



Conflict Factsheet

Conflict between Falata and Habaniya in Darfur, Sudan

Type of conflict
Sub

Intensity
3

Conflict Locality
Northern Africa

Time
2006– 2010

Countries
Sudan

Resources
Agricultural / Pastoral Land



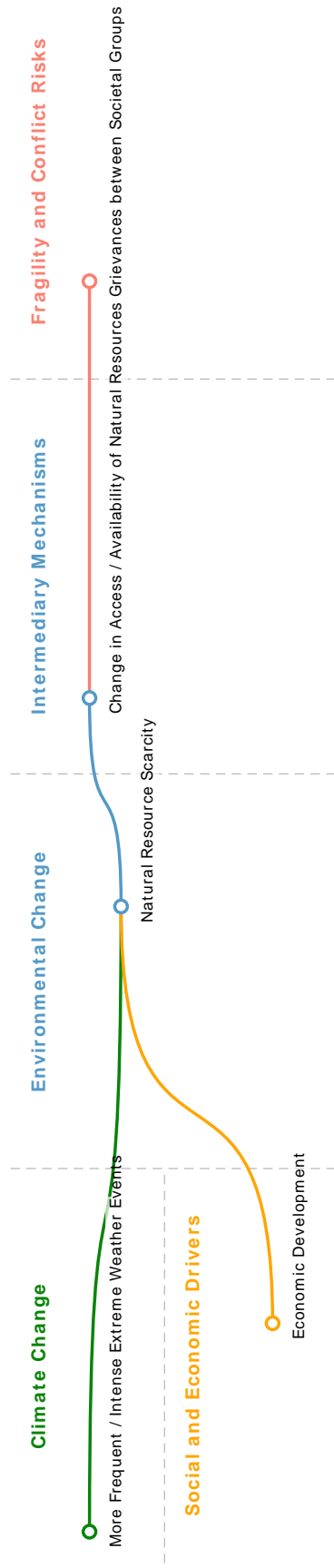
Local resource
competition

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



Context Factors



Agricultural / Pastoral Land

Dysfunctional Resource Management
 Insecure Land Tenure
 Water-stressed Area

History of Conflict
 Low Level of Economic Development



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.

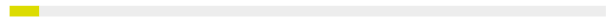


Intensities & Influences



INTENSITIES

International / Geopolitical Intensity



Human Suffering



INFLUENCES

Environmental Influences



Societal Influences



Violent Conflict

Yes



Salience with nation

Municipal



Mass displacement

None



Cross Border Mass Displacement

No



Resolution Success

Reduction in Violence

Violence has ceded completely.



Reduction in geographical scope

There has been no reduction in geographical scope.



Increased capacity to address grievance in the future

There is no increased capacity to address grievances in the future.



Grievance Resolution

Grievances have been partially addressed.



Causal Attribution of Decrease in Conflict Intensity

Conflict resolution strategies have been clearly responsible for the decrease in conflict intensity.





Entry Points for Resilience and Peace Building

Treaty/agreement

A reconciliation agreement between both groups was reached in 2010.

3

Resources and Materials

References with URL

[Bromwich, B. \(2008\). Environmental degradation and conflict in Darfur: implications for peace and recovery. Humanitarian Exchange Magazine, Issue 39 July 2008.](#)

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

[Radio Dabanga \(2010\). Reconciliation deal between Habaniya, Falata tribes in S. Darfur. Nyala: Radio Dabanga](#)

[Sudan Tribune \(2008\). Over 50 people killed in tribal clashes in Darfur. Khartoum: Sudan Tribune](#)

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

[Takana, Y. \(2008\). The Politics of Local Boundaries and Conflict in Sudan. The South Darfur Case](#)

Further information

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