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RESOURCES, LIVELIHOOD AND SECURITY IN DARFUR – RLS DARFUR [USAID/OFDA-NEF]

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Cover Photo: Seed distribution at a seed fair. Seed and basic farming implements were distributed to 4000 people, as part of 13 seed fairs.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|---|
| DCPSF | Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund |
| HAC | Humanitarian Action Committee |
| HIH | Hand in Hand Organization for Peace and Development |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| NEF | Near East Foundation |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| RESP | Resources, Economic Security and Peace Project |
| RLS | Resources, Livelihoods and Security Project |
| SOHA | Sudanese Organization for Humanitarian Assistance |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USG | United States Government |

1. Executive Summary

The Resources, Livelihoods, and Security (RLS) Project focuses on promoting peaceful and participatory economic recovery and food security among IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable populations in Central and West Darfur through micro-enterprise development, income generating activities, and agricultural development designed to increase income, create jobs, and diversify household revenue. The project operates in 25 villages in 7 localities. It builds on the organizational structures, community mobilization, and collaborative planning established under NEF's Resources, Economic Security and Peace (RESP) Project supported by DCPSF. NEF's local implementation partners are Hand-in-Hand (HiH) and the Sudanese Organization for Humanitarian Aid (SOHA).

Significant progress was made in the project's first year, particularly in training and promoting food security prior to the rainy season. Key accomplishments include:

- 773 people took part in 18 small business development training workshops.
- 4000 people – 52% female - received seeds and tools as part of 13 seed fairs targeting 23 villages (252,400 kg of seeds and 2950 tools distributed).
- 125 lead farmers trained from the project's 25 villages; they established demonstrations sites in their village and shared new practices with other farmers.
- 25 people trained and certified as paravets, including the first two women in the State to receive this designation.
- 84 hectares of land in 8 clusters designated as community pasture and planted with certified seed.

The project benefits those who depend on agriculture and livestock to earn livelihoods as well as those living in towns and camps. As such, it has generated high interest in local communities, including among conflicting groups: farmers, pastoralists, rebel groups, native administration, and government leaders and ministries.

Delays encountered in the first half of the year in receiving permission from security officials to carry out project activities were resolved in early 2013 when NEF received blanket permission to undertake all activities in the work plan.

2. Progress According to Objectives

| Sub-sector | Indicators & Targets | Project Target | Yr 1 Target | Achieved Year 1 |
|--|---|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Objective 1 (Impact 1): To establish and/or support viable livelihoods (farming, livestock, non-farm) for conflict affected and returnee populations and IDPs, in support of early recovery in West (& Central) Darfur. | | | | |
| Economic Asset Development | Number of people assisted through economic asset development activities (Target: 2,750) | 2750 | 1000 | 773 |
| | Number and percent of people using economic assets created to support their livelihood pattern (Target: 2,350; 85%) | 2350 (85%) | 850 | 0 |
| Objective 2 (Impact 2): To promote sustained food security for conflict affected, IDPs and returnee populations of West Darfur through improved agriculture and livestock production. | | | | |
| Seed systems and Agricultural Inputs | (Projected) increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input activities (Target: 3.45 months; 28.75%) | 3.45 months (28.75%) | n/a | n/a |
| | Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities (Target: 4,400) | 4000 | 3500 | 4000 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|------|-------------|
| Livestock Production | Number of animals benefitting from or affected by livestock activities (Target: 375,000) | 375,000 | 3750 | 3154 |
| | Number of people benefitting from livestock activities (Target: 1,000) | 1000 | 750 | 973 |
| Pest and Pesticides | Number of people trained in pest and pesticide management. (Target: 125) | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| | Number of beneficiaries practicing appropriate crop protection procedures. (Target: 4860) | 4680 | 1000 | 610 |
| | Number (estimated) of hectares protected from pests/diseases. (Target: 11,907) | 11,907 | 2400 | TBD |
| Total Beneficiaries¹ | (non-duplicative) | 6650 | 4850 | 5436 |

3. Activities and Accomplishments

Objective 1: To establish and/or support viable livelihoods (farming, livestock, non-farm) for conflict affected and returnee populations and IDPs.

Subsector 1: Economic Asset Development

Activity 1.1 Conduct business development management training. 773 people were trained in 18 community-level workshops (51% women) held in three clusters: Zalengei, Sulu and Dekiej. One workshop specifically targeted the 25 people trained as para-veterinarians to help to ensure that they are able to run their practices as sustainable businesses. Business training workshops target two groups of participants: those who want to start or expand micro-enterprises, and those who want to start or expand income-generating activities (IGAs). IGAs are considered to be smaller scale initiatives that are generally in rural areas and home-based.

Activity 1.2 Facilitate business plan development. Those trained in micro-enterprise development are required to develop business plans. These plans are reviewed by a selection committee made up of NEF staff, partners, and community members. Selection criteria identified in NEF's Contribution Fund Manual are used by the Committee to determine which of the proposed businesses should be supported. The business plans for those trained were reviewed, and the majority were approved to receive funding.

NEF conducted a participatory market feasibility study to identify a range of viable business opportunities. In total, 27 people were involved in the study including community members from eight clusters. Findings were used to inform selection criteria, and guide the selection of projects.

Activity 1.3 & 1.4 Facilitate creation of micro-enterprises and income-generating opportunities. To help ensure successful start-ups, the items needed for all business are procured and distributed by project staff, rather than cash grants being provided directly to beneficiaries. A Procurement Committee was formed with representation from NEF, local government, the Native Administration, Supra Village Associations (SVAs) and project beneficiaries. This committee is responsible for overseeing the procurement and distribution of the diverse range of items required for starting all of the businesses as per NEF

¹ Total beneficiaries are calculated as 60% of # assisted through economic development activities + # benefitting from seed systems/agriculture input activities + # benefitting from livestock activities.

procurement guidelines. No new businesses were launched in Year 1; businesses will launch at the start of Year 2.

Assessment and Surveillance Data: Results for this objective are measured and confirmed by (i) information recorded during the training workshops for each training participants that is subsequently entered into a database and used to track all further support to each participant, (ii) workshop evaluation forms, (iii) the business plans, and (iv) records of the scoring of business plans according to project criteria. Moving forward, business monitoring forms will be used to assess the success of the income-generating and micro-enterprise activities on a monthly basis.

Successes, Constraints and Adjustments: Implementation of this objective fell behind schedule due to insecurity, the yellow fever outbreak in December of 2012, and delays in receiving approval from security officials to hold training events. In March 2013, a new Commissioner was installed who was highly supportive of NEF's work and helped the project to obtain blanket approval from the security office to carry out all project activities. At that point, it was decided that implementation should focus on agriculture activities to ensure that farmers were supported prior to the rainy season and that the majority of the business-related activities would be carried out in Year 2. Approximately 75% of the training target for Year 1 was achieved. NEF had hoped to start procurement for the business projects in September. However, project funds did not transfer to Sudan in a timely manner due to delays resulting from the due-diligence performed by the U.S. Institution of Credit pursuant US Government-mandated security checks. {The funds were released and deposited in the NEF Sudanese bank account on October 29th.}

Objective 2: To promote sustained food security for conflict affected IDPs and returnee populations of West Darfur through improved agriculture and livestock production. [Seed systems, agriculture inputs, livestock, integrated pest management]

Subsector 2: Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs

Activity 2.1 Facilitate farmer-to-farmer extension and establish on-farm trial plots.

A training of trainers course for 125 lead farmers (LFs) from the 25 village communities was designed collaboratively with the Ministry of Agriculture. Two five-day courses were held in May. Demonstration plots for each village were identified – these are sites where lead farmers implement the new techniques learned at the training course and share the techniques with their learning group members. All lead farmers have organized



The Lead Farmer training course introduced new agriculture practices that were reinforced by posters and a training manual developed by the project. The Ministry of Agriculture is also using these materials for their extension work.

approximately 5 Farmer Field School (FFS) groups with an average of 15 farmers each (for a total of 1,875 beneficiary farmers).

All FFS groups have met; the level of activity varies from informal sharing to organized weekly meetings with the participation of MoA Agricultural Officers (who also attended and benefited from the NEF training). In 5 clusters, LFs have organized Field Days. Ten Field Days have been held; the topics, participants and locations are listed in Table 1 in the report attachments. Exchange visits between farmers in different villages have also been organized by the FFS groups. These have provided an opportunity for farmers from different tribes to share techniques they use with others. In addition, the LFs have established demonstration plots at many of the villages to demonstrate both the method and results obtained from using the extension recommendations provided through the project.

Fertile community-owned land in each village that can be allocated to newcomers and the most vulnerable was identified in 7 villages. In Sulu, 40 IDP women were formally given land in a small ceremony with local leaders.

Activity 2.2 Distribute agricultural inputs, seeds and basic implements through voucher system and agricultural fairs.

Thirteen seed fairs were held in late May and June 2013 to ensure that farmers who are part of the project's Learning Groups had seeds and implements prior to the rainy season. Vouchers were provided to 4000 beneficiaries in 23 villages in 8 clusters. In total, over 252,000 kg of sorghum, millet, peanut and sesame seeds were distributed, along with almost 3000 basic agricultural tools (hoes, rakes and axes). Approximately 440 people, identified as the most vulnerable by their communities, were given vouchers without the cost-share requirement. [Attachment 1](#) (Tables 2 and 3) shows the distribution of seeds and tools – 52%



Seeds and basic farming implements were distributed to 4000 people, as part of 13 seed fairs.

were females and 33% were IDPs. In addition 250 donkey plows were distributed to lead farmers to share with their learning groups. The plows enabled farmers to increase the amount of land they could cultivate with just the use of hand tools.

There is a high-level of satisfaction among beneficiaries. By the end of September it was clear that their crops were flourishing, particularly the new crop varieties that were introduced to withstand harsh field conditions such as shortages in rainfall and degraded soils. It appears that the harvest will be abundant; beneficiaries will have more food for consumption than previous years, a source of seeds for future planting, and crop residue to provide fodder for animals. The seed and implement distribution enabled many farmers, including IDPs, to increase their amount of cultivated land.

Activity 2.3 Produce seeds and promote seed production. Farmers in Darfur generally prefer to use local varieties of seeds and those that have been proven to do well in local growing condition. In September 2013, the NEF agricultural team in collaboration with the MoA surveyed selected farmers in different village clusters to identify potential producers of high quality seeds. Seeds will be purchased from these sources in November in order to support youth IGA projects. Discussions are underway to identify youth with farming backgrounds interested in setting up retail outlets for agricultural supplies.

Activity 2.4 Develop conventional and non-conventional agricultural water resources. This activity will be carried out in Year 2.

Subsector 3: Livestock Production

Activity 3.1 Conduct participatory value chain analysis The value chain analysis was done in conjunction with the market feasibility study described in Activity 1.2. The study identified promising value chain opportunities in both the agriculture and livestock sectors as well as business constraints. It confirmed that small-holder farmers have very limited access to markets and could be greatly assisted by appropriate technologies, credit, agriculture extension services, and marketing information. Small scale trading activities (which IDPs are more involved with) could benefit from business training and improved linkages with producers. The most viable opportunities identified for this project are in poultry, animal fattening, cheese-making, and bee-keeping.

Activity 3.2 Improve community pasture areas through enclosures and enrichment planting

SVA Pasture Sub-Committees in all 9 localities identified 10-hectare plots to be used for this purpose. Memorandums of Understanding were signed with each locality and the government security office. As appropriate seeds were not available locally, they were sourced in South Kordofan, tested at the USAID-funded laboratory Agriculture Research Station North Kordofan and trucked to Darfur. Staff worked with the MoA to demarcate each pasture area with posts. Seeds were spread prior to the rainy season. Vegetation growth was vigorous in all pasture enclosures. A variety of fodder species were planted to ensure diversification. All grew very well and appear well suited to Central Darfur conditions. Vegetation in most plots reached the stage of seed formation; this will ensure growth for next year and enable seed to be harvested and spread to other plots.

Activity 3.3 Provide training and targeted support for livestock interventions and marketing. This activity will be carried out in Year 2.



Paravet received a kit of basic drugs and supplies to start their own practices. Within 4 months the 25 paravets trained by the project had treated over 3000 animals.

Activity 3.4 Training of community paravets to establish community-based services.

Twenty-five paravets were trained. The basic training course in animal health care was prepared and delivered in collaboration with the Department of Animal Wealth of the Central Darfur State. The SVAs selected one person from each of the 25 villages to be trained including two women; these are the first females to become paravets in the State.

The majority of those selected have a nomadic background and all have a secondary education certificate. The 21-day course was carried out from May 28th – June 17th. It was followed by three days of training in business development to enable participants to run and sustain veterinarian business service for their communities. Paravets subsequently received a kit with one quarter of the quantity of drugs identified in the OFDA project agreement. Each trainee then signed an agreement with their respective SVAs that obligates them to provide these services in their communities. They will receive the remainder of the drug allotment based upon a review of their technical and business performance to be conducted later in the year.

Paravets have treated 3254 animals in the 9 clusters. Over 950 people have benefited from these services. The breakdowns for animals and human beneficiaries are in [Attachment 2](#).

Within hours of completing the 3-week training course, one of the paravets came across a horse in very poor condition. The owner had just come to Zalingei seeking vet services but found the office closed. The paravet, was able to diagnose an obstruction in the horse's throat, and was able to quickly remove it with instruments in his newly acquired vet kit. The animal would not have survived much longer without this intervention.

Subsector 4: Integrated Pest Management

Activity 4.1 Training of Trainers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM). An introductory IPM training was held in August 2013. The 67 participants included 50 LF (2 from each project village), partner field agents, and MoA officers. Twenty-eight participants were female. The breakdown of participants trained can be found in [Attachment 3](#).

The curriculum was designed in collaboration with the state MoA Department of Crop Protection. It included 5 days of classroom training (the pre and post assessment revealed a 97% level of knowledge increase on the topic amongst participants) and 2 days of field activities where the practical application of IPM pest management could be demonstrated. An additional 20 participants from the FFS groups attended the field demonstrations.

Activity 4.2 and 4.3 Focus Groups develop community-level IPM action plans and provision of Technical Assistance. Subsequent to the training, the LF and MoA officers shared their new knowledge at community-level workshops in 18 villages whereby an additional 550 farmers were reached. The remaining 7 villages could not be accessed due to security problems and the rainy season (2 clusters at Mukjar, 2 in Garseilla, 1 in Delaige and 2 clusters at Nertiti).



The RLS Agricultural Specialist provides an overview of the IPM training course.

Assessment and Surveillance Data: Results for this objective are measured and confirmed by (i) participant information collected during the lead farmer, paravet and IPM training workshops, (ii) participant evaluation forms for all workshops, (iii) lists provided by lead farmers of participants in their Farmer Field Schools and confirmed during monitoring visits by project staff (iv) records that track the distribution of seeds and implements during seed fairs, and (v) paravet records of animals treated. A survey of crop yields and projected increase in number of months of food security will be carried out after the harvest. It is intended to target 10 randomly selected farmers from each of the 25 villages.

Successes, Constraints and Adjustments: Implementation of this objective has mostly met, and in some cases exceeded, Year 1 targets. The lead farmer training and paravet training was done in collaboration with the relevant Ministry of Agriculture departments – this ensured that the content met local needs. Feedback from both courses was very positive from participants and the government. Given the minimal resources of government departments, the workshops provided the technical specialists within the Ministries the opportunity to carry out the work they were trained to do. Together with technical experts from NEF, they designed and distributed training manuals and created posters with graphics and photos to convey key information covered in the courses. The Director of State Ministry of Agriculture said that the “Near East Foundation and USAID are their main implementing partner.”

Successes also include the distribution of seeds and implements, which was done in all but two clusters where there were security problems. The seed fairs were conducted prior to the



10 hectare plots in each cluster were designated by the communities for pasture land where livestock could graze while crops were growing in farmers' fields. Here, armed nomads ensure the plot can be safely seeded.

rainy season; beneficiaries included the most vulnerable populations selected by community leaders; germinated tests were conducted to ensure seed quality; local suppliers were recruited to sell seeds and local trades people made the tools including the donkey plows, which invested money into the local economy. It is expected that these inputs, combined with the agriculture training component of the project, will significantly boost agriculture production this year. The target number for overall beneficiaries will be exceeded as seeds for winter crops will be distributed in November 2013 to 500 people in the communities that could not be accessed before the

rainy season.

The pastoralist communities are also very appreciative of the RLS project as the pasture enrichment and paravet components specifically target their needs. One of the nomad leaders said that “this is the first time he knows of a project that has benefitted us, usually such assistance is only given to farmers.” The nomad provided security for those involved

in the distribution of pasture seed. The seed mixture is growing well and is helping to keep livestock off of farms while crops are still growing. In most areas this is working well. Unfortunately, animals started grazing in 4 pastures too early. The cattle belonged to nomads who were unable to get to their usual grazing areas because of the ongoing conflict and tribal clashes. They have had to find alternative sources of food for their animals and some have been drawn to the plentiful vegetation in the enclosure sites. This has impacted seed production; particularly in two of the four areas. These areas will be re-seeded in Year 2

As the paravet training was delayed, the number of animals benefiting from livestock activities was just 84% of the Year 1 target – however, the paravets are now very active and they assist more animal owners than projected.

The recorded number of people using Integrated Pest Management techniques was just 60% of the target. More attention will be focused on this component in Year 2 - it is expected that more farmers used these techniques than was captured by our monitoring process. Information about IPM usage will be included in the upcoming survey.

Fuller success stories are attached in Appendix 5.

3. Overall Project Performance



Hawa is from the Hemaideiya IDP camp. She is very impressed with the mixture of crops she was able to grow from seeds acquired through the Seed Fairs and the methods she learned from the FFS.

Overall progress for RLS has been strong, particularly considering the challenging operating environment. Although some activities did not quite meet target numbers for Year 1, the project did exceed the projected total number of beneficiaries by 12%. At this point, it appears that all project activities will be implemented within the allotted timeframe, that no adjustments to the project design will be needed, and that all targets will be met by the end of Year 2.

The highlight of the past year was the successful growing season for the 4000 direct project beneficiaries as a result of the provision of seed and other agricultural inputs, training activities, and favorable weather conditions. Positive feedback has also been received regarding the distribution of 250 donkey plows which enabled poor farmers to cultivate up to 60% more land than usual. In addition to saving time and effort, farmers have noticed that the plowed land maintained more moisture resulting in higher plant growth compared to land cultivated by hand tools. The variety of seeds distributed at seed fairs has enabled beneficiaries to practice mixed cropping (sorghum, millet and cowpea in one plot). This reduces the risk of overall crop failure in the case of shortages in rainfalls, pest infestations, or unexpected conflicts or disasters that may force farmers to leave their areas for a certain period of time. The extension activities

have also been beneficial. In addition to learning about effective agriculture practices, participants in the FFS group meetings are reporting that these forums are providing an

opportunity for them to raise and discuss other cross-cutting issues to help improve living condition, including ways to resolve conflicts between herders and farmers.

4. Overall Cost Effectiveness

At this point, the project budget is on track. The major potential impact on financial resources was the inflationary trend at the end of Year 1 when the difference between the official and unofficial exchange rates started to widen. It is anticipated that this will not have a significant effect on the budget as the increased local operating costs appear to be balanced by the exchange rate. However, this will be closely monitored in the coming months.

The distribution of agriculture implements absorbed the largest part of the activity budget in Year One. NEF was able to exceed the number of planned beneficiaries for the allocated budget line. The cost for beneficiary was approximately US\$38.00. We will be able to calculate the outcome for this amount after the post-harvest survey is carried out.

5. Comparison of Project Accomplishments with Established Goals and Objectives

As shown in the table below and in the narrative in *Section 3: Activities and Accomplishment*, the project is meeting the established goals and objectives.

Baseline data collected in each community showed a strong need for agriculture inputs and training (agriculture extension), activities that would alleviate sources of conflict between different groups, activities to support livestock, and other types of livelihood support. All of these needs are being addressed by the RLS project. Specific data about project outputs and the impacts that are apparent to date can be found in the indicator tables in Attachment 1-4.

Table 2: Progress Against Baseline Data

| Indicators & Targets | Baseline | Project Target | Yr 1 Target | Achieved Year 1 |
|--|--|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Objective 1 (Impact 1): To establish and/or support viable livelihoods (farming, livestock, non-farm) for conflict affected and returnee populations and IDPs, in support of early recovery in West (& Central) Darfur. | | | | |
| SUBSECTOR: ECONOMIC ASSET DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| Number of people assisted through economic asset development activities (Target: 2,750) | 0 | 2750 | 1000 | 773 |
| Number and percent of people using economic assets created to support their livelihood pattern (Target: 2,350; 85%) | 0 | 2350 (85%) | 850 | 0 |
| Objective 2 (Impact 2): To promote sustained food security for conflict affected, IDPs and returnee populations of West Darfur through improved agriculture and livestock production. | | | | |
| SUBSECTOR: SEEDS & AGRICULTURE INPUTS | | | | |
| (Projected) increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input activities (Target: 3.45 months; 28.75%) | 3-4 months of food insecurity (note that Darfur experienced record harvests the previous year) | 3.45 months (28.75%) | n/a | n/a |
| Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities (Target: 4,400) | 0 (these inputs were indicated as high priority needs) | 4000 | 3500 | 4000 |
| SUBSECTOR: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION | | | | |
| Number of animals benefiting from or affected by | 0 (support for this | 375,000 | 3750 | 3154 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|------|-------------|
| livestock activities (Target: 375,000) | sector was also identified as a high need) | | | |
| Number of people benefiting from livestock activities (Target: 1,000) | 0 | 1000 | 750 | 973 |
| SUBSECTOR: PESTS & PESTICIDES | | | | |
| Number of people trained in pest and pesticide management. (Target: 125) | None to minimal knowledge about IPM practices | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Number of beneficiaries practicing appropriate crop protection procedures. (Target: 4860) | 0 | 4680 | 1000 | 610 |
| Number (estimated) of hectares protected from pests/diseases. (Target: 11,907) | 0 | 11,907 | 2400 | TBD |
| | | | | |
| (non-duplicative) | | 6650 | 4850 | 5436 |

Attachment 1: Farmer-to-farmer extension and on-farm trial plots data

Table 1: Participants in Lead Farmer Training Courses

| Type of Participants | Total Participants | Gender | | Education Level | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | M | Fe | University | Secondary | Basic | Not literate |
| Lead Farmers | 125 | 95 | 27 | 8 | 35 | 71 | 11 |
| MoA Agriculture Officers | 15 | 10 | 5 | 15 | - | - | - |
| NNGOs | 14 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 8 | - | - |
| Total Trained | 154 | 115 | 36 | 21 | 43 | 71 | 11 |

Table 2: Beneficiaries of Seeds and Implements

| Total Beneficiaries | Males | Females | IDPs | Returnees | Host Community |
|---------------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|----------------|
| 4,000 | 1,923 | 2,077 | 1,312 | 334 | 2,354 |
| % | 48 | 52 | 33 | 0.1 | 59 |

Table 3: Distribution of Seeds and Implements

| Villages Benefiting | # Beneficiaries | | Total Benef. | # Traders | Qty of Seed Crops Distributed (Kg) | | | | Number of Tools Distributed | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | M. | Fe. | | | sorghum | millet | peanut | sesame | Hand hoes | Digging hoes | Rakes | Axes |
| Gandernei | 68 | 68 | 136 | 10 | 2,880 | 3,300 | 2,400 | 160 | 20 | 40 | 27 | 13 |
| Surangei | 61 | 80 | 141 | 16 | 3,000 | 3,360 | 2,050 | 160 | 21 | 43 | 28 | 14 |
| D.Fangal | 40 | 47 | 87 | 12 | 1,730 | 1,980 | 1,200 | 096 | 19 | 38 | 16 | 16 |
| Arrow | 46 | 50 | 96 | 12 | 1,600 | 2,748 | 0,800 | 0 | 24 | 37 | 22 | 18 |
| Sulu | 46 | 50 | 96 | 12 | 1,920 | 2,196 | 1,335 | 106.5 | 20 | 40 | 26 | 14 |
| Garseilla | 110 | 108 | 218 | 10 | 4,656 | 5,320 | 2,335 | 258.5 | 30 | 60 | 20 | 40 |
| Umkhair | 118 | 100 | 218 | 18 | 4,656 | 4,656 | 1,131.5 | 0 | 36 | 55 | 25 | 35 |
| Dealige | 83 | 90 | 173 | 8 | 4,200 | 4,116 | 2,500 | 0 | 29 | 58 | 19 | 38 |
| Telni | 80 | 90 | 170 | 7 | 4,080 | 4,668 | 2,835 | 224 | 24 | 48 | 20 | 25 |
| D.Kartei | 83 | 85 | 168 | 7 | 4,032 | 4,608 | 3,360 | 0 | 26 | 53 | 21 | 34 |
| Mukjar | 100 | 110 | 210 | 13 | 5,264 | 4,512 | 3,760 | 0 | 28 | 55 | 37 | 18 |
| Baija | 72 | 80 | 152 | 8 | 3,780 | 3,708 | 2,250 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 13 | 27 |
| D.Alsalam | 50 | 69 | 119 | 8 | 2,884 | 2,472 | 2,060 | 0 | 23 | 38 | 25 | 15 |
| Traije | 160 | 180 | 340 | 7 | 9,520 | 9,324 | 5,665 | 0 | 40 | 80 | 34 | 60 |
| Abata | 95 | 96 | 191 | 9 | 4,032 | 3,840 | 3,360 | 0 | 58 | 29 | 19 | 38 |
| Kalgo | 60 | 55 | 115 | 9 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,335 | 0 | 19 | 38 | 17 | 15 |
| Tamar Bol Gmail | 68 | 70 | 138 | 9 | 2,880 | 4,116 | 1,600 | 0 | 23 | 45 | 15 | 30 |
| Zalingei | 200 | 234 | 434 | 6 | 9,312 | 10,644 | 6,466.5 | 520 | 115 | 58 | 15 | 30 |
| Nertiti | 100 | 116 | 216 | 8 | 5,264 | 5,160 | 3,135 | 0 | 35 | 70 | 23 | 47 |
| Aljebal Alahmer | 60 | 65 | 125 | 8 | 2,640 | 3,012 | 1,966.5 | 296 | 21 | 36 | 18 | 14 |
| Khor Ramillah | 50 | 54 | 104 | 8 | 2,160 | 2,472 | 1,200 | 240 | 18 | 35 | 23 | 12 |
| Thore | 89 | 100 | 189 | 12 | 6,340 | 7,248 | 4,735 | 216 | 31 | 63 | 42 | 21 |
| Sisi | 84 | 80 | 164 | | 4,592 | 4,500 | 2,185 | 2116 | 20 | 63 | 33 | 17 |
| Sundol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wastani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1,923 | 2,077 | 4,000 | | 90,046 | 100,360 | 51,967 | 4,393 | 700 | 1,122 | 538 | 591 |

Table 4: Distribution of Participation in Demonstration Plots Field Days

| # | Village Community | Number of Participation in the Field days according to the Demonstration Topic | | | Total Participants |
|--------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <i>Water harvest (Tie ridge)</i> | <i>Mixed cropping</i> | <i>Introducing new varieties</i> | |
| 1. | Zalingei | 40 | 24 | 06 | 70 |
| 2. | Traige | 45 | 15 | 13 | 73 |
| 3. | Telni | 20 | 35 | | 55 |
| 4. | Kartei | 15 | 25 | | 40 |
| 5. | Abata | 30 | 15 | 10 | 55 |
| 6. | Tamer Bol Gemail | 25 | 13 | 05 | 43 |
| 7. | Kalgo | 33 | 9 | 7 | 49 |
| 8. | Nertiti | 50 | 30 | 17 | 97 |
| 9. | Dealige | 34 | 30 | 15 | 79 |
| 10. | Baija | 55 | 36 | 20 | 111 |
| 11. | Garseilla | 48 | 45 | 20 | 113 |
| 12. | Damarat Alsalam | 30 | 45 | 0 | 75 |
| 13. | Sulu | 63 | 54 | 17 | 134 |
| 14. | Thore | 36 | 49 | 19 | 104 |
| 15. | Arrow | 27 | 35 | 13 | 75 |
| 16. | Unkhair | 37 | 19 | 7 | 63 |
| 17. | Gandernei | 27 | 29 | 0 | 46 |
| 18. | Surangei | 47 | 15 | 48 | 110 |
| Total | | 662 | 523 | 217 | 1,402 |

Attachment 2: Paraveterinary Services

Animals Treated by Paraveterinarians

| # | Village Cluster | Numbers of Treated Animals | | | | | | Total |
|-------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | Cows | Sheep | Camels | Goats | Donkeys | Horses | |
| 1. | Zalingei | 84 | 160 | 15 | 231 | 70 | 30 | 590 |
| 2. | Abata | 80 | 85 | 36 | 145 | 84 | 10 | 440 |
| 3. | Nertiti | 45 | 81 | 15 | 85 | 33 | 4 | 263 |
| 4. | Delaige | 90 | 88 | 8 | 111 | 39 | 15 | 351 |
| 5. | Traige | 20 | 35 | 5 | 47 | 17 | 0 | 124 |
| 6. | Garseilla | 50 | 90 | 30 | 70 | 48 | 10 | 298 |
| 7. | Sulu | 50 | 88 | 20 | 130 | 60 | 120 | 468 |
| 8. | Mornei | 30 | 90 | 21 | 115 | 120 | 40 | 416 |
| 9. | Mukjar | 75 | 40 | 19 | 47 | 18 | 5 | 204 |
| Total | | 524 | 757 | 169 | 981 | 489 | 234 | 3,154 |

Animal Owners Benefiting from Paraveterinarians Services

| Total Beneficiaries | Males | Females | IDPs | Returnees | Host Community |
|---------------------|-------|---------|------|-----------|----------------|
| 952 | 648 | 304 | 313 | 43 | 596 |

Attachment 3: IPM Training Course Participants

| Participant Description | Total No. | Male | Female |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|--------|
| Farmers | 50 | 30 | 20 |
| Field Agents (NGOs) | 09 | 5 | 4 |
| MoA Agricultural Engineers | 08 | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 67 | 39 | 28 |

Attachment 4: Pasture Enrichment Areas and Type of Seed

| Cluster | Total Area/ Hectare | Area of Enrichment Planting (hec) and Seed Varieties | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> ابوصابع | <i>Blepharis linarrifolia</i> البغيل | <i>Zalea pentandra</i> الطقطقة | <i>Clitoria ternate</i> كلايتوريا | <i>Phaselous trilobus</i> فليبسارا | <i>Zornia glochidiata</i> ام شيابيني |
| Sulu | 10 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Surangei | 10 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Abata | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Zalingei | 10 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Nertiti | 12 | 5 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Traije | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Delaige | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Garseilla | 12 | 4 | 1 | 0.5 | 3 | 1.5 | 2 |
| Mukjar | 12 | NA* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 98 | 32 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 14 | 7.5 | 15.5 |

Attachment 5: Photos



The pasture areas are growing well after being seeded as part of pasture enrichment activities



A good crop is expected from a beneficiary's field of groundnuts



The training workshop on Integrated Pest Management techniques



A plentiful crop of millet & sorghum from seeds acquired from the Seed Fairs



One of the project trained paravets (left) reviews his treatment records with the RLS Livestock Specialist



One of a series of posters made for the IPM training workshop to show plant damage and types of pests. Additional copies are being distributed to Ministry of Agriculture offices at the request of the State MoA Director

Attachment 6: Success Stories

RESOURCES, LIVELIHOODS & SECURITY

Paravets Play Vital Role in Early Recovery in Darfur



Zahara Eltreih Adam, NEF/OFDA-trained paraveterinarian, Central Darfur

Zalingei, Central Darfur -- An OFDA-funded early recovery effort in Darfur has trained 25 paraveterinarians – including Zahara Eltreih Adam (pictured above), one of only 4 women “paravets” in all of Sudan. Since mid-2013, these paravets have treated more than 3,000 animals in 9 village clusters. Their services have benefitted over 950 people as they return to rebuild their livelihoods.

Zahara Eltreih Adam, a mother of 5, has found a new way to earn an income – and help fellow returnees get back to work in her Central Darfur village.

Zahara is one of 25 people trained to become paraveterinarians through a USAID-OFDA funded initiative, which is contributing to successful early recovery in an area where agriculture is the

main source of employment.

The lack of access to veterinarian services during recent conflict resulted in large-scale animal mortality and in many cases eliminated income from livestock such as goats, sheep, and cattle.

Through the project-led trainings, “paravets” develop the skills to treat livestock diseases and tick-borne illnesses, as well as the ability

to provide preventative services such as vaccinations, meat inspection, and guidance in good animal husbandry practices. Participating paravets also receive medicines at no cost to use in treating animals.

Immediately after receiving the three-week training, Zahara began diagnosing and treating the animals of her neighbors. Over time she is growing more confident in her abilities, and she has started to charge a small fee for treatment. With the 10-15 SDG fee per animal, she expects to earn an income from her services into the future – and be able to support her family without outside assistance.

“I am very happy to receive this training and gain skills that no women have received in my area,” said Zahara in expressing appreciation for her newfound skills.

Paravets like Zahara are helping livestock producers throughout their area get back to business by providing services animals need.

Unlike private veterinarian clinics, which are expensive and located a distance away in large towns, the paraveterinarians offer more affordable prices and have flexibility to travel to tend to animals in the field.

Most of the paravets have a nomadic background, and all have certificates of a secondary education. They receive coaching in skills to manage their finances and operate veterinary businesses, so they can achieve self-sufficiency while helping rebuild their communities.



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RESOURCES, LIVELIHOODS & SECURITY

Record Harvest from New Pest Management Techniques



Nertiti, Central Darfur – Mudathir Mohamed Abaker is one of 550 farmers who are increasing their agricultural production after receiving Integrated Pest Management (IPM) training in 2013.

This season Mudathir's harvest was five times larger than his last crop.

He was able to achieve this extraordinary increase by implementing the new IPM techniques that he learned through the USAID-OFDA funded initiative, which is helping communities successfully transition from receiving relief to early recovery in Darfur.

Through the project, farmers like Mudathir are learning to fight common pests – such as grasshoppers, locusts that destroy germinated plants – as they resume agricultural production in their villages.

Mudathir grows millet on a 6.5 Feddan farm in Khor Ramlah village. When grasshoppers began to infest his millet this season, he was prepared to respond with the IPM techniques he learned in training.

First he applied a mechanical control practice of removing

harmful weeds that harbor grasshoppers - including parasitic species like *striga hermanthica*, commonly known as "budda." At the same time, he applied practices for natural protection – which include the early sowing of crops.

As a result of these combined efforts, he was able to nearly eliminate the locusts. The impact on Mudathir's harvest was dramatic. This season he produced 10 sacks – or 400 kilograms – of millet per feddan, as compared to 2 sacks per feddan last season.

While farmers are often skeptical of new techniques, they learn from experimenting and from the success of others in their community. Mudathir's neighbor produced only 3 sacks per feddan and hopes to adopt the IPM techniques next season after seeing positive results.

Farmers like Mudathir are also receiving training in a variety of skills to resume and improve production, including best practices in irrigation and seed germination.

"I am grateful for the many new techniques I am using from the training," said Mudathir. "I hope many other farmers can learn the same ways and become more self-sufficient too."



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RESOURCES, LIVELIHOODS, & SECURITY

Early Recovery Efforts Taking Root in Darfur



Garsilla, Sudan – Farm Learning Groups and seed fairs are providing a foundation for more than 4,000 conflict-affected people in Darfur to rebuild food security.

“This season I was able to grow more than 25 sacks of peanuts for the first time in whole my life,” shared a proud Haram Ahmed.

A 55 year-old farmer from a village in the Garsilla District of Darfur, Haram is the mother of 12 children. It is a challenge for her to find ways to support her large family, and she has very little time to spare.

Through a USAID/OFDA-funded initiative, Near East Foundation (NEF) is helping Haram and other farmers to restore their agricultural production and earn more income.

A new plow is one of the ways NEF assistance has changed farming – and life – in her village. “Before having the plow we used to do the farming process manually, which is slow and tiring,” Haram said. Now she and her neighbors

all save time and money by sharing the plow, which is pulled by a donkey – an animal they also share communally.

Encouraging farmers to work together is one of the ways NEF is helping communities recover from conflict and build resilient livelihoods to overcome challenges ranging from the destruction of their crops and tools by fighting to prolonged drought.

Haram and others started a “farm learning group” – one of 125 created with support from NEF and OFDA. Learning groups offer farmers opportunities to share both farm implements and best practices that result in increased crop yields.

Water harvesting is one of these practices. Participating farmers are receiving training in how to collect rainwater and reduce evaporation.

Developing control over water resources is a game-changer for farmers in an area where rainfall is totally unpredictable.

“The rainy season this year wasn’t good. It is astonishing that I have moisture left in my fields. My plants are still blooming.”

Through the new learning groups and peer-to-peer extension, a growing network of farmers beyond the direct project participants is also improving livelihoods with these new techniques.

“I consider myself so lucky,” said Haram as she shared how thankful she is for the benefits of her new skills and resources.

With their new production and income, farmers like Haram are better able to support their families and build toward a more stable future for their region.



55 year-old Haram Ahmed, farmer and mother of 12, produced her largest peanut crop ever after receiving support from OFDA/NEF’s early recovery initiative



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RESOURCES, LIVELIHOODS & SECURITY

Planting Seeds of Stability in Darfur



Zalingei, Darfur – More than 4,000 farmers – over half of them women – are utilizing new seeds and implements distributed through a USAID-OFDA funded initiative to restart agricultural production in Darfur.

Through the conflict it was nearly impossible for farmers to obtain seeds and, without the ability to grow crops on their land, many people were forced to eat what seed stock they had to survive.

Farmer Abdawahab Khatir Mohamed traveled with others from the Kadlinge Valley, who are all excited to return to work their

fields, to participate in a week of project training before the seed distribution. They learned more efficient agricultural production techniques – including how to properly use their seeds and store them for the future.

“We used to think that when you are planting, putting more seeds in one hole can give you more plants. From the training workshop we discovered this is incorrect,” said Abdawahab.

Following the training, they received vouchers

to exchange for seeds – at no cost – at seed fairs organized by NEF.

In total, the project has organized 13 seed fairs for beneficiaries from 23 villages. Through the fairs, 252,400 kilograms of seeds and 2,950 tools have been distributed.

“Every farmer in the seed fair was given the freedom to choose the types of seeds they wanted according to the type of soil they have,” said Abdawahab.

Abdawahab said that giving farmers control over the selection process, and not forcing them to take a particular seed variety re-

gardless of their needs, is just one of things that has already made the project more successful at helping people rebuild than previous recovery efforts in their area.

Whenever possible, the seeds are sourced nearby to help local producers expand their businesses and to put more money into rebuilding the local economy. The seeds are randomly tested and only those with high germination rates are approved for sale.

Most recently, 500 farmers received vouchers valued at SDG 330 each for purchasing certified seeds of vegetable crops including tomatoes, onions and broad beans. This amount is enough to plant an area of 3 feddan. These vegetables are planted during the winter season and are primarily used as cash crops for increasing household income.

To help farmers have the most productive yields possible, the project sends extension experts to the field to provide technical support in planting and harvesting – which the farmers will continue to receive through the next growing season.

“My agricultural product this year is far better than the last year,” said Abdawahab. “I benefitted so much from the methods that we have learned.”

Because they feel engaged and supported in every step of the process, Abdawahab and other farmers believe that this initiative is their opportunity to change their lives for the better today and it is giving them hope for the future.



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