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CSF Research Update No. 8

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



Sudan Banking Sector Reforms
and Asset Recovery
By Oliver Windridge

[Banking Sector Reforms and Asset Recovery](#)

Oliver Windridge, The Sentry, October 2021

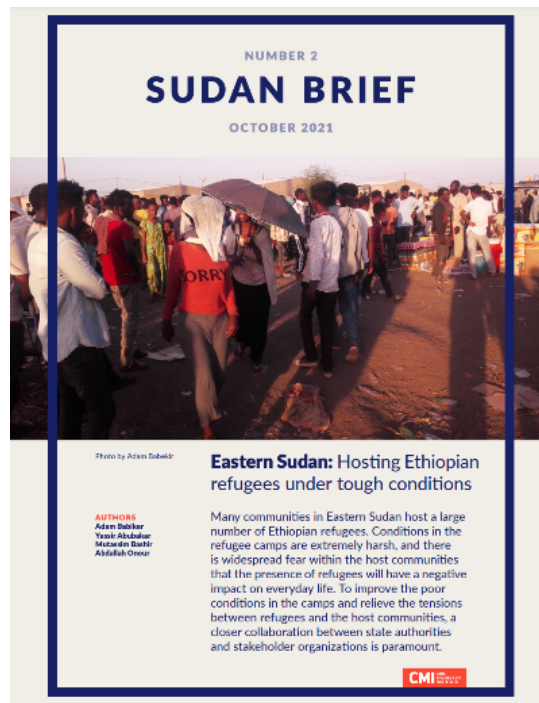
Since the ousting of former ruler Omar al-Bashir in 2019, Sudan has taken steps toward the Sudanese transitional government's stated aim of achieving a "modern, democratic nation-state." Progress has been slow, however, and pervasive economic corruption and strategic challenges, including hardships resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic,

average person in Sudan. This briefing traces this failure, in part, to the country's inability to transparently address issues in the banking and financial sectors inherited from decades of mismanagement under the former regime. It highlights several issues for the Government to prioritise in order to foster progressive banking reform.

Eastern Sudan: Hosting Ethiopian Refugees Under Tough Conditions

Adam Babiker, Yassir Abubakar, Mutassim Bashir, Abdallah Onour, Chr. Michelsen Institute, October 2021

Many communities in Eastern Sudan host a large number of Ethiopian refugees. Conditions in the refugee camps are extremely harsh, and there is widespread fear within the host communities that the presence of refugees will have a negative impact on everyday life. To improve the poor conditions in the camps and relieve the tensions between refugees and the host communities, this briefing suggests that a closer collaboration between state authorities and stakeholder organisations is paramount.



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[CARE Rapid Gender Analysis Um Takuba Camp and Tunaydbah Settlement, Eastern Sudan](#)



**CARE Rapid Gender Analysis
Um Rakuba Camp and Tunaydbah
Settlement, Eastern Sudan**

22 April 2021



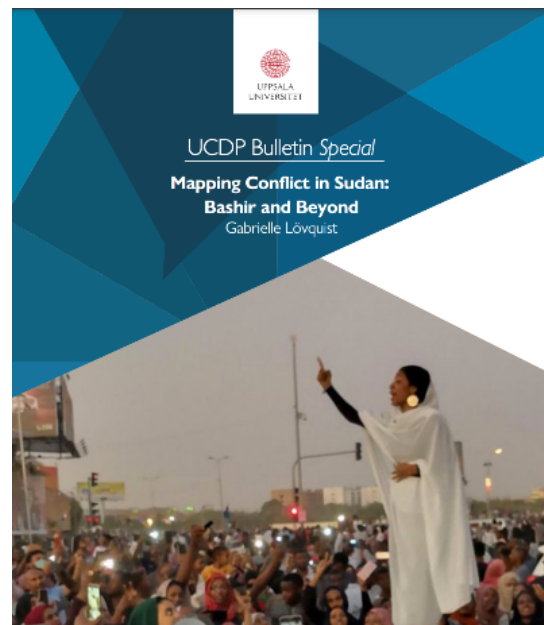
CARE International, April 2021

Since 9 November 2020, Ethiopian and Eritrean asylum seekers have been arriving in Eastern Sudan, fleeing a military escalation in the Tigray region in northern Ethiopia. Eastern Sudan is facing multiple challenges including high levels of food insecurity, flood recovery, increased militarisation on the Sudan and Ethiopia border, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic and the impacts of mitigation and containment measures. To inform the humanitarian response to this, CARE conducted a rapid gender analysis to: better understand the main needs, priorities and coping strategies of women, men, girls and boys, as well as at-risk groups in Um Rakuba camp and Tunaydbah settlement and identify how CARE and the wider humanitarian community can adapt and design targeted services and assistance to meet these needs, to ensure responses do no harm.

[Mapping Conflict in Sudan: Bashir and Beyond](#)

Gabrielle Lövquist, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, September 2021

As Sudan has started a new chapter of its history, there are hopes that the country can leave its conflict-torn past behind. In this UCDP Bulletin Special, we will examine the trends of organised violence during al Bashir, comparing it with recent developments in Sudan during the last two years.



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Eastern Sudan: Reflecting back on CPA years



[Sudan: Saving Peace in the East](#)

International Crisis Group, January 2006

This briefing details the low-intensity conflict developing between the government and the Eastern Front in the mid-2000s. It showed then how it risked becoming a major new war with disastrous humanitarian consequences once the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) withdrew from the area. However, it also outlined the opportunities for conflict actors and international partners to address the marginalisation and underdevelopment that still drives conflict in the East.

Photo credit: UN Photo/Stuart Price

[From Food Aid to Livelihoods Support – Rethinking the Role of WFP in Eastern Sudan](#)

Sara Pantuliano, World Food Programme, June 2006

The World Food Programme (WFP) organised a Food Aid Forum from 6-8 June 2006 in Khartoum, as part of an ongoing process to develop the long-term strategy of WFP in Sudan. In support of the Forum, a series of Expert Opinion papers have been prepared by a wide range of partners on various aspects on food security strategies and their implications for WFP programmes in Sudan. In line with the objectives of the Forum, these papers helped inform a strategic framework



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Photo credit: UNMAS/Martine Perret

[The Eastern Front and the Struggle Against Marginalisation](#)

John Young, Small Arms Survey, May 2007



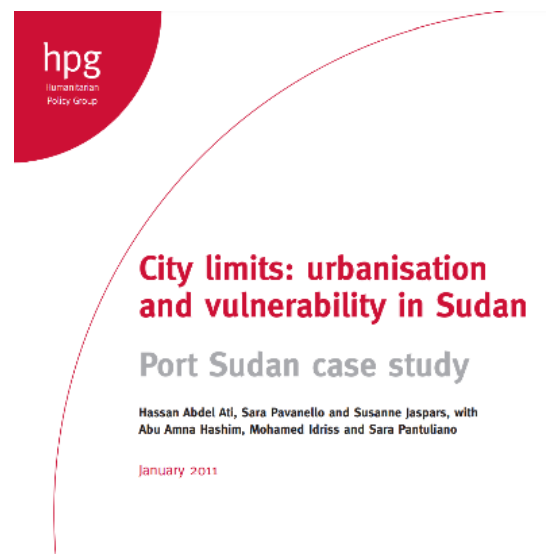
This publication examines the challenges in implementing the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement signed by the Beja Congress and Sudanese government in 2006. The author draws a parallel between the peripheralisation of the residents in the eastern region that fuelled the conflict and the resource-based conflicts in southern and western Sudan. The report concludes that while similarities exist between marginalised groups in Sudan, a political solution is more viable in the eastern region as the BC has made a transition from rebel group to political party.

Photo credit: 16:9clue/Flickr

[City Limits: Urbanisation and Vulnerability in Sudan – Port Sudan Case Study](#)

Hassan Abdel Ati, Sara Pavanello and Susanne Jaspars, with Abu Amna Hashim, Mohamed Idriss and Sara Pantuliano, Overseas Development Institute, January 2011

This case study on urbanisation in Port Sudan is part of a wider study on urbanisation in Sudan, commissioned by the Department for International Development (DFID), which analyses the social, environmental and economic consequences of urbanisation, paying particular attention to urban livelihoods, as



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current international humanitarian and development approaches are not yet geared to respond to urbanisation's challenges, with the focus predominantly being on assisting rural communities. As a result, the urban poor in Sudan have been effectively left to fend for themselves – largely forgotten by the government and the international community alike.

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