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CSF Research Update No. 11

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.

Upcoming webinar

Localizing Research: Lessons from Sudan

March 29, 2022 from 8 - 10am EDT

Register: <https://bit.ly/3CjtzUT>

Featuring:

Musa Abdal Jalil, University of Khartoum
 Musa Ismail, University of Zalingei
 Hassan-Alattar Satti, Tufts University
 Abubakr Siam, University of Al Fashir
 Helen Young, Tufts University



[Localizing Research: Lessons from recent research in Sudan](#)

Mar 29, 2022 14:00 EAT

In early 2019, Tufts University (Boston, MA, USA), the University of Al Fashir (North Darfur, Sudan), and the University of Zalingei (Central Darfur, Sudan) began a partnership to conduct operational research, promote academic collaboration, and build capacity of stakeholders in Sudan and abroad. During this webinar, academics from four universities will discuss lessons from the partnership and findings from the research program.

Image: screenshot of a publication from the Taadoud II project led by the organisers of the webinar

Current humanitarian situation

[Sudan Protection Sector Strategy 2021-2023](#)

Sudan Protection Cluster, February 2022



Consolidated the Protection Cluster, this strategy provides a summary of political, security and humanitarian trends in Sudan while outlining the status of protection risks. These include risks to physical safety, to freedom of movement and to the rule of law as well as of gender based violence, psychosocial distress and risks to children among others. The strategy also outlines the rationale, objectives and priorities underpinning the work of the cluster for the next two years.

[Implications of Ukraine Conflict on Food Access and Availability in the Eastern Africa Region](#)

World Food Programme (WFP), March 2022

As the conflict in Ukraine has already reduced the export and increased the price of wheat globally, this analysis explores the impact on East African countries. Of these countries, Sudan is likely to be particularly affected as it is especially reliant on imports from Ukraine and Russia. Alongside other economic impacts including rises fuel costs and regional food prices, the Ukraine conflict is likely to reduce access to food in Sudan, particularly among the urban poor in the short term. However, there is hope that other wheat exporting countries fill the gap the address the price rise in the long run.

Implications of Ukraine Conflict on Food Access and Availability in the Eastern Africa Region



Highlights:

- Wheat and wheat products account for one third of the average national cereal consumption in the Eastern Africa Region, with highest consumption per capita in Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan. Yet, 84 percent of wheat demand in the region is met by imports. The invasion of Ukraine has already had a negative impact on global wheat prices, which have jumped to record high in Q1 2022, comparable to levels witnessed during the 2008 global financial crisis. In addition, Ukraine and Russia could impose export tariffs or trade restrictions including export bans on wheat to support domestic food needs, should the crisis prolong.
- Considering the size of wheat demand and overreliance on imports from Russia and Ukraine, Sudan is likely to be more severely affected by the fallout of the ongoing conflict, followed by Kenya and Ethiopia. Other countries in the region are also likely to be either directly affected (through increased prices of wheat-based products) or indirectly affected (consumption of substitute products, resulting into increase in prices of other cereals).
- In addition, Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan are more likely to be affected by possible wheat prices shocks as they are already facing internal socio-economic and climatic shocks-which have already led to high-food prices.
- Analysts have projected that disruptions to oil flows from Russia has the potential to push global oil prices to USD120 per barrel. The current State-backed fuel subsidies aimed at cushioning consumers (e.g. in Kenya) and price controls (Djibouti, South-Sudan) are highly unlikely to keep pace with short-term pump price inflation.

Context:

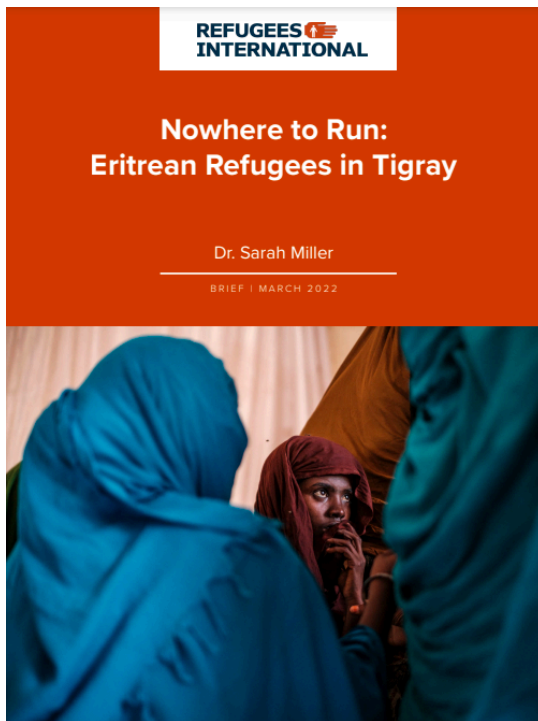
The economic fallout of Russia's invasion of Ukraine on Eastern Africa is still uncertain and to the very best speculative; yet, there are several possible knock-on effects at least in the near-term (next six months). Despite Russia and Ukraine combined maize production representing only 4 percent of global output, their contribution to export is quite significant (accounting for 14 percent of global maize exports in 2020). Russia and Ukraine are also among the leading producers and exporters of wheat and sunflower oil, the latter accounting for 18 and 40 percent of 2020 global exports, respectively.

The spring planting season in the two countries is likely to be affected by the conflict; yet, the magnitude will depend on the length and severity of the conflict and on the financial sanctions against Russia. This, in turn, can potentially disrupt global food trade, with significant consequences on food price stability in the RBN region.

A significant disruption in Ukraine and Russia's wheat production and export flows might have direct and indirect impacts on supply chain with importing countries looking for alternative trade partners or sources of grains.

The conflict is likely to affect wheat supply chains as major grain exporters – Ukraine, Russia and Romania – ship grains from ports in the Black Sea, which will continue to face disruptions from the military blockade, closure of ports and sanctions. Trade disruptions and economic sanctions on Russia could potentially limit trade with the region, leading to shortages of food and oil and higher prices in the short-term.

[Nowhere to Run: Eritrean Refugees in Tigray](#)



Dr. S. Miller, Refugees International, March 2022

This briefing assesses the situation of Eritrean refugees in Tigray, many of whom have since fled to Sudan. These refugees have received relatively little attention, despite facing distinct challenges and risks. Without the protection of the Ethiopian Government or armed groups in Tigray, Eritrean refugees face various forms of harm and abuse as well as a blockade of food and medicine into the region. In Sudan, the situation for Eritrean refugees has become more precarious, with risks of trafficking, armed recruitment and sexual violence. Meanwhile, recently established refugee camps in Um Rakuba and Tunaydbah have been prone to weather risks. The briefing calls on conflict actors, neighbouring states and aid agencies to invest more in protecting Eritrean refugees, by facilitating resettlement in safer countries, moving them to refugee camps nearer to their current location and investigating abuses against them.

[Emerging issues for girls' education in East Africa](#)



R. Booth, Knowledge, Evidence and Learning for Development, January 2022

This report draws together evidence on the current status of girls' education in Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, and South Sudan, based on 15 days of desk based research and key informant interviews. Using a combination of education systems thinking and the socio-ecological model, it examines and emphasises the importance of feedback loops, relationships between different actors in the education system and social norms and power which influence education systems and girls' educational outcomes.

Emerging issues for girls' education in East Africa

Rachel Booth
Education Development Trust

January 2022

Reflections on localisation

[Are we there yet? Localisation as the journey towards locally led practice](#)

A. Baguios, M. King, A. Martins, R. Pinnington, Overseas Development Institute, October 2021

Localisation has long been discussed, but has still not been delivered. Systemic barriers have posed challenges, and the term itself is contested. At a critical juncture, this paper reviews the barriers and challenges to localisation and locally led practice, with a view to informing a campaign for systemic change. Based on a rapid review of the literature and evidence, consultations with over 100 participants, and analysis of 28 existing models and approaches, the report highlights the existence of numerous positive examples of localisation and locally led practice, while unpacking the power imbalance that has stalled progress overall.

Report

Are we there yet? Localisation as the journey towards locally led practice

Models, approaches and challenges

Arbie Baguios, Maia King, Alex Martins and Rose Pinnington

October 2021





Turning the tables

Insights from locally-led humanitarian partnerships in conflict-affected situations



Turning the Tables: Insights from locally-led humanitarian partnerships in conflict situations

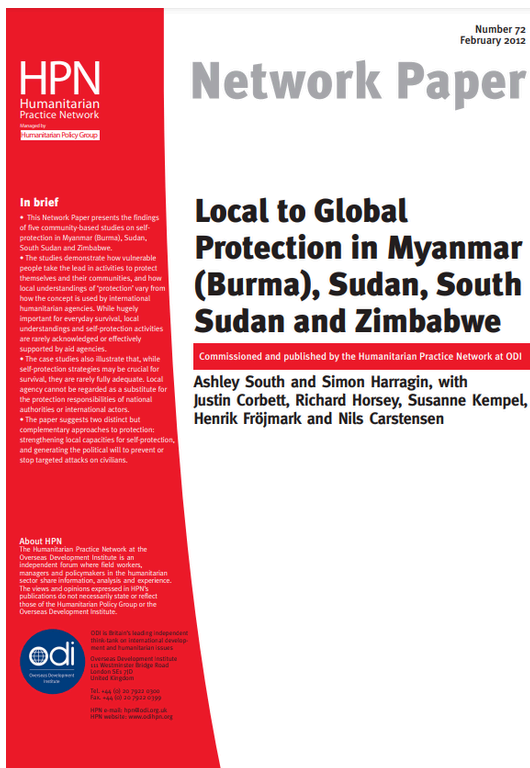
A. Martini, M. Stephens, Save the Children Sweden and Saferworld, May 2020.

This study was commissioned by Save the Children Sweden and builds on work Save the Children Sweden and Saferworld have been doing with local and national civil society actors and vulnerable crisis-affected people to re-imagine and re-design how they work together in conflict-affected situations. Both organisations have been piloting new ways of working to generate lessons that can inform changes in organisational practice. This study was carried out to consolidate and further learning within their organisations and the wider sector to inform their future work in conflict-affected situations.

Local to global protection in Myanmar, Sudan, South Sudan and Zimbabwe

A. South, S. Harragin, HPN/ODI, January 2012

This paper presents findings of five community-based studies on self-protection in Myanmar, Sudan, South Sudan and Zimbabwe. The studies show how vulnerable people take the lead to protect themselves and their communities, and how local understandings of protection vary from how the concept is used by international aid agencies. While hugely important for everyday survival, local understandings and self-protection activities are rarely acknowledged or effectively supported by aid agencies. Yet while self-protection strategies may be crucial for survival, they are rarely fully adequate and cannot be regarded as a substitute for the protection responsibilities of national or international actors. The paper call for the strengthening of local capacities for self-protection and the political will to prevent attacks on civilians.



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