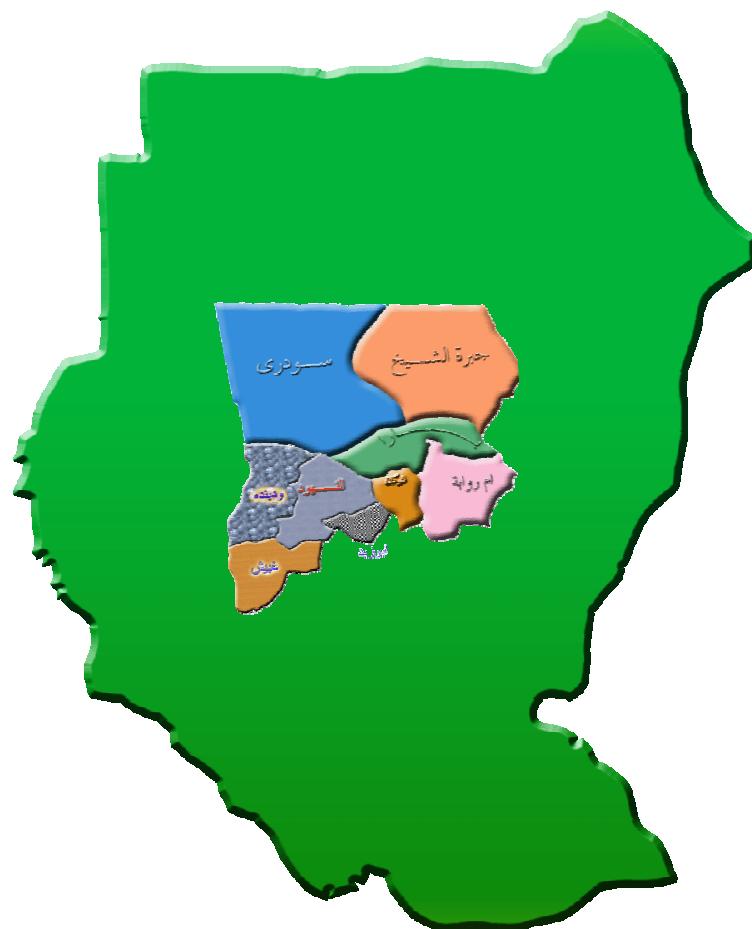


Socio-economic and opportunity mapping Assessment report for North Kordofan State



Joint mission (NSDDRC NKS-SC / UNDP)
11th – 13th May 2010

Economic potentiality in North Kordofan state



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Abstract (summary)

North Kordofan state is one of the target areas to be covered with Socio-economic opportunity mapping assessment for reintegration services. A team from UNDP central, North Kordofan Sector and central Sector Commission visited the state during the period from 11th up to 13th of May 2010. The main purpose of the assessment is to map out and identify the operational environment, institutional setup, community services, and socio-economic situation in the state which may enhance or impede implementation of reintegration activities also the gathered information will be used for better planning of DDR programme .

The assessment will activate the already existing community sensitization about DDR programme and come up with recommendations and lesson learned on best strategy that could be adopted for DDR programme as well as assessing the availability of office sharing cost for the possible future placement of NDDRC/ North Kordofan Sector and UNDP/DDR Reintegration staff.

The assessment team adopted different approaches for information collection and gathering such as presentation, observation, questionnaire, group discussion and individual interviews.

The assessment revealed that the most potential employment opportunities providers with possible job opportunities are agriculture, livestock, small business, private sector and oil companies as well as some institutions showed an interest to contribute by providing micro finance and small projects to XCs such as banks, Zakat chamber. The private sector representing in their entrepreneur they express to facilitate the issuing and reducing licenses fees for XCs and supporting them by consultation to assist in running their projects .

Kordofan university peace centre address the issue of organizing training on peace culture and conflict management, capacity building, community development and contribute in conducting researches to link the implementation of DDR programme to scientific approach.

Khor Tagat vocational training is well established training institution in the state it had an absorption capacity to meet the need for training of XCs (men, youth and women) based on market demand but the institution is in need of support such as transport facilities as the institution is local in an area which is far from the residential area.

Key stakeholders raise concern on issue of delay in implementing DDR programme which created frustration among some of XCs and some of them joined factions Darfurian groups. Government and UN should take this issue seriously and activate the DDR programme in the state.

Back ground information:

The state of North Kordofan lies in the dry zone in central Sudan between latitudes 15-11 and 45-16 north and Lengths 5 - 27.15-32 east. Bordered by six states northern state from the north, Khartoum State and White Nile from the east, South Kordofan in the south, South Darfur from the south-west and North Darfur in the west. North Kordofan state covers an area of 244, 700 square km meters, equivalent to 139 square miles and 58.8 million acres of land , the state is divided into four groups: land Al gayzan, Garduod sediment, valleys, mud-cracked, It is largely an undulating plain, with the Nuba Mountains in the southeast quarter. During the rainy season from June to September, the area is fertile, but in the dry season, it is virtually deserted with an estimated population according to the census in 2008 is 2,920,992 persons distributed among the various state and localities, characterized by heterogeneous population according to geographical diversity, environmental, lifestyle, rural, urban residents and returnees.

The region's capital town is El Obeid (Al-Ubayyid). This state of prosperity ended in 1821 when Mohamed Ali, Ottoman Viceroy of Egypt sent his son-in-law, Defturdar, with about 4,500 soldiers and eight pieces of artillery, to subject Kordofan to his power. The monopoly enjoyed by the Egyptian governors in Kordofan totally impeded trade in general and any free entrepreneurial activity.

According to what Ignaz Pallme writes in his book Kordofan , published in 1843, in 1779 the King of Sennaar sent the Sheikh Nacib, with two thousand cavalry, to take possession of North Kurdufan which remained for about five years, under the government of Sennar. In this period several Arab people, and native people from Sennar and Dongola, immigrated to Kordofan , moreover, agriculture and commerce began to flourish.[

Then the Sultan of Darfour directed its attention towards Kordofan, and entered on a campaign, in which the region was driven out of Sennar for ever. Kordofan was governed in the name of the Sultan of Darfour, up to the year 1821. During these years the country was also prosperous: the inhabitants lived in peace, and were not troubled with taxes; the merchants were exempt from all duties, and the tribute paid was a voluntary present to the Sultan of Darfour. Bara, the second commercial town of importance in the region, was built by the Dongolawi. The Commerce extended in all directions: caravans brought products from Abyssinia and from Egypt into the two towns of Lobeid and Bara, where the greater part was again transported into other countries of Africa.

For centuries, North Kurdufan was inhabited by nomads and pastoralists, including the Yazeed tribes. The area has had almost continuous drought since the mid 1960s. Deforestation led to the destruction of the natural vegetation. NGO's working in the state villages tried to rectify the damage. They set up women's centres. These centres allowed many women gain an income. Training was introduced and a solar energy system set up. NGOs recognized that a need exists for longer projects requiring the kind of support that only can come from governments and large agencies.

Economy and demography

Traditionally the area is known for production of gum Arabic. Other crops include groundnuts, cotton, and millet. The area is characterized by a large livestock population, which represents about 30 percent

of the estimated national livestock count, however, for the economy is of subsistence nature, with the pastoralist's perception of his stock as both an asset and as social wealth.

Rain-fed farming, both for subsistence needs and commercial operations, is practiced in the area. Rainfall is inadequate. In addition to raising animals and growing crops, a third source of livelihood is derived from the natural forests in the form of fuel wood production, building material, gum arabic and fruit harvesting from various trees.

population profile:

The main tribal groups are the Arab tribes, such as Dar Hamid, Kawahla, Hamar, Bedairiah, Joamaah, and Rekabeiah, except for the Nuba who are native to Sudan. The Shilluk and Dinka are ethnic Sudanese ethnic minorities. Large grazing areas used and inhabited since hundred of years by Arabic-speaking, semi-nomadic Baggara and camel-raising Kababish in Northern Kordofan.

The state of North Kordofan composed of 13 localities which are:

Shikan, Barra, Jabrat El Sheikh , Soderi, Ghibaish , EL Nuhud , Umruwaba , Abo Zabd ,Wad Banda, El khwee , Elrahad ...West Bara , Um dum and Wafug.

Conflicts over Land

Until recently, it was rare in North Kordofan to have conflicts of any significance pertaining to competition over natural resources. Up to the 1980s, competition over natural resources in the southern part of North Kordofan rarely escalated to the level of violent conflict. It commonly involved sedentary cultivators and pastoralists, and almost invariably pertained to incidents where herds trespassed onto cultivated land (Babiker, 2002).

However, pastoral competition and conflict is more common and frequent in the northern and northwestern parts of North Kordofan. The pastoralists (notably the *Kababish, Kawahla and Shanabla*) keep both camels and sheep, and undertake long range nomadic movements. During the rainy season they spread wide to make use of distant pastures and *wadis*, reaching as far north as the outskirts of Dongola along the Nile in Northern State.

A grazing area of particular significance is the Gizu3, a common grazing territory divided by international boundaries between Sudan, Libya and Chad. It is an area of considerable tribal intermingling, frequented by pastoral nomads from three countries. The Sudan part of *Gizu* is in North Darfur State, and the pastoralists of North Kordofan come into contact with those from North Darfur, notably *Meidoub, Zaghawa* and Northern *Rizaigat* camel pastoralists.

In the context of both drought and administrative chaos in the 1970s, conflicts among pastoralists in the north-western corner of the country started to escalate. A 'nomadic settlement scheme' in *Jiraih el Sarha* gave impetus to conflict between *Kababish* and *Kawahla*: the former claiming that the land is theirs while the *Kawahla* (chiefly family in particular) benefited from the scheme (Khogali, 1987). The scheme helped *Kawahla* to keep their livestock through the spells of drought periods, while the livestock in the rest of Dar Kababish were wiped out. The area also witnessed a bloodier conflict over a rich grazing area between one section of *Kababish (A'ttawiya)* and the *Meidoub* of North Darfur. Conflict

reached an unprecedented scale, with each group invading and 'colonizing' the (government-owned and run) watering point of the other (i. e. *Khytaimaya* and *Malha* wells).

Of late, however, sedentary cultivators, particularly the *dar* owners, seem to have willfully instigated a proliferation of trespassing incidents through the manipulation of 'customary tenure' norms.

Farmers can gain considerable sums through fines to pastoralists who allow their animals onto fields within the pastoral areas, irrespective of the value of the crop itself, and small, isolated fields surrounded by pasture have become known as "trap fields" that render vast tracts of pasture effectively unusable by herders. Furthermore, it is likely that a tenure commission, once established in the zone, would support claims by farmers to land cultivated by them unless some form of pastoral rights is recognized, so the incentive for farmers to continue this practice is strong (Babiker, 2002; UNDP, 2003).

Legal Status of Customary Tenure

Following independence, the customary laws governing pastoral areas were progressively being ignored by the state. Land which was not cultivated, had no infrastructure, and was "uninhabited", was considered "vacant" and became state-owned property. In contrast, land legislation under colonial rule recognized prevalent local customs as one of the major sources of legal rights in Sudan. One of the most important features of the customary land tenure system is the right exercised by the native traditional leadership in the allotment of land and the settlement of disputes over land. Accordingly, an outsider has no right to settle in a land area even if it is unoccupied, unless he is permitted to do so by the native authorities.

Land use:

Contribute to the state by about 30% of the total non-oil exports in the Sudan are of the production of mixed and varied and it has features that specialist and a comparative advantage in production of some crops which contribute to water melon seed (70%), hibiscus (65%), Arabic gum (60%), ground nut (30%) of the total national output. Livestock Census estimated about 15 million head, a first state in the issued camels (30%) and Desert sheep (17%) of the gross national

The state has got light industries in the field of edible oil (groundnuts & sesame), flour mills and some other food processing industry

The Native Administration (NA) and Customary Authorities

It recognized tribal authorities as part of the NA and granted them formal judicial powers to manage natural resources and conflicts through a parallel court system. The setup of this system varied somewhat from area to area, but the NA essentially consisted of a series of local and regional authorities linked to tribal groups, with some variation in names and responsibilities depending on whether they were sedentary or nomadic (or seminomadic). In general, a sheikh was the head of a village or small nomadic unit, an '*omdah* or *mandoub*' oversaw a group of villages, a tribal clan, or a large encampment, and a *nazir* stood at the head of a tribe

At the village level, customary arrangements traditionally upheld by the NA gave the sheikh the leading role in managing land resources among farmers. The sheikh also had (and in some cases still de facto

has) the power to distribute land for temporary settlement to outsiders, who could not settle in a village without his permission and without paying him a percentage of their farm yield (usually one tenth). The sheikh also managed communal grazing by the members of small units of pastoralist herders, although grazing agreements were made at the level of tribal nazirs. At the level of the dar, population changes resulting from resettlement of groups from other territories also had to (and in some cases still have to) be negotiated with the relevant nazir, and newly settled groups had to comply with the customary norms of the dar in which they settled. In particular, these groups could set up villages and choose their own sheikhs but remained under the authority of local 'omdahs.

Customary norms were no doubt often violated either willingly or by accident both during precolonial times and under the NA. Hence, many tribal and NA institutions were set up precisely to manage conflicts with prevention, arbitration, and punishment mechanisms. The legal instruments that in the original Native Administration system this required formal acknowledgment by the state. were available to the NA for conflict prevention via resource management included annually issued Local Orders that set the calendar and direction of pastoral movements, as well as the last harvest date, after which pastoralists were free to enter the cultivated areas to graze on crop stubs. Moreover, settled NA leaders had the authority to open and close water points to influence the timing and route of nomads' movements to prevent conflict in situations of environmental or social fragility. NA authorities like the mandoub also had the responsibility to plan seasonal movements by evaluating the availability of forage and water along a previously defined route, so as to prevent problems and, if necessary, to adjust movement patterns to avoid conflict. At the local level, taking the Sudanese Baggara pastoralists as an example, conflict prevention mechanisms included the construction and management of livestock enclosures, or zara'ib al-khadar. Stray animals that caused damage to farmland could be confiscated by local authority called mudir (literally, "director") and confined until they were reclaimed by their owners or sold at an auction. If owners reclaimed their livestock, they paid the cost of both temporary stabling of their animals and of the arbitration that the mudir offered between them and the owners of the damaged fields (Braukaemper 2000). Other conflict prevention or management practices available to the NA included confiscating weapons, patrolling grazing areas to resolve small-scale conflicts on the spot, and offering arbitration based on the principle of subsidiarity.



Objectives:

- The pre-assessment is aiming at mapping out the operational environment, institutional setup, community services, and socio-economic situation in Sinnar state, which will enhance or impede implementation of reintegration activities in the state. The gathered information will be used for better planning and decision making.
- Determine the availability of shared office space for the possible future placement of NDDRC/Central and UNDP/DDR Reintegration staff.
- To gather the information which will determine how reintegration assistance will meet the needs and ambitions of ex-combatants, and the needs and expectations of receiving communities while taking full account of the potential and limitations of local war-torn economies.
- To enable reintegration assistance to correspond to the dynamics of the local labour market and economy to maximise the chance of success in the immediate and long term
- Disseminating information about DDR programme and sensitizing the stakeholders to participate positively in the implementation process.
- Determine the availability of shared office space for the possible future placement of NDDRC/ NKS Central and UNDP/DDR Reintegration staff.
- Come up with lesson learnt and recommendations on best strategy that can be used for covering states of low caseload.
- To see if there is any risks of implementing reintegration without starting D&D in

Steps and Methods:

Steps

- Identify the survey team
- Agree on the methods
- Plan& timeline

Methodology

The assessment team adopted different methods for data collection such as Meetings, group discussions, Observations and structured individual interviews with key stakeholders using questionnaire attached as well collecting secondary from various sources and Desk review of documents and reports

Target groups:

State government and relevant line ministries present (Agriculture, livestock, education, social Welfare, humanitarian aid commission etc) UN agencies, NGOs, Private sector, university, education and training institutions and local administration.

Main Towns/Districts and population

Localities	Male	Female	total	N. villages
Jabrat El sheikh	121,378	109,830	231,208	179
sodrere	139,447	132,018	271,465	132
Barra	163,283	197,923	361,206	282
Umruwaba	288,590	346,128	634718	960
EL Nuhud	126,848	129,634	256482	401
sheikan	267,380	273,518	540898	515
Abousbd	85,644	92,466	178110	94
Wad Banda	73,323	82,963	156286	300
Ghibaish	140,669	149,950	290619	224

Government Departments/Ministries that will be working with DDR:

- Ministry of local governance and civil service.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal resources
- Ministry of Health.
- Ministry of Social welfare.
- Ministry of Education.
- Ministry of housing Planning and public utilities.
- Ministry of Information, culture, Youth and Sport.

Government Departments that have potential job opportunities for ex-combatants:

1. Ministry of Agriculture and animal resources and irrigation.
2. Ministry of social Welfare
3. Private sector (industries and irrigation schemes).

The level of Awareness/knowledge of DDR Programme among Government Officials and general public is good.

Development Assistance

According to the Humanitarian Assistance Commission (HAC) branch of North Kordofan, some 49 national and community base organizations are registered in north Kordofan. In addition, the UN agencies WFP and UNICEF are also present. It appears that the role of the HAC branch is limited to the licensing of the different agencies, with no access to other essential information, such as agency programming or geographical extent of operations.

Nearly all these organizations are involved in one way or another in the provision of water supplies. Competition between them coupled with their lack of information about each other's activities, has led to inability to coordinate their work. However, some attempt at that is done through an annual conference on water and sanitation, in which the different agencies present their plans of actions, mainly drilling programmes, and thus seek to avoid duplication. Other shared interests include peace and capacity-building.

One of the most important foreign agencies in North Kordofan at present is IFAD, which has funded the two rural development programmes in North Kordofan and South Kordofan states. Both are long-term, running for seven and 10 years respectively, offering services to improve rangeland and open fire lines, provide water, train community animal health workers, manage and conserve natural resources and provide extension services in the field of animal production and women's development.

The other IFAD-funded project that has been recently formulated for Greater Kordofan involves introducing innovations into the rural production systems through management of natural resources, which is the cornerstone of the system.

The IFAD projects attempt to introduce innovations over a very large and diverse area. As the formulation of the innovations seems to assume uniformity of the pastoral systems over such extensive areas, the ability of the different tribes or clans for adopting them may vary. Not defining the geographical limits where innovations may be introduced prior to the start-up of the project carries the danger of subjecting the project management to pressures and lobbies from the state, locality authorities and communities. It seems prudent, therefore, to define the specific needs of the different geographical localities, being rural settled or nomadic. For example, there is now ample evidence of very severe environmental and resource degradation in some locality, and the bordering belt in North Kordofan state.

INGOs projects and capacities

Name of Organization and Contact Details	Main activities and beneficiaries	Duration of project	Coverage Areas (District and Towns)	Reintegration opportunities for ex-combatant (yes/no)	Delivery Capacity on Reintegration (good, fair, poor, etc.)	Financial and Admin.
Pan-Sudan	Education, Health, food security and water		Sheikan	yes	Good	Good
SOS	Natural resources management, conflict management, water and education		Sheikan, Umrabua	yes	Good	Good
Practical Action	Agriculture, capacity building and health		Umrabua	Yes	Good	Good
Kuwait patient fund(KPF)	Health, food, Dawa		Shiekan	Yes	Good	Good
SCF-SW	Education and child protection		Um Rauaba	Yes	Good	Good
DED	Sheikan		Consultancy, capacity building, social development, education and			

				water			
IRWW	Water, child orphan and Dawa			Sheikan, Um rauba	yes	Good	Good
LMS	Health, leprosy			All NK state	Yes	Good	Good
IFAD	Agriculture, Food security, small business and credit			sheikan	Yes	Good	Good

National NGOs and CBOs

There are 49 NGOs and CBOs working in the state in different field of specialization

Name of Organization and Contact Details	Main activities and beneficiaries	Duration of project	Coverage Areas (District and Towns)	Reintegration opportunities for ex-combatant (yes/no)	Delivery Capacity on Reintegration (good, fair, poor, etc.)		
						Financial and Admin.	
SRCS	Health, Water, Emergency and capacity building		All Sudan				
SFPA	RH,HIV/ADIS, capacity development		Sheikan and Umruaba				
PTO	Community development, education, health, water and capacity building		North Kordofan				
EVERDO	Health, water, education, capacity		Sheikan				

	building						
ACOPRDO	Agriculture, capacity building			Um rauaba			
Hawa	Social development			Sheikan			
Sudan union disable	Disable			All NK state			
NMO	Development			All NK state			
IFDHA	relief			Um ruaba			
LDO	Health, Agriculture			Sheikan- Um ruaba			
MOFYWT	Youth capacity building			Sheikan			
BVWC	Development			Sheikan			
GUPR	Hibiscus production and development			Um ruaba			
Disable organization	Development, relief and capacity building			Sheikan			
AO	Social development			All sudan			
SSO	Water			All sudan			
SSNAP	HIV/ADIS			All sudan			
SECS	Natural resources			Gerageg			

Names of Banks Operating in the State:

The state consists of 14 Planks The titles of the plank as follows:

- A. Animal Resource Bank
- B. Bank of Khartoum.
- C. Agricultural Bank.
- D. Export Development Bank
- E. Saving and social Development Bank.
- F. Altadamon Islamic Bank.
- G. Estate Investment Bank.
- H. Alaahli Bank.
- I. Om Durman National bank.
- J. Farmer Bank.
- K. Albaraka Bank.
- L. Cooperative and Development Bank.
- M. Faisal Islamic Bank.
- N. Bank of Sudan.

Small grant for self reliance donated by Banks

The Banking Sector: There are 17 banks operating in the state; with branches concentrated in the main cities. The banking system (comprising one of the appropriate types of institutions for the delivery of microfinance) is composed of commercial and specialized banks both privately and publicly owned. Specialized banks target specific sectors, such as social development, agriculture, animal resources, and industrial development; or specific groups, such as farmers. Most Sudanese banks started providing microfinance services in the early 1990s and have since been expanding their operations to cover different regions and various productive sectors.

In accordance with the financing terms and regulations of Central Banks' financing policy, which stipulates the allocation of 10 percent of the annual lending ceiling of each bank to microfinance (targeting craftsmen, professionals and small producers, including productive families), 20 Sudanese banks are currently providing microfinance services. Most banks, however, have concentrated on the delivery of microfinance services in Khartoum state, which in addition to being the capital city of Sudan, and its commercial and financial centre, presents an infrastructure appropriate for microfinance operations that is more readily available and developed than in other regions of Sudan. Apart from banks (commercial and specialized), microcredit in Sudan is extended through a plethora of NGOs (local and international), rural development schemes, and government social funds.

The following table indicates the micro finance by sectors/gender/ 20009

Sectors	Number of beneficiaries				Total Amount	%
	Male	Female	Total	Female %		
Traditional agriculture	14827	1077	15904	7%	4,501,045	48.5
Irrigation agr.	10	1	11	9	57,925	0.6
Equipments and tools	1	0	1	0	4,062	0.04
Animal production	401	64	465	14	2,798,881	29.0
Industrial agr.	2	1	3	33	25,530	0.3
Local trade	192	14	206	7	1,473,009	15.3
Vocational and professionalism	37	6	43	14	283,396	2.9
Services	5	1	6	17	30,750	0.3
Others	19	5	24	21	97,580	1.0
Total of small grants	15494	1169	16663	7	9,272,178	96.1
Medium grant						
Total of medium grant	47	5	52	10	378,192	3.9
Total grant		1174	16715	8	9,650,370	100

Telephone/internet providers and network coverage:

Elobeid capital city is connected by network of optic fiber also there is digital microwave system to ease connection with other towns and villages, along with the service of internet and mobile phones which covers El obeid, Umruwaba, Bara, Erahad and EL Nuhud.

There are three Mobile companies with different options of network connections

Name of Company	Network Coverage (good, poor, very poor)	Comments
Zain	good	Covering most of the state
Sudani	good	
MTN	good	

The state has its own local radio and television which covered the state as well as national news papers are within reach to the state on daily bases from Khartoum.

The main natural resources/Economic activities in the State are:

- (1) Agriculture
- (2) Animal resources
- (3) Commercial (Zakat chamber)

Main economic problems/challenges facing the State:

- a. Governmental policies facing the private sector in import and export commodities.
- b. High government taxes on commodities
- c. Impact of Darfur conflict affected the flow of raw materials to the state.
- d. Shortage of electricity and water resources led to closing of 80% of state factories.
- e. Lack and access of small producers to good marketing and insufficient capital in the state.
- f. Drought and scarcity in some parts of the state.

Employment opportunities:

North Kordofan is a state of high potential for investment. It is considered to be a land of investment opportunities that can be classified in the following:

- Local Food processing and preservation.
- The state has vast areas of range lands that uphold the increasing livestock numbers.
- Animal husbandry, animal farms that completely depending on zero grazing, slaughtering houses, tanneries and animal feed factories
- Mining and oil companies in the state have got untapped resources that need investments such as cement industry, glasses and marbles manufacturing.
- Other opportunities also available that call for urbanization efforts besides improving civil infrastructures such as roads , markets , malls ,airports ,electricity and water source development and sanitation.

Main obstacles to employment creation are:

- Funding availability.
- Limitation of resources.
- Lack of skills and experience

Agriculture sector

The main types of agricultural products in North Kordofan State are grains and cash crops; Arabic gum, oil seeds, Hibiscus, Water melon seeds .The market capacity for these products is fairly good locally and outside the state. The animal husbandry/livestock is practiced by most of the residents due to availability of spacious land and the nature of people as most of them live in rural areas and prefer owning sheep and cattle.

The arable lands in the state estimated by 51,000,000 feddans out of it only 8,000,000 has been exploited and the rest used as natural pastures and reserved forests .

The state is famous for the production of export crops such as groundnuts, sesame, hibiscus and water melon seeds besides sorghum and millet which represent the major component of the human food as bread.

The state is famous for the production of Gum Arabic as valuable commodity in the world markets, besides the production of some other herbal plants.

Agriculture constraints facing the State:

- Owner ship of the land.
- Lack and scarcity of water resources
- Decrease in rainfall.
- Agricultural pesticides
- Conflict between farmers and pastoralist in the state.
- Desertification and drought

The economical sector characterized by three major activities as follows:

- (1) Agriculture
- (2) Animal resources
- (3) Commercial

Animal Resources:

North Kordofan state enjoys considerable number of live stocks composed of sheep, goats, camels and cattle which represented about 37 % of Sudan's animal resources. The state is famous as breeder and exporter to the high breed kind of desert sheep

One of the significant advantages animals depend on natural fodder especially in the rainy season where as pastures and available and rich.

Animal Type	Number
Sheep	8,330,552
Goats	3,908,574
Camels	2,172,214
Cattle	804,743
Total	15,216,083

Farming Systems

The livelihood activities found in the area are agro-pastoralist, nomadic pastoralism, mechanized farming, horticulture and collection of woody and non-woody forest products. Agro-pastoralism is practiced under different subsystems, depending on the availability of the land and the amount of rainfall. In the northern parts of the area, where the soil is sandy, millet is grown as the staple crop, with cash crops including sesame, groundnuts and karkade (hibiscus), supplemented by watermelon as a source of water and animal feed.

Nomadic pastoralist, ranking as the second major activity in the state, is practiced by two Groups—the Baggara (cattle raisers) and the Abbala (camel raisers) nomads. Under the former, ethnic or tribal groups include Hawazma, Awlad Humeid, Kawahla, Kenana, Messeriya and smaller groups including Habbaniya, Nuba, Bedereiya and Fellata, who could be counted among the indigenous populations of the state. Among the latter, we include the tribes of Hamar, Kababish, Kawahla, Hawawir, Dar Hamid, Shanabla

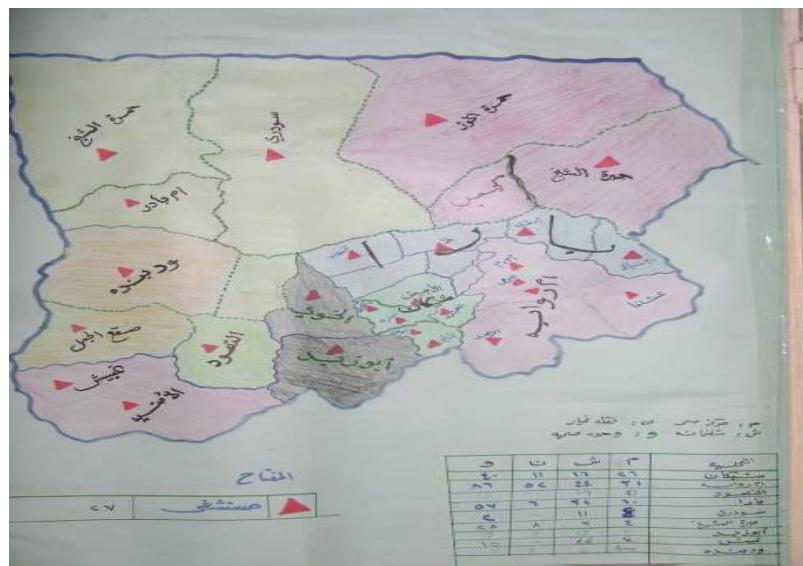
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and Beni- Gerar, who came from the northern parts of Greater Kordofan into the state and utilized its grazing resources, especially during the summer. They move south starting in November and stay until May, when they begin their return journey to the north. The Baggara spend the summer months in the southern parts of the state, where there is adequate grazing and water, and move northwards with the start of the rains, to spend the rainy season in central Kordofan, south of El Obeid.

Health Sector:

North Kordofan state is the most important state in the western part of Sudan never the less it became a focus state which leads to improve health services through:

27 hospitals and 45 dispensaries and one educational hospital • Health insurance services are secured for general and private sectors workers



HIV/AIDS:

UNAIDS and the state government representing in ministry of health is the body entrusted with the coordination of all matters related to combating HIV/AIDS and seek to involve all government institutions, local NGOs and relevant voluntary to reach to the extent of spread of the disease to the level that is no longer a health problem. Services provided by the program are summarized in the following: -

Care and treatment services, including services to prevent transmission from mother to child and care for TB patients, working with the groups most vulnerable to infection, the media, education and communication, to address sexually transmitted diseases, infection control, Investigation of patients, supervision and monitoring and evaluation. These services are provided by the Office of the state program, health care and treatment and testing through each of the institutions described below: -

A / Centers for therapeutic counseling and testing.

B / counseling and testing centers.

C / service centers to prevent transmission from mother to child.

D / AIDS services in the integration of tuberculosis treatment centers.

Functions of the program state: -

1. Planning and evaluation, supervision and follow-up of HIV/AIDS programme.
2. To provide remedies and anti-virus, anti-opportunistic diseases in coordination with the National and Global Health.
3. To provide reagents and consumables in coordination with National and Global Health.
4. Provision of educational materials and aids to work in coordination with the national program and international organizations.
5. Provide food for people living with HIV/AIDS and TB patients through support from the World Food Program.
6. Qualification and training of personnel working in service delivery and program office staff in coordination with the national program.
7. Coordination with the relevant authorities on technical aspects including the selection of personnel for training.

Sectors, coordinated with the program: -

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Information, the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports, the army and the police, civil society organizations, international organizations and United Nations organizations.

Coordination bodies for HIV/AIDS: -

1. Sectors (governmental institutions and organizations)
2. HIV/ AIDS committees at the local level.
3. Network of non-governmental organizations.

Socio-economic infrastructure

The overall condition of roads in Sinnar state is good and the state is connected with paved road with the near by state as well as with Khartoum.

The average distance between State Capital and neighboring States, and road condition:

<i>Name of neighboring State</i>	<i>Average Distance</i>	<i>Condition Road (Paved, unpaved, gravel, etc</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>South Kordofan state</i>	<i>277 KM</i>	<i>Paved</i>	
<i>Whit Nile State</i>	<i>312 KM</i>	<i>Paved</i>	
<i>North State</i>	<i>897 KM</i>	<i>Unpaved</i>	
<i>Khartoum State</i>	<i>412 KM</i>	<i>Paved</i>	
<i>South Darfur State</i>	<i>681 KM</i>	<i>Unpaved</i>	
<i>North Darfur State</i>	<i>876 KM</i>	<i>Unpaved</i>	

The average distance between the State Capital and major towns, and road condition:

Name of District/Town	Average Distance	Condition Road (Paved, unpaved, gravel, etc)	Comments
Umruwaba	140Km	Paved	
Elkhowee	103Km	Unpaved	
EL Nuhud	206Km	Paved	
Ghibaish	286km	106 km paved	80km unpaved
Wad benda	268km	106km paved	161 unpaved
Bara	57km	Paved	
Jabrat Al sheikh	90km	57km paved	33km unpaved
Elrahad	78km	Paved	
Abousbd	160km	100km paved	60 unpaved
Sodari	250km	Unpaved	
Umkredim	70km	Unpaved	
Um Dum	108km	Unpaved	

Education training providers

The state has got four main universities as follows:

- Kordofan University.
- West Kordofan University.
- Quran Kareem University.
- Sudan Open University.

In addition to some other branches of some national universities.

- Some private colleges.

There are several training centers especially in the field of computer and vocational training as follow:

Training Providers:

Name of Training or service provider	Location (District, Town etc.)	Field of trainings (Business, Agriculture, Capacity Building etc.)	Target Group (Men, Women, Disabled etc.)	Comments
Khor Taggat Vocational Training Centre	Khor Taggat	Capacity building ,business (General electricity, Cooling Systems, equipment Maintainace ,Construction, Carpentry, black smith, Textile ,architect) & women development	Women, men ,youth and disabled	<p>1)high demand for students</p> <p>2)Have 2 educational pathways: Short courses (3-6 months) and diploma (3 yrs)</p> <p>3) It needs rehabilitation for its different Departments. In addition there's a proposal for adding new Departments (Computers maintenance of ,Agricultural equipment</p> <p>Ac and cooling unit</p> <p>4) Require funds for woman Development where as program are available.</p>

UN and other international organizations

UN-Agencies

Name of Organization	Coverage area	Interventions
WFP	<i>All state localities</i>	<i>Relief, recovery and development projects</i>
UNICEF	<i>All state localities</i>	<i>Health , Education Water service</i>
UNJLC	<i>All state localities</i>	<i>Food support</i>
WHO		<i>Health</i>

Need assessment for central commission:

North Kordofan had a focal person from commission and the office of commission is under process to rent.

Capacity needs of Sinnar commission:

Types of capacities	Current Level (3 = High, 2=Low, 1= None)	Relevance/ Required level (3= High, 2=Low, 1= None)	Factors affecting performance
Management (plan, monitor and coordinate reintegration activities)			
Human Resources (recruitment, motivation, etc.)			
Financial Resources (prepare budgets, financial recording, reporting etc.)			
Programme Delivery (monitoring, preparation of progress reports, contracts etc.)			
External Relations (collaboration with NGOS, Government Depts., Donor Agencies, Public relations etc.)			

Elements that facilitate or impede the Commission from carrying out its DDR mandate:

	Elements that facilitate performance	Elements that impedes performance	Recommended Actions
1			
2			
3			

Inventory of human and material resources available to Sinnar Sector:

	Item	Current status	Amount Required/Needed	Gaps	Comments
1.	Personnel (available staff to support reintegration activities)	×	Reintegration manager Case worker		appointment technical team for reintegration
2.	Office space (including space for UNDP staff/Case Workers)				
3.	Office Equipment and furniture (computers, internet, chairs, tables etc.)				
4.	Transportation (vehicles)	1			
5.					
6.					

Commission sub offices or focal points in the Central Region States:

	Name of State	Contact Details	Comments
1	North Kordofan	Elzean Tearab Mobile : 09122255483	North Koradofan Commission
2			
3			

Lesson learned and Recommendations:

1. Best use and Utilization of information and experiences from the ministries and relevant institutions in the state such as: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, social welfare and the private sector in designing and implementing the reintegration services for XCs .
2. The state government committed politically to support the implementation of DDR programs.
3. Commitment and contribution of the civil administration for DDR program will facilitate effectively in smooth reintegration of XCs in host community.
4. Focus on the initiative of friendly societies in the selection of projects for XCs.
5. Identify suitable type of project to accommodate the demobilized according to their abilities and experience.
6. UNICEF and WFP have committed to contribute to the program of DDR by their programs.
7. Gum Arabic research centre reflected that to contribute for assisting and provide consultation to XCs .
8. ***To start reintegration without clear vision of D&D for the awaiting PDF group may create some risk and difficulty.***
9. ***Strong support of establishment for sector office is needed.***

Annexes

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Date of Survey:

Objectives:

- Determine the availability of shared office space for the possible future placement of NDDRC/Central and UNDP/DDR staffs.
- Gain a general view of the availability of services and economic resources to future clients.

General Information

Section 1: State Background Information

Target Groups: State Officials, Private Sector and other stakeholders

- Name of State:
- Population:
- Main economic activities of the State:

Agricultures. Small Industries Trading Livestock Others

Comments:

.....
.....
.....

Main Towns/Districts and population:

Name of Town/Districts	Population	Comments

--	--	--

Name of Government Departments/Ministries that will be working with DDR

-
-
-
-

Government Departments that have potential job opportunities for ex-combatants

-
-
-
-

Awareness/knowledge of DDR Programme among Government Officials, general public etc.

Good Some Poor No knowledge

Names of Banks Operating in the State

-
-
-

Telephone/internet providers and network coverage:

Name of Company	Network Coverage (good, poor, very poor)	Comments

Accommodation/Housing condition:

Good Acceptable poor none

Section 2: Social Welfare Services and Facilities

Target Group: Municipal government, NGOs, Community Based Organizations, UN

Main national, international, and CBO social welfare and development organizations operating in the State. Relevant UN organizations.

Name of organization	Type of Org CBO, NNGO, INGO, UN	Main activities	Target Group	Coverage Area (Districts and Towns)

Key Services and facilities providing community and social welfare services:

Health Care facilities/Services:

Good poor very poor

Social Welfare Services:

Good poor very poor

Disability Services:

Good poor very poor

Youth Centers/Services:

Good poor very poor

Women's' Center/Services:

Good poor very poor

Community Centers

Good poor very poor

Religious Institutions

Good poor very poor

Security situation in the State

Good Normal Potential for violence

Comments, if the later:

Section 3: Employment Opportunities

Target Group: Ministries of Labour, Agriculture and Trade

What are the main natural resources/Economic activities in the State?

-
-
-

What are the main economic problems/challenges facing the State?

-
-
-

Main employment sectors:

Agric. Small Industries Trading Livestock Others

Main source of employment opportunities in the State:

Government NGO Private Sector Others

The most potential employment opportunities providers

-
-
-

Main types of employment

Qualified Semi qualified Apprentice Others

Which sectors have potential job placement opportunities for ex-combatants?

Agric. Trading Small Industry Livestock Others

What are the opportunities for women entrepreneurship in the State?

Good Low None existence

What are the main obstacles to employment creation:

-
-

Section 4: Agriculture Sector

Target Group: Ministries of Agriculture and Trade

What are the main types of agricultural produce in the State?

Grains Fruits Cash crops Vegetables All previous others (Specify)

Access to market opportunities

Good Fairly Good None existent

Comments:

.....
.....
.....

Main type of animal husbandry/livestock practiced in the state?

Sheep Cattle Poultry Others (Specify).....

Availability of agricultural land:

Available hardly available not available

What are the main constraints facing agriculture in the State?

-
-
-

What are they main source of agric. credit?

NGO Government Banks Others

Section 5: Socio-economic Infrastructure

What is the overall condition of roads in the State?

Good Average Bad

What is the average distance between State Capital and neighboring States, and road condition?

Name of neighboring State	Average Distance	Condition Road (Paved, unpaved, gravel, etc)	Comments

What is the average distance between the State Capital and major towns, and road condition?

Name of District/Town	Average Distance	Condition Road (Paved, unpaved, gravel, etc)	Comments

What are the main transportation constraints within the State?

-
-
-

Electricity supply:

Regular Irregular Very seldom none

Public Transportation Services:

Good Poor Very poor

Available media channels in the State?

Local TV Local Radio Local Newspapers

Sector 6: Education, Training Providers

Target Group: Vocational Training Centers, Ministry of Education

Training Providers:

Name of Training or service provider	Location (District, Town etc.)	Field of trainings (Business, Agriculture, Capacity Building etc.)	Target Group (Men, Women, Disabled etc.)	Comments
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Type of educational services:

Apprenticeship Entrepreneurship Formal Others

Existence of vocational training accommodations for disabled persons, women, etc.

Draft

Work schedule for field Assessment mission

North Korodfan state 11th –13 April

Objective:

It is aimed at mapping out the operational environment, institutional setup, community services, socio-economic situation etc. That will enhance or impede implementation of reintegration activities in the state. The gathered information will be used as a guide for planning and decision making.

Approach:

Meetings with focal points, Focus group discussion and structured and semi structure individual interviews with key stakeholders using questionnaire attached.

Target groups:

State government and relevant line ministries present (Agriculture, livestock, education, social Welfare etc) UN agencies, NGOs, Private sector, education and training institutions, CSC and CBOs.

Mission team:

The team is composed of 3staff from UNDP and two from CSC

Preparatory Arrangements:

- Central Sector commission to send; schedule of the visit, survey questionnaire and the term of reference to Commission prior the visit.
- Central sector commission to contact North Kordofan commission to arrange for the meeting with stakeholders.

Time	Activities	Remarks
Day 1 : 11 th May	Arrival and introductory meeting with North Kordofan Commission staff and Key stakeholders	Commission staff and UNDP.
Day 2: 12 th May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with state government official. 	Commission staff and UNDP.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview and discussion with relevant line ministries such as (Agriculture , livestock ,education, Labor , Social Welfare) 	Group or individual meetings with each department. 9 use of questionnaire.
Day 3: 13 th May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview and discussion with NGOs , HAC ,UN Agencies 	Roundtable meeting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview and discussion with Private sector, traders, service providers, training institutions. Review of the activities. 	Group or individual meeting, depending on situation.

INDIVIDUAL MEETING

Conduct individual meeting with

- The General Secretary of the State Government Mr. Ahmed Hassen Adm
- Employers Federation
 - ✓ The General Secretary -**Mr. Al Rasheed Osman Al Saye**
Mob: 0900908787 Phone: 0611 840641 Fax: 0611 840640
 - ✓ Employers Federation President -**Mr. Malik Al Shikh Hag Mahmmod**
Mob: 0912332016 Fax: 0611 840640
 - ✓ General Secretary of Chambers Commerce -**Mr. Kmal Hamed Babeker**
 - ✓ Secretary of Chambers of Commerce- **Mr. Yasir Abd Al Salam**
- Ministry of Health
 - ✓ The General Director - **Mr. Abd Allh Mohamed Ali**
 - ✓ Coordinator of HIV/AIDS programs **Mis Thoraya Abd Al Gader**
Mob: 0912557630 -- 0121128588 Phones: 0611827836
Email: thoraya@yahoo.com
- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal resources
 - ✓ The General Director – **Mr. Mohamed Al Hameim**
Mob: 0912392903 Fax: 0611826443
Email: hameim1953@gmail.com
- Zakat Chamber
 - ✓ The General Director- **Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed**
Mob: 0123029873
Email: madih1960@gmail.com
- The General Director of the Agricultural Bank.
- World Food programme .

The office programme coordinator.

- Islamic Releif World Wide.

The programme field manager.

Plan Sudan : The acting field manager.

