Conflict Factsheet

Conflict between Falata and Habaniya in Darfur, Sudan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of conflict</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conflict Locality

Northern Africa

Countries

Sudan

Resources

Agricultural / Pastoral Land

Conflict Summary

Diminishing land resources, partly caused by spreading desertification and poor resource management, have intensified cattle raiding and territorial disputes between the Falata and Habaniya communities of Darfur.
Conceptual Model

Climate Change

- More Frequent / Intense Extreme Weather Events

Environmental Change

- Natural Resource Scarcity

Intermediary Mechanisms

- Change in Access / Availability of Natural Resources

Social and Economic Drivers

- Economic Development

Context Factors

- Grievances between Societal Groups
- Dysfunctional Resource Management
- Insecure Land Tenure
- Water-stressed Area

History of Conflict

- Low Level of Economic Development

Fragility and Conflict Risks

- Natural Resource Scarcity

Agricultural / Pastoral Land

- Economic Development

- Change in Access / Availability of Natural Resources
Conflict History

Diminishing land resources, partly due to spreading desertification and poor resource management have increased resource competition between the Falata and Habaniya of Darfur. This, in turn has led to reciprocal attacks and cattle raids between the two groups between 2006 and 2010, leaving more than 370 people dead (Bromwich, 2008; Sudan Tribune, 2008; UCDP, 2015).

An important factor behind communal conflicts in Darfur is the struggle for recognition of ethnic homelands ("Dars" in Arabic). The Dar is of particular importance to local communities, allowing for native administration and political representation at the local and national level and thus increasing the group’s overall prestige. The possession of a Dar is also essential in order to gain access to basic services such as education (Flint, 2010). In the present case, the Falata, who did not have a well-established Dar, struggled to form one. This resulted in violent conflicts between the Falata and most of their neighbours, including the Habaniya (Takana, 2008). Ongoing wars and the spread of heavy weapons across many regions of Sudan have further intensified these conflicts (UCDP, 2015).

Resolution Efforts

After mediation efforts by the African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the Falata and Habaniya reached a reconciliation agreement in 2010, which stated that the disputed areas should be shared (Radio Dabanga, 2010). Since then no more fighting has been reported.
### Intensities & Influences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intensities</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International / Geopolitical Intensity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Suffering</td>
<td></td>
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**INFLUENCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Influences</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Societal Influences</td>
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</table>

#### Violent Conflict
- Yes

#### Salience with nation
- Municipal
- Mass displacement
  - None

#### Cross Border Mass Displacement
- No

### Resolution Success

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution Success</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reduction in Violence</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Violence has ceded completely.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reduction in geographical scope</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There has been no reduction in geographical scope.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Increased capacity to address grievance in the future</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is no increased capacity to address grievances in the future.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grievance Resolution</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grievances have been partially addressed.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Causal Attribution of Decrease in Conflict Intensity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Conflict resolution strategies have been clearly responsible for the decrease in conflict intensity.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Entry Points for Resilience and Peace Building

Treaty/agreement
A reconciliation agreement between both groups was reached in 2010.

Resources and Materials

References with URL


Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Date of retrieval: 2015/05/18) UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia: www.ucdp.uu.se/database Uppsala University


Flint, J. (2010). The Other War: Inter-Arab Conflict in Darfur. Geneva: Small Arms Survey, Graduate Institute of International Development


Further information

https://factbook.ecc-platform.org/conflicts/falata-habaniya-sudan-darfur