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CSF Research Update No. 9

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.

The CSF continues to provide guidance and support to aid actors as they navigate challenging contexts. Do get in touch if with further questions or suggestions for areas that require technical or practical support to inform aid operations and good practice.

Practical guidance on conflict sensitive adaptation in times of crisis



[Conflict sensitivity is even more important in times of crisis: two-part blog](#)

CSF Team, December 2021

This two-part blog series by the CSF explains why conflict sensitivity is especially crucial in times of crisis and how aid practitioners might understand and respond to conflict effectively even in the most volatile situations. This is something the aid sector has had to do many times and over many years in the Sudans, and

Photo credit: [UNAMID/Albert Gonzalez Farran](#)

[Applying conflict sensitivity in emergency response: current practice and ways forward](#)

N. Zicherman, A. Khan, A. Street, H. Heyer and O. Chevreau, Overseas Development Institute/Humanitarian Practice Network, October 2011

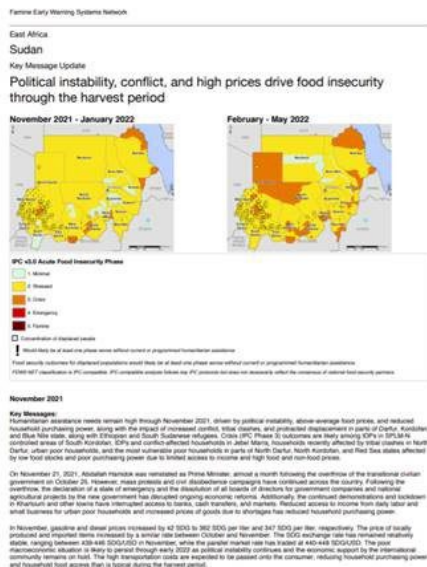
This paper is one of the only and best sources that maps and assesses conflict-sensitive practice in emergencies. It identifies good practice which can be built upon, key gaps, and ways to integrate conflict sensitivity more strategically across the emergency programme cycle. The paper outlines minimum standards that can help aid actors integrate conflict sensitivity across the humanitarian programme cycle in emergency scenarios (preparedness, assessment, design, implementation and evaluation).



Current humanitarian situation

[Sudan key message update: political instability, conflict, and high prices drive food insecurity through the harvest period, November 2021](#)

Famine Early Warning Systems Network, November 2021



This FEWS NET update summarises some of the relevant political, economic and social trends influencing the humanitarian situation in Sudan. It details the humanitarian impacts of political instability around the country, rising food prices and the entry of refugees into Sudan from Ethiopia.

Sudan humanitarian needs overview 2022 (December 2021)

UNOCHA Sudan, December 2021

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the humanitarian country team and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the humanitarian situation in Sudan, including the most pressing humanitarian needs and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

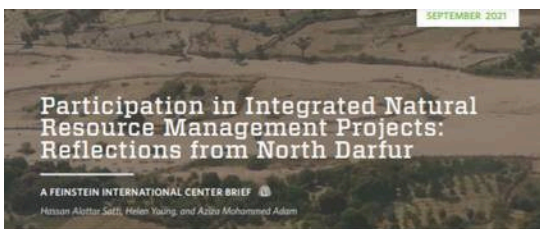
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW SUDAN

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE 2022



Participation in integrated natural resource management projects: reflections from North Darfur

Hassan-Alattar Satti, Helen Young, Aziza Mohammed Adam, Feinstein International Center, September 2021



This brief is the third in a series of learning briefs under the Taadoud II: Transition to Development project, a collaboration led by Catholic Relief Services and funded by UK Aid. The project includes Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Oxfam America, World Vision, and Feinstein International Center, Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy at Tufts University. The learning brief series aims to promote awareness and understanding of natural resource use and management in Darfur to support the Taadoud II program and wider programs and policies to effectively build resilient livelihoods.

The first brief reviews farming and pastoralist livelihood systems, highlighting their evolving and overlapping tenure regimes. The increasing pressure on natural resources has contributed to strained relationships and in some cases polarization and conflict. The second brief continues this theme and reviews how farming and pastoralist specialist strategies are evolving while new strategies are emerging. Programs and policies need to reflect and support this new reality.

This third brief addresses the issue of community participation in integrated natural resource management (INRM) and the social and economic incentives that support this participation. The brief investigates the contextual and institutional opportunities and challenges facing INRM and shows how communities envisage effective INRM programming. All three briefs emphasize that problems and challenges are most effectively addressed when the complex and dynamic local context is well understood by all.

Introduction

The natural environment is an integral part of people's lives and livelihoods in the Darfur region. Whether it's materials for housing, fuel for cooking, water for domestic use, or the natural resources that are essential for farming and pastoralism, natural resources play a fundamental and universal role as part of people's lives and livelihoods. The livelihoods that are dependent on natural resources are predominantly farming and pastoralist production, and the wide range of occupations linked to these

livelihoods, such as service provision or markets and trade. Integrated natural resource management (INRM) mediates the rights of different users, their inter-relationships, and their diverse and often complementary uses of natural resources. INRM affects the wider socio-ecological system—the sustainability of natural resources, the resilience of livelihood systems, the peaceful co-management of natural resources, and the mitigation of competition and conflict over natural resources.



This brief explores community perspectives on integrated natural resource management (INRM) in North Darfur and aims to understand the incentives of natural resource users within Taadoud II areas to participate in integrated NRM interventions. The brief considers what shapes those incentives and how communities perceive the way forward for realising effective INRM approaches and who should be involved to achieve the objectives of 'integrated' NRM. This brief is the third in a series of learning briefs under the 'Taadoud II: transition to development' project, a collaboration led by Catholic Relief Services and funded by UK Aid. The series promotes understanding of NRM in Darfur to support the Taadoud II programme efforts to build resilient livelihoods.

Recent publications

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[and Kurmuk localities, Blue Nile State, Republic of the Sudan, June 2021](#)

Regine Rimarzik Matthias Rimarzik, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, October 2021

This gender evaluation study has been conducted in ADRA's 'essential water, sanitation, and protection' project areas of Kurmuk and Geissan in Blue Nile State. The purpose of this gender evaluation is to explore the structural, cultural and inter-relational barriers that exist between men and women, boys, girls, and vulnerable groups in the communities of the project localities. In particular, this gender evaluation examines gender roles, different opportunities and levels of access to and control over resources, and barriers to power in the context of the WASH and protection project activities and its integrated SRHR/GBV activities.



GENDER EVALUATION REPORT

Geissan and Kurmuk Localities
Blue Nile State
Republic of the Sudan

JUNE 2021

This Gender Evaluation has been conducted in ADRA's Essential Water, Sanitation, and Protection (EWASAP) Project, Blue Nile State, Republic of the Sudan, funded by Global Affairs Canada's International Humanitarian Assistance Bureau

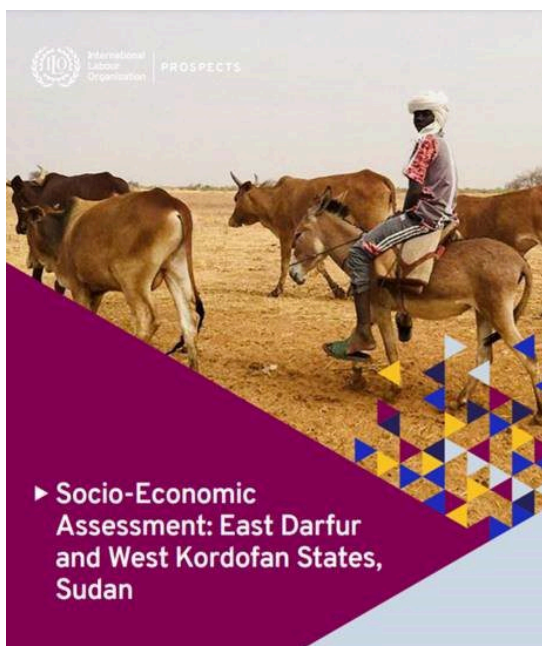
Authors: Regine Rimarzik
Matthias Rimarzik

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[Socio-economic assessment: East Darfur and West Kordofan states, Sudan](#)

International Labour Organization, October 2021

Forming part of the 'Partnership for improving prospects for host communities and forcibly displaced persons' programme, this study provides an in-depth assessment of local labour market conditions, household vulnerabilities, and access to services in East Darfur and West Kordofan. Thereby, it establishes baseline data in support of the programme's results based monitoring framework, provides relevant contextual knowledge on social cohesion and market opportunities to identify the design of ILO activities and policy advice, and advises on beneficiary selection criteria.



► Socio-Economic Assessment: East Darfur and West Kordofan States, Sudan

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