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## CSF Research Update No. 7

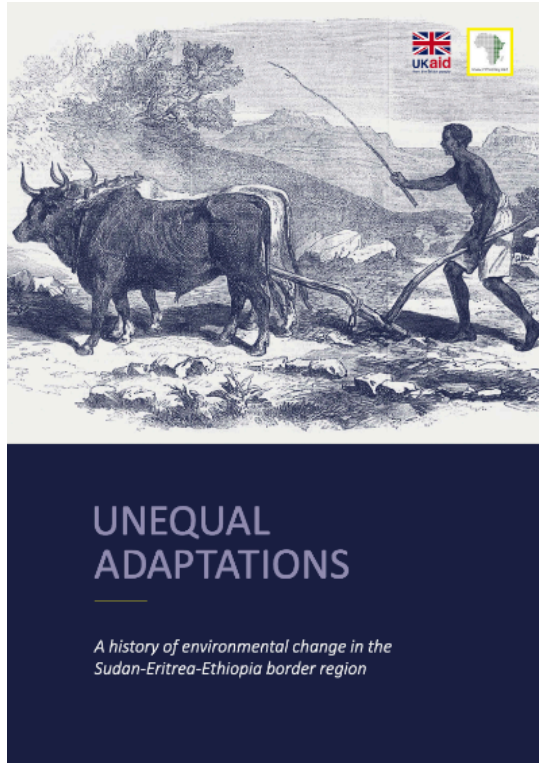
Good afternoon,

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 going forward, and to learn about upcoming events, roundtables and trainings that are open to aid actors in Sudan.

### Top picks

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## [Unequal adaptations: A history of environmental change in the Sudan-Eritrea-Ethiopia border region](#)

*Rift Valley Institute, August 2021*

Historically, collaboration across the Sudan-Eritrea-Ethiopia border region has allowed communities to develop complementary strategies for using the region's natural resources and survive in spite of environmental volatility. Yet man-made climate change is disrupting these long-standing patterns, making adaptation necessary. This report explores similar events in the past: the Little Ice Age (c1640-c1820) and the 1887 introduction of rinderpest to help us understand the region's current adaptation to the challenges posed by environmental change.

## [Durable solutions and baseline analysis report - Tawila locality \(North Darfur\)](#)

*UNHCR, August 2021*

This baseline analysis of the Tawila locality in North Darfur lays the groundwork for further analysis of displaced and non-displaced populations' progress towards durable solutions, as an integral element to the peacebuilding process. The study will also inform the PBF programming and durable solutions Action Plan development in each Darfur target locality as well as HDP Nexus programming beyond the UN Peacebuilding Fund, which commissioned the analysis.

## DURABLE SOLUTIONS & BASELINE ANALYSIS

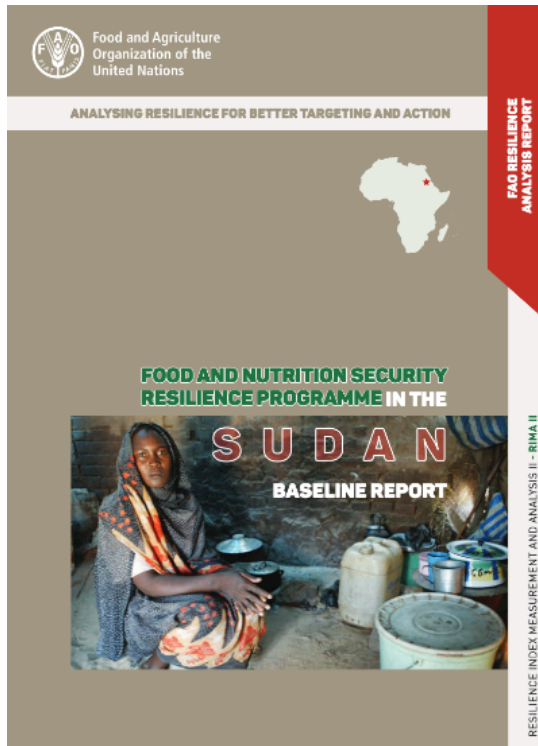
for the UN Peacebuilding Fund and the Durable Solutions Working Group in Sudan

Key obstacles to durable solutions and peacebuilding for the displacement-affected communities in

Tawila locality, North Darfur

August 2021



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## [Food and nutrition security resilience programme in the Sudan: Baseline report](#)

FAO, August 2021

The Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Programme, is designed to foster peace and food security at scale through a multi-year livelihood- and resilience-based approach. The FNS-REPRO component in the Sudan focuses on supporting the production and value chain of gum Arabic in the North and East Darfur states. This baseline report tests the project's impact, theory of change and targeting while providing a reference point for future impact assessments. The report also highlights lessons learned for other food security, livelihoods and resilience programmes.

## [Warfare, not climate, is driving resurgent hunger in Africa, says study](#)

Kevin Krajick, *Earth Institute at Columbia University on Science Daily, August 2021*

A new study finds that while droughts routinely cause food insecurity in Africa, their contribution to hunger has remained steady or even shrunk in recent years. Instead, rising widespread, long-term violence has displaced people, raised food prices and blocked outside food aid, resulting in the reversal of years of progress on food security.

[Photo credit: IAEA imagebank.](#)



## **In focus: Land tenure systems in Sudan**

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## [Changing land tenure regimes](#)

*Helen Young, Hassan-Alattar Satti, Anne Radday, Feinstein International Center, July 2020*



This brief reviews farming and pastoralist livelihood systems in Darfur to highlight their evolving and overlapping tenure regimes. It also discusses the increasing pressure on resources that has contributed to strained relationships and in some cases polarization and conflict. Unless this context is well understood, the problems and challenges cannot be effectively addressed. Finally, the brief considers steps needed to take full advantage of available opportunities for building the resilience of these livelihood systems.

## [Land grabbing along livestock migration routes in Gadarif State, Sudan: Impacts on pastoralism and the environment](#)

*Hussein M. Sulieman, Land Deal Politics Initiative, 2013*

This research mapped out the encroachment of large-scale agriculture into migration routes in Gadarif State (eastern Sudan), with a two-fold approach, using both satellite imagery and interviews with pastoralists to understand the problems facing them along the routes in their seasonal journey. It offers a critique of state responses on the issue, showing that animal mobility had been constrained and that mechanized farming has encroached on more land. At the same time, pastoralists highlighted the lack of water resources and degradation of rest places. Due to the abolition of their native administrative system and lack of education, pastoralists have little means to influence decisions that impact their system.



**Land Grabbing along Livestock Migration Routes in Gadarif State, Sudan**  
*Impacts on Pastoralism and the Environment*

Hussein M. Sulieman

**LDPI  
Working  
Paper**

**19**

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## Further reading

Securing Pastoralism in East and West Africa:  
Protecting and Promoting Livestock Mobility

### Sudan Desk Review

Final Version  
April 2008



Hemama cattle, South Kordofan, March 2008  
© Steve Cavanna

Dr Babiker A. El Hassan  
Izzy Birch

### [Securing pastoralism in East and West Africa: Protecting and promoting livestock mobility](#)

*Dr Babiker A. El Hassan, Izzy Birch,  
International Institute for Environment and  
Development, 2008*

Livestock mobility in Sudan is important for both seasonal transhumance and access to markets. This paper concentrates on the first of these, largely because it is the focus of most of the experiences and documents available for review. This bias perhaps reflects the growing attention being given to resource-based conflict in Sudan, within which mobility is an important factor.

This is one of a series of desk reviews produced as part of the project 'Securing Pastoralism in East and West Africa: Protecting and Promoting Livestock Mobility'. It summarises the general context affecting livestock mobility in Sudan but focuses in particular on Western Sudan (Kordofan and Darfur).

The Conflict Sensitivity Facility (CSF) does not attempt to verify or substantiate any claims made within these publications. The opinions found therein are the responsibility of the authors themselves, and do not necessarily reflect those of the CSF.



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