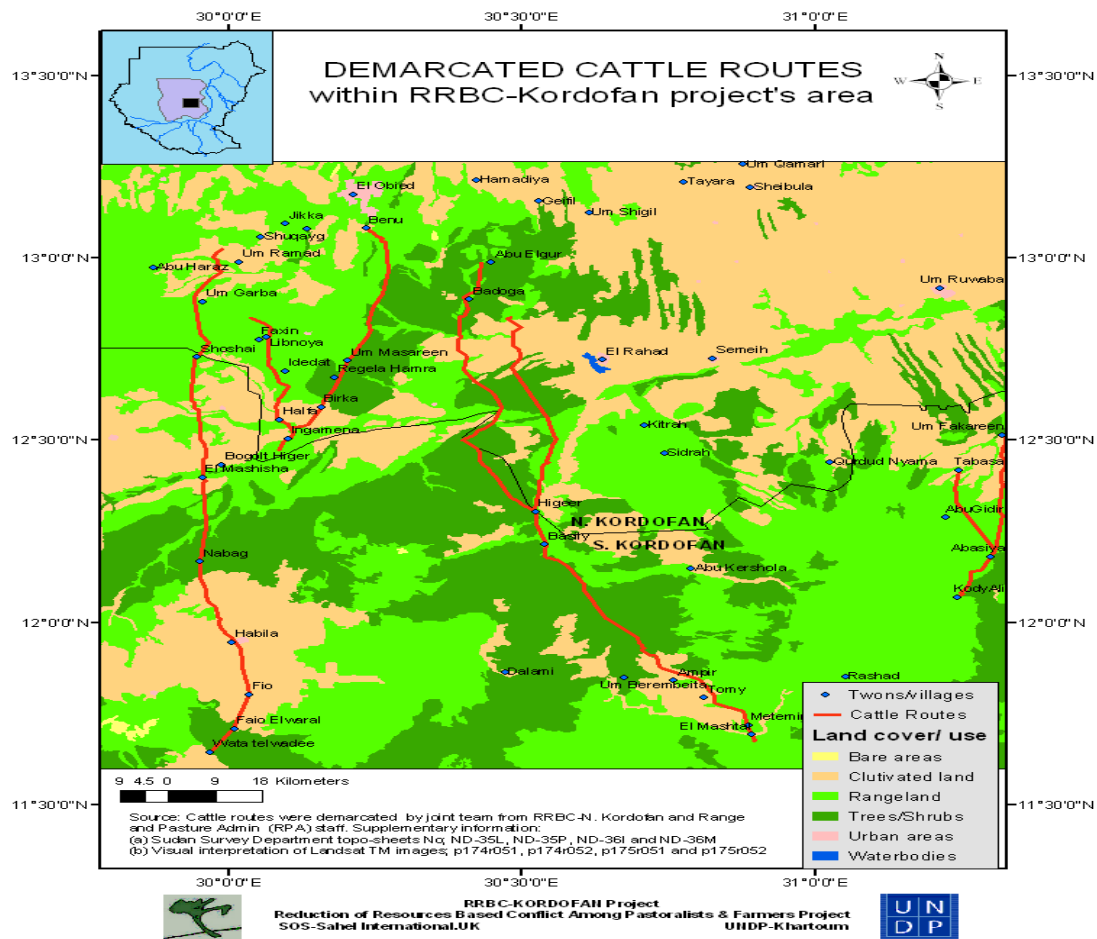


Reduction of Natural Resource-Based Conflict (RRBC)-UNDP Sudan



PROBLEMS ADDRESSED:

- Conflict is widely recognized as an important source of poverty and risk to rural communities living on the rain lands of Sudan (around 50% of the country's total population).
- Most of these conflicts are resource-based in nature, often between pastoralists and farmers. Whilst triggers are manifold, the resort to violence is aggravated by feelings of communal marginalization, a lack of clear policy regulating access, ownership and usage rights of natural resources, and the lack of coordination and capacity of conflict management mechanisms.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Knowledge production/ Documentary film (<http://www.sd.undp.org/publications>)
 - Capacity Building and Advocacy
 - Debate on land tenure, which culminated in a book on book on land tenure, 2007, has been launched and widely disseminated (1000 copies). Round Table as follow up book recommendation. Forum Task Force was formed and they drafted concept note for monthly land tenure forum with clear role and responsibilities and forum to be documented through News Letter...etc (for more details see concept note)
 - Community Development Fund (CDF)
 - Demarcation of Pastoral routes
 - Mobile extension teams
 - Formation of RM bodies
 - Partnership
-

LESSONS LEARNED

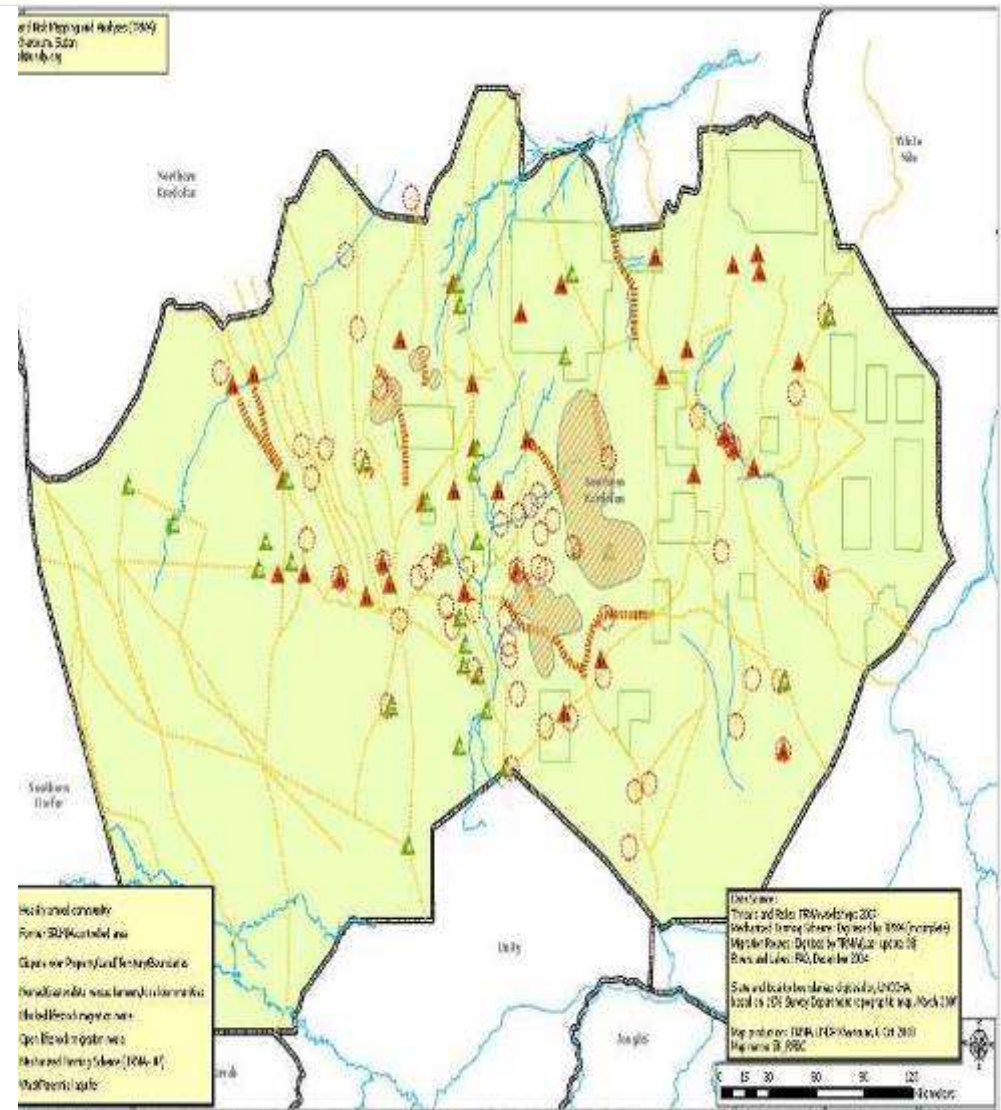
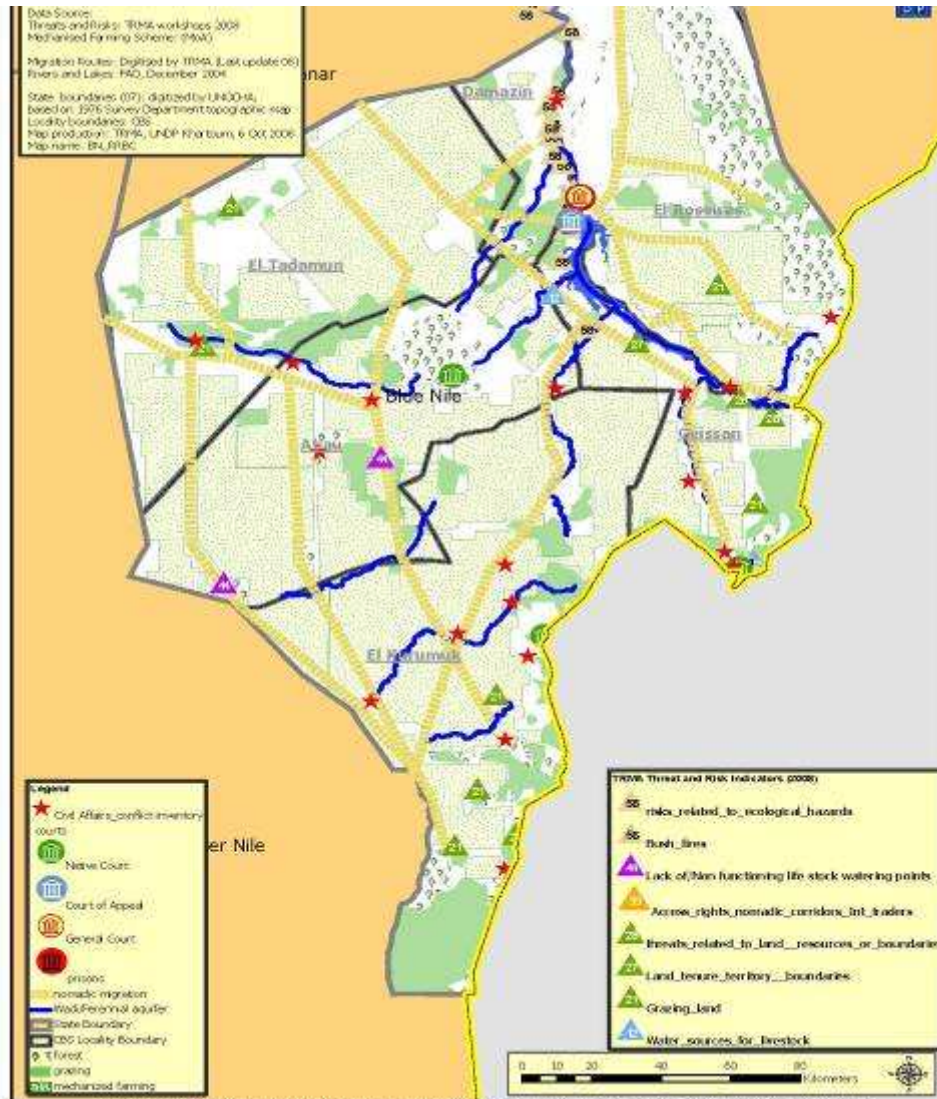
- Accommodate the various political and structural changes and respond to Sudan's new realities introduced by the CPA and other peace agreements;
- Place the intervention within a frame of wider programmatic intervention that links recovery, reconstruction and development to the political roadmap,
- Move from 'pockets of good performance' to a more comprehensive success-story, with considerable efforts at the policy and institutional reform levels;
- Mainstream conflict in the national development frameworks and UN programming (TRMA)
- Work in focus areas that respond to the area and scale needed to achieve impact in light of the progressively increasing levels of violence over NR
- Ensure that efforts to enhance capacities for resource and conflict management are nationally owned .

PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR 2009-2012

- The overall developmental objective of the project is to promote sustainable livelihood systems by informing legal and policy reform processes in land rights, coordinating existing conflict management mechanisms.
- This project will focus programmatically on the three protocol areas and at a national level.

Geographic Focus

Map B: Blocked Pastoral Corridors SK



PROPOSED PRIORITY AREAS

- Policy Development: Policy reform: support building of consensus , Legal reform: support mapping powers and functions
- Development of “Natural Resource Conflict Action Plans” for prioritized target communities: Institutional and operational capacity of NRM Institutions.
- Fund, co-ordinate, and implement “Reduction of Resource Based Conflict Action Plans”

CHALLENGES

- Rising stakes over land and, eventually, conflicts (return of IDPs and refugees; heavy influx of investment capital (Oil industry, mechanized farming, etc.
- The Protocol Areas are particularly expected to undergo extreme environmental pressures and conflict of interests over land.
- The role of Land Commission is still unclear. There is extremely limited public awareness about the CPA in general and the Land Commissions in particular.
- The private sector is continuously accused for land grabbing and alienation of traditional producers, both farmers and pastoralists.
- Existing customary institutions and structures are repeatedly accused of weakness and of undemocratic and discriminatory structures (e.g. their exclusion of women);
- Neither the CPA nor the Interim National Constitution clarifies explicitly whether the National Land Commission will be centralized or decentralized;
- Ensuring adequate funds are available for mainstreaming work through specific budget allocation