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CSF Research Update No. 10

Good afternoon,

In this monthly newsletter we are sharing a round up of research and analysis that are important for aid actors in Sudan to better understand the complex contexts in which they are working and improve the impacts of aid.

We will also share occasional selected articles from the [CSF Knowledge Hub](#) archive that can help to provide background, history and lessons learned. All the publications below can all be found in the [CSF Knowledge Hub](#).

If you have been forwarded this email, please [sign up here](#) if you would like to receive these CSF Research Updates in future, and to learn about upcoming events, roundtables and trainings that are open to aid actors in Sudan.

Current humanitarian situation

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HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN SUDAN

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2022
15 NOVEMBER - 15 DECEMBER 2021



[Sudan humanitarian response plan 2022](#)

OCHA, December 2021

Consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners the Humanitarian Response Plan is a presentation of the coordinated, strategic response in order to meet the acute needs of people affected by the crisis. It is based on, and responds to, evidence of needs described in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (included in the previous CSF Research Update).

[Sudan protection situation update \(December 2021\)](#)

Global Protection Cluster, December 2021

This monthly protection situation update includes changes across Sudan's contexts relating to protection as well as emerging trends, important incidents and analysis. Lastly, the update summarises protection responses by the aid sector and government before sharing recommendations and highlighting protection gaps that need addressing.





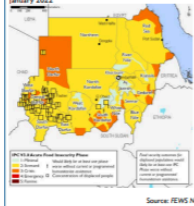
SUDAN Food Security Outlook Update December 2021

Locally produced staple food prices continue to atypically increase through the harvest season

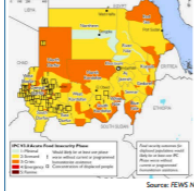
KEY MESSAGES

- Sudan will continue facing above-average emergency humanitarian assistance needs through the harvest period due to tribal clashes in Darfur and Kordofan displacing over 187,000 people in November and December, below-average household purchasing power due to the persistent macroeconomic crisis and significantly above average food prices, along with the continued influx of Ethiopian refugees. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely among newly displaced households, newly arrived refugees, protracted IDPs in parts of Darfur and South Kordofan, and poor households affected by the persistent macroeconomic crisis.
- The ongoing 2021/22 main season harvest has been highly disrupted by the increased frequency of intercommunal clashes in parts of Darfur and Kordofan states and in semi-mechanized and irrigated sectors of Sudan where the high cost of labor is resulting in a labor shortage. The harvest of sesame and groundnut has been completed in most traditional and semi-mechanized rainfed sectors, while the sorghum, millet, and cash crops harvests are ongoing and likely to continue through January 2022. Crop yields are reportedly impacted by dry spells during critical growth stages and damage from birds and animals raiding the farms, particularly in Darfur, North Kordofan, and northern Gadarif states. Nationally, a near-average harvest is expected.
- Staple food prices continue to atypically increase across most markets through the harvest. Prices increases are likely due to the extremely high production and transportation costs, repeated market disruptions by conflict, and continued civil unrest. In December, staple food prices increased by 10-15 percent in most monitored markets and remained 70-80 percent higher than last year and almost four times above the five-year average.
- Between October and December, intercommunal violence has significantly increased in Darfur and Kordofan states compared to last year. The main harvest season coincides with the seasonal movements of nomadic groups into southern grazing areas, increasing the level of confrontations between pastoralists and farmers. Intercommunal violence in Darfur and Kordofan is likely to increase in December and January as more nomadic groups travel to the southern grazing areas.

Projected food security outcomes, December 2021 to January 2022



Projected food security outcomes, February to May 2022



FEWS NET Sudan sudan@fews.net www.fews.net/sudan

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Sudan Food Security Outlook Update

FEWSNET, December 2021

This monthly report covers current conditions as well as changes to the projected outlook for food insecurity across Sudan. This month, the update highlights the continuing need for humanitarian assistance through the harvest period due to disruptions caused by clashes in Darfur and Kordofan, continuing economic crises and increasing numbers of Ethiopian refugees and internally displaced people requiring support within Sudan.

Recent publications

Role of Native Administration in Integrated Natural Resource Management and Conflict Resolution in Central Darfur State, Sudan

Feinstein International Institute, December 2021

This study explores the role played by Native Administrations and local traditions in integrated natural resource management in Central Darfur over the last twenty years, and to understand the conflicts and disputes associated with land access. It focused on communities targeted by the Taadoud project that employ a range of different livelihood strategies, e.g., farming and herding.



December 2021

Role of Native Administration in Integrated Natural Resource Management and Conflict Resolution in Central Darfur State, Sudan



By: Musa Adam Ismail, Siddig A. Mohamed, Mohamed A. Teubin, Elvadiq A. Zakaria, Adam A. Bahar Eldeun, Elamin M. Osman, Atiza A. Ali, Maria A. Osman, and Malik A. Sabei

A working paper for Feinstein International Center, Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy at Tufts University by the University of Zalingei in collaboration with the Taadoud II Transition to Development Project, Inter-University Partnerships Operational Research



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[COVID-19 vaccination in the Darfur Region of Sudan](#)

A. E. Mohamed, Y. A. M. Elhadi, N. A. Mohammed, A. Ekpenyong, S. and D. E. Lucero-Prisno, *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, *January 2022*



This article demonstrates the challenges hampering the delivery, storage and use of the COVID-19 vaccine in the Darfur region. These include a lack of vaccine storage and transportation facilities, vaccination hesitancy, inequity in the distribution to health facilities, and shortage of health-care professionals resulting from insecurity and instability, which have added an extra layer of burden on local authorities and their ability to manage COVID-19 vaccinations in the region adequately.

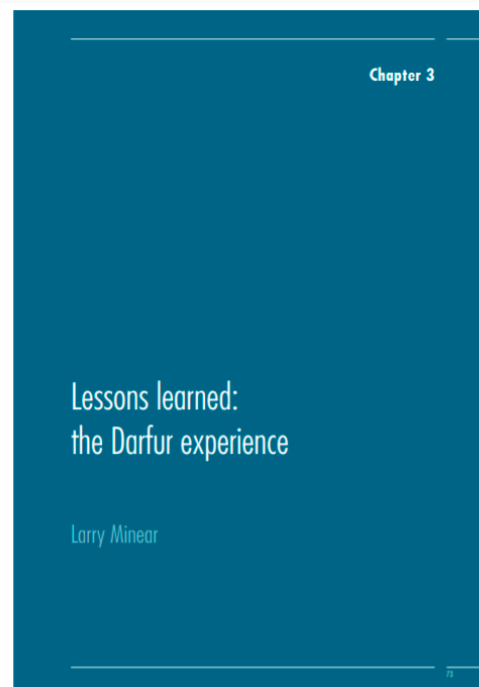
[Photo by Salah Mohammed, UNAMID.](#)

Lessons from past humanitarian responses in Sudan

[Lessons learned: the Darfur experience](#)

L. Minear, ALNAP, 2004

This chapter of ALNAP's 'Review of Humanitarian Action in 2004' analyses the humanitarian sector's assessment of its response to the Darfur crisis, up to early 2005. The purpose of the present exercise is to stimulate reflection by the humanitarian sector on its activities with a view to enhancing performance and promoting learning and accountability. It reaches the judgement that the humanitarian enterprise acquitted itself poorly during the two years beginning in March 2003, despite encountering formidable challenges, with which it was already familiar in Sudan and in other conflict settings.





Policy Brief 55

Humanitarian negotiations with armed non-state actors: key lessons from Afghanistan, Sudan and Somalia

Ashley Jackson



Humanitarian negotiations with armed non-state actors: key lessons from Afghanistan, Sudan and Somalia

A. Jackson, HPG/ODI, March 2014

Key messages

- It is essential for aid agencies working in conflict situations to engage with all parties to the conflict in order to reach civilians in need of assistance and to advocate on issues of protection. Accessing areas under the control of armed non-state actors (ANSAs) requires careful and sustained dialogue.
- Effective engagement with armed groups requires significant staff time and resources and capacity, which many aid agencies have not sufficiently developed or prioritised.
- Joint advocacy and more closely coordinated action are required by aid agencies to tackle the broader challenges to engagement with ANSAs, particularly counter-terrorism legislation and other policies designed to obstruct humanitarian dialogue.

Insurgents and other armed groups are often seen as inherently predatory and hostile to aid workers, attacking staff, extorting money and looting goods and equipment, denying access and expelling aid organisations from areas under their control. Yet in-depth analysis of armed groups has been largely neglected in the literature on humanitarian principles and aid worker security, and aid agencies often lack the information they need to successfully engage with these actors to gain access to populations under their control.

This HPG Policy Brief summarises key lessons from a two-year research project on humanitarian negotiations with ANSAs in Afghanistan, Somalia and Sudan.¹

¹ The research project included over 500 interviews with aid workers, members of armed groups and others. Individual case studies and other material from the project, 'Talking to the Other Side: Humanitarian Negotiations with Armed Non-State Actors', are available on the ODI website at www.odi.org.uk/projects/2430-humanitarian-negotiations-non-state-armed-militia-rebel.

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Photo: Members of Al-Shabaab in southern Somalia
 © Overseas Development Institute

This policy brief highlights key lessons from a two-year research project on humanitarian negotiations with armed non-state actors (ANSAs) in Afghanistan, Somalia and Sudan. It draws from over 500 interviews with aid workers, members of armed groups (including the Taliban, Al-Shabaab and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North) and others.

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