Conflict Factsheet

Conflict between Habaniya and Reizegat Baggara in Sudan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of conflict</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
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Conflict Locality
Northern Africa

Countries
Sudan

Resources
Agricultural / Pastoral Land, Water

Conflict Summary
Violent clashes between Habaniya and Reizegat Baggara pastoralists in 2006 are one of many communal conflicts originating from diminishing land and water resources in Darfur.
Conceptual Model

Climate Change
- More Frequent / Intense Extreme Weather Events

Environmental Change
- Natural Resource Scarcity
- Land Use Change

Intermediary Mechanisms
- Change in Access / Availability of Natural Resources
- Grievances between Societal Groups

Fragility and Conflict Risks
- Displacements / Migration

Social and Economic Drivers
- Economic Development

Context Factors

Water-stressed Area

Agricultural / Pastoral Land, Water

History of Conflict
- Low Level of Economic Development
- Weak Institutions

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- Weak Institutions
Conflict History

In July 2006, a dispute over grazing land led to several violent clashes between Habaniya and Reizegat Baggara pastoralists, resulting in more than 150 deaths (UCDP 2015). Environmentally induced migration from northern pastoralists groups into south Darfur is believed to be an important reason behind this violence. Spreading desertification and severe droughts during the 1980s, have forced a large number of northern Darfurians to move to the southern part of the region.

The influx of pastoralist groups in the south has not only provoked disputes between newcomers and resident groups, but also heavily constrained overall access to pastures, thus increasing resource competition between southern groups such as the Habaniya and Reizegat Baggara. The gradual expansion of agriculture in southern Darfur has further aggravated this situation (Takana 2007; American University 2006).

A further important factor exacerbating these conflicts was the abolishment of the Native Administration system in 1971. In the past the Native Administration managed local land and grazing rights in accordance with customary institutions and helped avoiding conflicts between farmers and herders, as well as between migrants from northern Darfur and local communities in southern Darfur. Because the Sudanese Government presented no viable alternative, the abolishment of this system led to an institutional vacuum, crippling much of the functionality of customary land tenure and conflict mitigation institutions. The Government of Sudan also increasingly managed crises by supporting armed militia groups, thereby aggravating conflicts that could have been resolved in a peaceful manner (de Waal 2007; Unruh & Abdul-Jalil 2012).

Resolution Efforts

In 2006 the dispute between Habaniya and Reizegat Baggara was solved when the local administration organized a reconciliation conference. There, both parties signed a reconciliation document. Since then no more clashes have been reported (UCDP 2015; ACLED, 2014; CrisisWatch, 2014).
Intensities & Influences

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International / Geopolitical Intensity</td>
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<td>Human Suffering</td>
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Influences

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Influences</td>
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<td>Societal Influences</td>
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violent Conflict

Yes

Salience with nation

Regional

Mass displacement

Less than 100.000 and less than 10% of the country's population are displaced within the country.

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.

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

ACLED (2014)

Crisis Watch (2014)


Further information
https://factbook.ecc-platform.org/conflicts/habaniya-reizegat-baggara-sudan-darfur