the total number of IDPs in Darfur is 1.9 million, including 380,000 new IDPs for 2013.

January 30: Sudanese police and Arab militia exchange gunfire in Borsa, North Darfur, resulting in casualties on both sides and among civilians.

January 31: The government bombs Graidia, South Darfur in pursuit of SLA-MM members that reportedly entered the area.

February 2: Representatives of the AU, GoS, UN, and UNAMID meet in Addis Ababa for the 17th meeting of the Tripartite Coordination Mechanism on UNAMID. Concerns are raised about the delay in the deployment of personnel and equipment to UNAMID.

LJM members attack a police post in Singita village, South Darfur.

The International Organization for Migration releases a report indicating that 117 South Sudanese have crossed into East Darfur since the fighting started in South Sudan, residing in the Sabah El Khair area, and in Khor Omer and Abo Matrik camps.

February 3: A fire erupts in Otash IDP camp, North Darfur; 31 shelters are destroyed.

February 5: Armed men attack a SAF checkpoint in Kabkabiya, North Darfur.

Suspected members of the Rezeigat attack Ma'alia pastoralists, in Shabab Village, East Darfur; one Ma'alia is killed.



February 8: Clashes between SAF personnel and armed Ma'alia members in Badi Village, East Darfur, reportedly results in casualties on both sides.

Unidentified armed men attack a UNAMID logistics patrol at Saiyain, North Darfur. The patrol is stripped of vehicles, small arms, machine guns, ammunition, and assorted battle gear.

February 9: In collaboration with the Peace Research Institute of the University of Khartoum, UNAMID opens a two-day conference on Understanding Tribal Conflicts in Darfur. The conference is attended by 100 professors, academics and Darfuri activists. UNAMID's Chambas says: "This sudden uptick of virulently violent tribal conflicts had complicated the already daunting prospect of finding a lasting peace and stability to the protracted crisis in Darfur by exacerbating insecurity, creating more displacements and distracting attention from the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and impeding much needed internal dialogue..."

SLA-MM members attack a convoy escorted by a PDF team in Abgragel, South Darfur, without injuries.

February 10: UNAMID's Chambas meets with leaders of the Darfur non-signatory movements in Kampala to follow up on the outcomes of the technical workshop on peace and security in Darfur that was held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 December 2013.

February 11: A SAF soldier is injured when armed Arab men attack in Wadi Borgo, North Darfur.

February 12: Beni Hussien tribesmen attack and kill an Abbala pastoralist in Umkiteru Village, North Darfur.

February 15: A three-day conference on Social Peace organized by the DRA was held in Zalingei, Central Darfur.

February 17: SAF police open fire on IDPs protesting against the DRA's organized social peace conference in Zalingei, Central Darfur, resulting in severe injuries.

February 18: The government releases 13 JEM-Sudan (formerly known as JEM-Bashar) members in El Fasher and Khartoum as part of the DDPD implementation.

UNAMID and the University of El Fasher Peace Center hold a two-day workshop Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation. The aim is for the 60 people from the Darfur states to discuss the procedures for conducting the dialogue and the consultation process at local, state, and regional levels.

Salamat and Misseriya clash in Salih Village, Central Darfur, following the killing of a Misseriya tribesman. Some 28 deaths, mostly Salamat tribesmen, are reported, along with deterioration in security in Um Dukhun. Around 5,000 civilians flee to Chad and more than 10,000 seek refuge in IDP camps in South Darfur.



February 19: UN Independent Expert on Human Rights, Professor Mashood Badrin, concludes a nine-day mission to Sudan, visiting Khartoum, Kadugli in South Kordofan, El-Fasher in North Darfur, El-Daein in East Darfur, and Zalingei in Central Darfur. The mission's aim was to identify areas that will facilitate for the country to satisfy its human rights obligations.

Clashes occur between SLA-MM and SAF/RSF (Rapid Support Force) at Um Gunya, South Darfur.

Some 6,000 militia members of RSF arrived in South Darfur from North Kordofan via East Darfur, increasing tensions. The RSF, whose members were reportedly recruited by the government from tribes in Darfur and trained in Khartoum, were initially deployed to South Kordofan and Blue Nile States to fight the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-North). The redeployment follows alleged criminal acts against the local population in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

The deployment of the Rapid Support Force coincides with a series of large-scale attacks on armed groups and villages in South Darfur, then in North Darfur. Attacks attributed to the RSF include the targeting of civilians, the destruction and burning of villages, the looting of property, and the theft of livestock.

A UNAMID-supported workshop on defining the modalities for the Darfur internal dialogue is attended by 47 civil society leaders as well as representatives of peace centers from the states of Darfur and Khartoum.

February 25: The DDPD Joint Commission holds its third meeting in Khartoum. The meeting discussed the Permanent Ceasefire and Final Security Arrangements of the DDPD as well as the Agreement on Final Security Arrangements signed between the government and the LJM.

Tensions escalate between Rezeigat and Ma'alia tribesmen following the attack on a Rezeigat pastoralist in Adilla, East Darfur.

The UN Secretary General issues a special report on UNAMID (UN Security Council Report, S/2014/138). The report discusses the current standing of UNAMID along with attacks it had endured during 2013 (19 attacks resulting in 16 dead and 27 injured as well as notable loss of vehicles, weapons, and ammunition). In addition, it discusses the inter-tribal fighting and as the emergence of the SRF. It notes that with the surge of violence has displaced some 400,000, bringing the total to more than 2 million since the conflict began.

February 26: Arab militias steal a number of GoS vehicles in Jabal Amer, North Darfur.

February 27: UNAMID Chambas and Sadiq al-Mahdi, head of the opposition National Ummah Party in Sudan, meet in Khartoum with Mahdi reiterating that the success of the national dialogue depends on engaging in a comprehensive dialogue, emphasizing the importance of recognizing the political armed movements, and drafting solutions for all pending issues in the country.

Attacks by SAF and the RSF on armed groups in Um Gunya, South Darfur, result in the displacement of more than 30,000 people from Um Gunya and Hijaar.

February 28: Forces allied to Musa Hilal ambush a SAF convey deployed by the governor of North Darfur in the Karama area, North Darfur. 15 SAF soldiers are allegedly killed and a number of SAF vehicles destroyed. Musa Hilal accuses the governor of using his government position to benefit non-Arab tribes, including Tama, Berti, and Gimir, to consolidate his personal influence in the State.

RSF and SAF carry out attacks on armed groups and burn the villages of Higer, Tunio, Um Gunya, Tami Telebe, and Himeida, in the area of Nyala.

March 1: Alleged clashes between SAF and SLA-MM forces in Kashalengo, South Darfur. No reports of casualties.

Arab militiamen attack residents in the Hajer area, South Darfur, resulting in a number of casualties and hundreds displaced.

March 2: Unconfirmed reports of SAF aerial and ground attacks against SRF in El Taweisha, North Darfur.

Residents of El Fasher, North Darfur, demonstrate in protest against continuous assaults carried out by the militiamen and Border Guards.

Alleged SLA-MM members attack Haskanita and El Lait towns, North Darfur, and engage SAF soldiers and destroy commercial shops.

Delegation from Darfur Tribal Reconciliation team requests UNAMID assistance in evacuating civilians stranded in South-West Nyala, South Darfur, following the Hajer attacks on 1 March.

Reports of an IDP shot and injured by alleged RSF members close to Al Salam IDP camp in South Darfur.

March 3: Increased fighting in Um Gunya, South Darfur, has resulted in about 18,000 new IDP fleeing to El Salam and Kalma camps. Militia forces reportedly attack more than 35 villages; casualties unknown.

Reports of 11 dead and 5 injured as a result of a clash between the guards of Nazir of Tama Tribe of Saraf Umra, North Darfur, and Musa Hilal militiamen.

Reports of SLA-MM attacking a SAF camp El Taweisha and controlling El Taweisha and Gibir Village, North Darfur. Casualties include 30 personnel dead and 30 injured.

March 5: Reports of SLA-MM attacking and controlling Klaimendo village, North Darfur, with no reports of casualties.

March 6: Reports of SLA-MM members attacking Al Kiber Village, North Darfur; no reported casualties.

Armed members of Abbala tribe attack Gimir tribesmen in Saraf Umra, North Darfur; a number of Gimir tribesmen reportedly killed.

March 7: Facilitated by UNAMID head Chambas, AU Commission Chairwoman Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma meets with the leaders of SLA-MM and JEM in Addis Ababa to exchange views for future relations between the parties as well as a lasting political settlement for Darfur.

President Bashir rejects demands for a transitional government, saying that the NCP already has a political program in place.

UNAMID Chambas meets with Arab League members stationed in Ethiopia to discuss the current situation in Darfur as well as increased inter- and intra-communal conflicts. He also briefs them on the humanitarian impacts of continued hostilities between the government and the armed resistance movements.

Heavy inter-tribal violence escalates in Saraf Umra, North Darfur, between Abbala and Gimir tribes resulting in more than 60,000 people displaced.

Unconfirmed government aerial attacks against SLA-MM members in Karoya Laban Village, North Darfur.

March 8: UNAMID Deputy Joint Special Representative Joseph Mutaboba visits Nyala, South Darfur, to evaluate the security situation and visit people displaced as a result of clashes in Um Gunya and Hajer.

March 10: Salamat and Ta'aisha tribes sign a government-brokered cessation of hostilities agreement in Nyala, South Darfur. The ceremony is attended by Sudan's Second Vice President Hassabo Mohamed Abdel Rahman and a number of key figures from the area.

March 11: The Qatari vice-prime minister Ahmed bin Abdullah al-Mahmoud and UNAMID head Chambas renew calls for the non-signatory rebel groups to join the DDPD.

In Khartoum, Sudanese police open fire on Darfurian students protesting against the situation in Darfur. One student is killed and others injured.

March 12: Gimir and Abbala sign a cessation of hostilities agreement, facilitated by a local peace committee and the government, at UNAMID's base in Saraf Umra, North Darfur. The agreement allows for the safe return of displaced persons to their homes.

March 13: SRF members reportedly attack the Mellit SAF base in North Darfur resulting in casualties on both sides. Governor Osman Kibir, who had just visited Mellit town, narrowly escaped assassination as he travelled back to El Fasher.



Unidentified armed men reportedly attack members of the Zaghawa tribe in Madina Islamia area, West Darfur, resulting in casualties.

March 14: President Bashir and Popular Congress Party leader, Hassan al-Turabi, meet for the first time since 1999. During the meeting they both agreed to rush the preparation for national dialogue with the participation of all the political and social components of the country.

March 15: Defecting members of SLA-AW led by Zaki Moussa Madiri sign a peace agreement with government in Nyala, South Darfur.

In pursuit of unidentified carjackers, the SAF mistakenly bomb the southern part of Niteaga Village, South Darfur. No reports of damages or casualties are released.

March 16: Reports of unidentified armed men attacked Dulma Village, North Darfur, resulting in casualties and hundreds displaced.

More than 30,000 people are displaced following RSF attacks in Hashaba, North Darfur; 25 villages are burnt, many water sources destroyed.

March 17: Reports of fighting between SLA-MM and SAF members in Delbah Village, South Darfur, resulting in SLA-MM casualties.

Reports of a joint attack between SAF and RSF on SLA-AW positions in Fanga Suk, Central Darfur. No casualties were reported.

National Consensus Forces (NCF) reject the NCP national dialogue initiative, saying that the government is using the talks to distract attention from the key political issues in the country.

A joint attack by SAF and RSF on SLA-AW positions in Fanga Suk, Central Darfur, resulting in the looting and burning of shops in the local market.

March 18: Reported clashes between SAF and RSF near El Fasher resulting in fatalities on both sides. In the Al Borsa area in the vicinity of El Fasher, armed men alleged to be members of the RSF clash with police, also resulting in fatalities on both sides.

The Beni Halba and the Gimir tribes sign a reconciliation agreement in Nyala, South Darfur in the presence of Sudan's Second Vice President.

March 19: SLA-MM members identified in the vicinity of Ghar Hajer, Um Dwemat, Um Shugeira, and Abu Dungal villages, East Darfur.

In his ongoing power struggle with the governor of North Darfur, Musa Hilal establishes his own administration in the towns of Saraf Umra, Kutum, Kabkabiya, and the area of El Waha, in North Darfur.



March 20: Renewed clashes between Rezeigat and Ma'alia at Al Fadou Village, East Darfur, result in casualties on both sides.

SLA-MM attacks on Haskanita, El Laeit, Jar Elnabi and El Taweisha, North Darfur, result in the displacement of more than 85,000 in El Daien.

March 21: Reports of Arab militia and RSF members carrying heavy artillery attacking Kobe and the surrounding area, North Darfur. Casualties were reported.

March 22: Reports of Arab militia and RSF members carry out heavy artillery attacks on Khor Abeche village, South Darfur.

SLA-MM elements attack SAF posts in Delbah village; eight civilians are killed and 18 houses burned.

March 23: Arab militia and RSF clash with SRF members in Donkey Baashim area, North Darfur, resulting in civilian casualties.

Members of SLA-MM and SLA-AW launch joint attacks on SAF and RSF stations in Fanga Suk Area, South Darfur.

RSF carry out a raid on Baashim Village, North Darfur; in retaliation for the 13 March SLA-MM attacks on a government base.

March 25: Alleged Arab militia members attack a SAF checkpoint; a number of SAF personnel are killed.

March 26: JEM-Bashar reportedly replaces their chairperson, Mohamad Bakheit.

March 27: From 27 to 30 March 2014, Chadian president Idriss Deby convened the Second Um Jaras Forum for Peace, Security and Peaceful Co-Existence in Darfur. Attendees include President Bashir, the Second Vice President, Hasabo Mohammed Abdel Rahman, and the Minister of Justice, Mohamed Bushara Dosa (also the Chairman of the Um Jaras Forum's Higher Committee and the wali of West Darfur), as well as the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur. For the second forum, other Darfurian tribes were invited, including from the Fur and Massalit, Native Administration leaders, and Musa Hilal. According to an SLA-MM spokesman, the forum is a “convergence of interests between Sudan and Chad for the consolidation of tribalism in both countries”. Noteworthy was the absence of a Qatari representative at the forum. According to an adviser to Musa Hilal, president Deby has sidelined Qatar because of differences over the peace process approach.

RSF and militia groups pillage more than 40 villages in the Korma vicinity, North Darfur, displacing more than 25,000 people (4,000 sought refugees in UNAMID base at Korma).

March 29: A fire breaks out in Bababusa IDP camp; 20 houses are destroyed.

March 30: RSF attacks Amary and Anka villages, North Darfur, looting livestock.



RSF and SRF factions fight close to Donkey Baashim, North Darfur, with unconfirmed reports that RSF leader, Hemeti, is injured.

A fire in Foro Baranga, West Darfur, affects 23 families living in open space and destroys 18 houses.

The North Darfur state government convenes in El Fasher to draft an emergency plan for the people affected by the recent RSF attacks in villages close to El Fasher.

In an effort to contain the deteriorating situation between Hilal and Kibir, Chadian president Idriss Deby organizes a meeting between President Bashir and Hilal in the Chadian border town of Um Jaras. According to sources, Hilal asked the president to dismiss the governor of North Darfur.

March 31: Reports of alleged Arab militiamen attacking Beni Hussein tribesmen in Um Senina village, North Darfur, resulting in casualties and injuries.

April 1: JEM issued a press release accusing Sudan's Second Vice President Abdel Rahman of leading a campaign to mobilize the tribes in Darfur against certain Darfuri groups, citing the recent attacks in areas southeast of Nyala, South Darfur, and north of El Fasher, North Darfur.

April 2: Joint forces of RSF and Abbala tribesmen set fire to some 127 villages in the areas southeast of Nyala.

Sudan announces receiving a USD 1 billion central bank deposit from Qatar following Emir Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani visit to Khartoum, for humanitarian use.

April 3: A UN Security Council resolution calls for improvements in the international peacekeeping force in western Darfur and requests that Khartoum improves its cooperation with the mission in intense conflict zones. The appeal comes after both UN and AU officials voiced their concerns over the deteriorating security situation in the region and the displacement of hundreds of thousands. The council also requested UNAMID "to move to a more preventive and pre-emptive posture in pursuit of its priorities and in active defense of its mandate." The resolution also noted "the strategic gap in mobility for the mission, and the continuing critical need for aviation capacity and other mobility assets, including military utility helicopters for UNAMID." In addition, it highlighted three main challenges facing UNAMID in Darfur: "the government's cooperation, "major shortfalls" in UNAMID troop and police capabilities, and the need for better coordination in UNAMID and the UN country team."

April 4: Reports of fighting between Ma'alia and Hamar tribesmen in Shag Harif, East Darfur resulting in casualties on both sides.

April 5: Building on the momentum from the Um Jaras forums, and in an effort to convince Darfurian armed opposing groups to join the peace process, Chadian president Deby meets with JEM Chairman Jibril Ibrahim in Paris. Jibril confirmed



that the groups want a holistic peace approach and that there is an absence of a serious ‘peace-making partner’ in Khartoum. SLA-AW rejected any invitation, and according to a JEM representative, JEM and SLA-MM decline in order to maintain cohesion among SRF members.

April 6: President Bashir holds a political roundtable event in Khartoum on national dialogue with the participation of 83 political parties. Bashir instructed local and state authorities across the country to assist political parties to carry out their activities without restrictions as long as they are within the law. He also states that political detainees that have been proven innocent of any criminal acts will be released. Mahdi, leader of National Umma Party, responds by requesting the lifting of the government ban on foreign aid organizations, notably International Committee of the Red Cross, in order to better support and aid conflict-ridden areas. PCP leader Turabi demands an immediate ceasefire in Darfur, Blue Nile, and South Kordofan states.

April 7: Alleged Arab militiamen attack Kobe Assara Village, North Darfur, burning down dozens of houses and destroying a number of water pumps. No casualties are reported.

April 9: The former spokesperson for the United Nations mission in Darfur publishes an article in Foreign Policy alleging that “a horrible war on civilians” in the region is “being hidden from the world” by UN officials up to and including the Secretary-General.

April 10: Reports of Arab militiamen escorted by police are escorted into Hilaila village, West Darfur, to arrest a number of Massalit tribesmen. The militiamen later raid the village again.

April 13: Armed Abbala attack Beni Hussien tribesmen in Harani Village, North Darfur, resulting in deaths and injuries to Beni Hussien.

Unidentified armed men reportedly attack Zaghawa pastoralists in Kazanjedeed, East Darfur, injuring a number of them. Subsequently, a new group of Zaghawa men pursue the attackers, killing a number of them.

Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Abdul Rahim Mohamed Hussein announces the start of operation ‘Decisive Summer’ to end the rebellion in South Kordofan, Darfur, and Blue Nile. Gen. Hussein said to a closed session of Parliament that the security situation in the country is stable, particularly in Darfur where insurgency has been pushed east of Jebel Marra and Wadi Hawar in North Darfur. He also denied alleged excesses by the RSF in Darfur, suggesting they are actually providing humanitarian and social services to citizens.

April 15: Reports of an aerial strike on Lill Village, North Darfur, that resulted in an unknown number of deaths and injuries.

The UN Secretary-General issues his quarterly report on UNAMID (UN Security Council Report S/2014/279). It finds only ‘limited’ progress on DDPD implementation, discusses the increase in inter-tribal violence and the deteriorating

economic situation, and notes the effects on conflict dynamics of the deployment of 5,000 Rapid Support Force militia members into South Darfur.

April 16: Abbala and Beni Hussien tribesmen clash in El Jihel Village, North Darfur. In retaliation, Abbala tribesmen blocked off Kabkabiya–El Sereif–Saraf Umra roads to prevent Beni Hussien clansmen movement. They also prevented supplies, including food, medicine and fuel, from entering the locality.

April 17: JEM and the two factions of SLA, led by Minni Minawi and Abdel Wahid El Nur, deliver a letter to the United Nations Security Council requesting an immediate investigation into the accusations of false reporting concerning the performance of UNAMID. Furthermore, they accuse the peacekeepers of a lack impartiality and request that all clauses in reference to protecting GoS interests in the agreement between GoS and UNAMID be removed. The Darfur rebel leaders refer to “the serious allegations raised by Aicha Elbasri, Unamid spokeswoman from August 2012-April 2013, regarding false reporting of the Mission on developments in Darfur.”

April 20: Unidentified Arab militiamen kidnap a number of Zaghawa kinsmen in Kassab IDP Cam, North Darfur.

April 21: A group of JEM-Bashar’s led by Bakheit Abdallah Abdel-Karim (Dabajo) threaten to scrap a peace deal signed with the government, accusing officials in the Darfur peace implementation follow-up office of encouraging, supporting, and financing a new splinter group in order to dismantle the movement. This threat came after the release of a statement, signed by 46 commanders, relieving Dabajo, his deputy, and the deputy general commander from their respective functions.

Reported fighting between SAF and rebels in South Kordofan state results in heavy casualties. According to SPLA/M-N, Sudan’s continued aerial bombardments has displaced over 70,000 people.

April 27: The SRF, which has advocated a holistic approach to the resolving the conflict, issues a ‘Road Map to Comprehensive Political Settlement in Sudan.’ Despite considering that the new national dialogue initiative is “merely a tactic to carry the NCP to elections”, the SRF does not reject it but instead expresses its “readiness to retest NCP’s credibility hoping that this attempt will end the war all over the country.” In addition, the SRF calls for requests several confidence building measures such as the cessation of hostilities and killing of civilians, the provision of unconditional access to humanitarian aid to all conflict areas, the immediate release of all political detainees and prisoners, as well as the exchange of prisoners of war, and the official recognition of opposition parties, including the SRF.

April 28: Continued clashes between Abbala and Beni Hussien result in casualties on both sides in El Shereif, North Darfur.

May 2: Reports that four graduate students from East Jebel Marra, North Darfur are arrested and tortured by Security forces. No reports for the cause of arrest.



Three of the eight foreigners kidnapped by an armed group in Kanar oil field, West Kordofan, are released following the payment of USD 472,000 by the Chinese government.

Large groups of militia members are sighted stationed in Kabkabiya, North Darfur.

May 3: Reports of an attack by militiamen on the sheik of Hai El Matar camp in Kabkabiya, North Darfur, critically injuring him.

May 4: Reports of militiamen raiding the premises of a joint Canadian-Norwegian aid organization in Nierteti, Central Darfur. Medicine, equipment, generators, and the solar-energy devices are stolen.

May 5: An accidental fire erupts in Zam Zam IDP camp, North Darfur, destroying at least five houses with no injuries reported.

May 6: Government officials from South and North Darfur States warn of a food gap. It is estimated that South Darfur's gap is at 228,000 tons of grain and 142,000 tons for North Darfur.

Alleged SAF personnel open fire on members of the Zam Zam IDP camp, North Darfur, resulting in casualties.

The UN Secretary General reports that Joseph Kony and some elements of the LRA are back in Sudanese-controlled Kafia Kingi, a disputed enclave in South Sudan bordering Central African Republic and Darfur. The GoS says that neither Kony nor the LRA are evident in the area.

May 7: Reports of suspected Arab militia attacking SLA-AW checkpoint in Kundah, central Darfur.

May 8: The SRF rejects the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue scheduled to start on 26 May, stating that core issues that led to the Darfur crisis need to be addressed before any talks can commence.

May 10: Members of the militia and LJM clash in Kabkabiya, North Darfur, resulting in the injury of a child.

May 11: The SRF and Unionist movement announce an agreement aiming towards uniting the Sudanese opposition.

May 12: Reports of 'Janjaweed' forces assaulting residents of Kalma camp, South Darfur, resulting in injuries.

May 14: Political activist and blogger Tajeldin Ahmed Arja is released following four months of detention without trial.

Reports of SAF aerial bombardments in East Jebel Marra resulting in the death of two civilians along with the loss of livestock and houses.

May 15: Militiamen reportedly control Kutum locality, having set up more than 20 checkpoints around the area with an increased in violent incidents.

SPLM-N claims they destroyed two Sudanese military convoys that have attempted to occupy areas in Abu Jubeiha and Talodi areas in South Kordofan. Separate reports note that at least 65 soldiers were killed along with 11 SPLM-N troops.

May 17: Leader of National Umma Party, Sadiq al-Mahdi, is arrested on charges that he insulted state security forces (the RSF), over the increase in violence in Darfur. In response to the arrest, the NUP cancels national dialogue talks with the president.

The SPLM-N issues a warning over the consequences following the recent recruitment of over 29,000 new RSF members from Sudanese, Chadian, and Mali tribesmen.

May 18: A group of field commanders break away from LJM citing their marginalization at the hands of the group's chairman, Sese, since signing the DDPD in 2011.

The NISS ordered three RSF brigades to be deployed around Khartoum immediately without explanations.

May 19: One SAF officer and three other soldiers are killed in violent clashes between alleged Janjaweed forces within the Border Guards and security forces in El Fasher.

May 21: New estimates claim that attacks by RSF forces in March have led to 10,000 new IDPs in Um Gozein Mountains in Kutum, North Darfur.

May 22: SAF arrests a number of youths suspected to be members of SLA-MM in Jebel Moon, West Darfur. In retaliation, SLA-MM members attack adjacent villages, resulting in injuries to SAF personnel and civilians.

Reports of fighting between Maaliyya and Hamar tribesmen along the border of West Kordofan and Adilla area, East Darfur, resulting in deaths and injuries.

The SPLM-N releases a statement reiterating that the RSF consists of over 29,000 militiamen, of which 6,000 are foreigners.

A contract worth USD 17.4 million is signed in Khartoum to supply Nyala city with drinking water from Baggara Basin.

May 24: Reports of a clash between Arab nomads and Fur Tribesmen at Al Salam village, North Darfur. No casualties were reported. Later during a mediation with UNAMID, elements of the Arab militia become violent and start shooting at members of UNAMID, killing one of the peacekeepers and injuring four others, one of which died of his injuries.

Reports of Ma'aliya tribesmen attacking Reizegat tribesmen in Abu Jabra, East Darfur, resulting in death on both sides.

May 25: A statement released by Sudan's defense minister announced the death of the second field commander of the RSF in South Kordofan following fighting with the SPLM-N. Colonel Hussein Jabreldar was killed during a battle last week in the area of Daldako, east of Kadugli. Daldako is a strategic village, and considered the SPLM-N's second largest stronghold.

May 26: UNAMID launches the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation (DIDC) Implementation Committee in El Fasher, North Darfur, designed to "consolidate peace in Darfur, promote confidence-building and encourage reconciliation as well as unity among the people of Darfur and Sudan in general through popular consultation and dialogue". The DIDC comprises "eminent people from Darfur and Sudan, such as representatives of the DDPD parties, leaders from civil society, youth and women's groups, prominent academics, entrepreneurs, as well as leaders of internally displaced populations."

UN OCHA releases a report noting that fighting between government forces, rebels, and militias have resulted in the displacement of 321,929 people, of which 203,197 are still displaced as of the release of the report. The displaced are mainly located in camps around Nyala (South Darfur), Zam Zam (close to El Fasher), and Tawilla and Kutum (North Darfur). Aid communities are struggling with providing even the most basic services due to the large numbers arriving at the camps. Early 2014, aid workers had access to 179,662 of the 203,197 IDPs but with an increase in humanitarian access in April and May, workers were able to expand their reach. Nonetheless, there are still areas with restricted access which include Hashaba North and Kutum (North Darfur); Jebel Marra, Adila and Abu Karinka (East Darfur).

May 31: SAF elements reportedly kill a shiek of the Abu Suruj camp, West Darfur, due to his activity in campaigns against the assault and abuse of women and girls inside and outside the camp by government-backed militiamen.

June 2: The first Heritage Festival is launched in Nyala, South Darfur, with some 100 Darfur ethnic groups participating.

June 3: Alleged 'Janjaweed' members attack and pillage the village of Awlad Amin, South Darfur, with no casualties reported.

Militiamen attack the village of Awlad Amin in Mershing locality, South Darfur.

June 4: More than 250 leaders from the Abbala, Beni Hussien, and Mahamed tribes met in Ashineka, North Darfur, in preparation for the signing of a peace agreement between the tribes. The Mudicis, Mahamed, Tabu, Rashid, Mahariya and Abu Jelur clans are represented, as well as, Sheik Omdas and field commanders (Hakim Dar) from both sides.

Militia elements kill 11 civilians and pillage the villages around Korma in El Fasher, North Darfur.



June 5: Unidentified militia elements attack areas surrounding Korma in El Fasher, North Darfur, with residents fleeing to Shoba camp close to a UNAMID site. According to UN OCHA, more than 9,200 sought refuge following the attacks.

June 6: A SAF spokesperson says that the army and RSF expelled SPLM-N forces from Kadugli, South Kordofan, and seized a significant amount of their armory.

Reports of four people dead, five wounded, and more than 100 missing after numerous militia attacks in Kuru, North Darfur.

June 5–7: UNAMID supported a local-level mediation in Kabkabiya, North Darfur, where more than 250 representatives of the Beni Hussein and Abbala tribes gathered for a two-day reconciliation meeting to address outstanding issues between their communities and diffuse tensions in the area.

June 8: SAF arrest the head of Sudanese Congress Party, Ibrahim El Sheikh, and its leader, Mohamed Yousif, in En Nahud, West Kordofan, for speaking against the RSF.

June 10: Troika members (Norway, United Kingdom and United States) issue a joint statement welcoming the National Congress Party's stated intent to undertake a process of national dialogue in Sudan, but note that "Unfortunately, the Government of Sudan has taken actions of late that have enabled some to raise doubts about the sincerity of this initiative."

June 12: Attempts to broker a peace between Rizeigat and Ma'aliya following their recent clashes failed again in El Fula, West Kordofan.

June 13: An international contractor for UNAMID is released in El Fasher, North Darfur, after 94 days in captivity.

The DRA announces the opening of five model villages in Darfur costing a total of USD 30 million, funded by Qatar. The project is part of the 'model villages for voluntary return' as agreed on during the 2011 DDPD negotiation. The five villages include Arara, Ronga Tas in Central Darfur, Bulbul Timbisko in South Darfur, Um Dai in East Darfur, and Tabit in North Darfur.

Police forces disperse crowds in Khartoum following demonstrators demanding the immediate release of NUP leader, Mahdi. The police arrest 17 protesters including Mahdi's five children that were released in the same day as the protests.

June 15: Clashes between SAF elements and IDPs at Korma IDP camp, North Darfur, result in the death of an IDP and the injury of others.

Tensions resume between Salamat and Misseriya tribes in Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur.

Umma Party Leader, Mahdi, is released following mediations carried out by Sudanese nationalists. Sheikh, head of SCP, is not released.

June 17: The International Criminal Court requests the UN to investigate allegations that UNAMID has intentionally covered up crimes in Darfur.

June 18: Renewed fighting between Ma'aliya and Rizeigat in East Darfur results in at least six dead and many wounded.

A group of forces defecting from SLA-MM and led by Ayman Ibrahim surrender their arms to SAF in El Fasher in order to join the Darfur peace process.

Unidentified militiamen kidnap aid workers from GOAL and SAK are kidnapped in Kutum, North Darfur.

June 19: An unconfirmed report says some 21,300 people have sought refuge near UNAMID Korma site, North Darfur, following militia attacks in the area earlier this year.

June 20: Clashes between Misseriya and Salamat tribesmen in Salayle and Mukjar, Central Darfur, results in nine deaths.

June 21: Continued fighting between Misseriya and Salamat in Um Dukhun, Central Darfur kills and injures more than 100 tribesmen.

June 22: The DRA launches the Justice Committee and Truth and Reconciliation Committee in El Fasher, North Darfur. In line with the 2011 DDPD, the Justice Committee will be headed by police Major General El Tayeb Abdel Rahman Mukhtar; while the Truth and Reconciliation Committee will be headed by Ibrahim Abdallah Mohamed, the former deputy Wali of South Darfur.

Suspected member of Abbala Tribe attack and kill members of the Beni Hussien at the Kiro Water point, North Darfur. The attack was retaliation against the Beni Hussien for attacking members of the Abbala tribe the day before.

Fighting between Salamat and Misseriya in Madraf and Dambar, Central Darfur. Unconfirmed reports stated that the Misseriya were supported by Ta'aisha and Beni Halba tribes.

GoS joint forces reportedly arrest more than one hundred local leaders from the Misseriya and Salamat from Zalingei, Central Darfur, along with other localities, in an effort to calm inter-tribal tensions. Among those arrested were Abdallah Mohamed Hamed Ajib, spokesman for the Salamat, and Abdallah Mohamed Hussein and Hamad El Daway, young Misseriya leaders.

Government-backed militia kidnap five people in Abu Rumayl, West Darfur, and demanding ransom.

June 23: The governor of Central Darfur fires a number of Salamat and Misseriya dignitaries from the leadership of their respective Native Administrations following the resumption of hostilities between the two sides.

June 24: A state of emergency is declared in Central Darfur for Zalingei, Um Dukhun, Bindisi, Mukjar, and Wadi Salih following escalating tensions between Salamat and Misseriya tribesmen.

June 25: UN Independent Expert on the Situation of Human Rights in the Sudan Mashood Adebayo Baderin, concludes his fifth mission to Sudan and requests from the GoS to “enable a conducive environment for national dialogue by releasing political detainees and respecting the freedom of the press.”

A new group, Sudan Liberation Movement-Second Revolution (SLM-SR), announces their split from SLA-AW. Abulgasim Imam El Haj, leader of SLM-SR, without stating a specific agenda or its differences with the main SLA.

June 26: The DRA Commission for Voluntary Return and Resettlement has initiated the verification process for the displaced in the region. According to UN OCHA, there were some 385,600 persons displaced from January to June 2014. According to DRA Commissioner for Voluntary Return, Azhari Shata, some 150,000 of the displaced are targeted for repatriation in the first phase of its work, with an estimated cost of USD 261,500.

In a visit to North Darfur, a delegation of officials from the Sudanese ministry of minerals recommends the extension of geological research in the state. Moreover, the delegation recommends the formation of a “mineral police combat force” to expel foreigners from Jebel Amer and El Sareif Beni Hussien, and the assessment of areas in El Fasher and El Malha for new raw minerals that can be used towards reducing the cost of reconstruction in Darfur.

JEM accuses the GoS of being behind the inter-tribal clashes between Misseriya and Salamat in Central Darfur, including through the supply of heavy arms to the parties. The group appeals to the tribes to stay away from government intervention.

June 27: JEM-Sudan announces that they have three battalions of 1,250 soldiers stationed in Golo, North Darfur waiting to be integrated into SAF as per the DDPD. The number of fighters must be verified and confirmed by UNAMID.

Sudan Liberation Army - Ali Karbino (SLA-AK) and field commander of Sudan Liberation Movement for Justice (SLMJ), an operational group within SLA-AW, is killed along with 12 other members during fighting with the Border Guards in El Guba, North Darfur.

June 29: At least 150 government-backed militiamen raid Malwi Village, South Darfur, resulting in a death, eight injuries, and 10 missing.

June 30: Yousif Ishag El Nur, a Misseriya Omda; Ibrahim Suleiman, Omda of the Kenana tribe; Mohamed Ramadan Nimir, of the Tarjem tribe and Chairman of Um Dukhun’s Peaceful Coexistence Committee; and Rizeigat Omda Adam El Doud Doga are arrested in Um Dukhun, Central Darfur, following the tensions between Salamat and Misseriya tribes.



Some 35 people from the Zaghawa tribe are abducted by the Border Guards in Mellit, North Darfur.

Updated 29 August 2014