



# **Sudan University for Science and Technology**

**UNESCO ISESCO Chair for  
Women in Science and Technology**

## **Women of South Darfur State towards Better Life after Peace**

**2017**

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## **R**eport on Literacy Program

The book aimed to focus on South Darfur State, the previously war stricken area. The area saw tribal and ethnic fanaticism in a way doesn't suit the nature of the region. The region has been the centre of the Holy Quran teachings and virtues. It was the transit of the African pilgrims who come to the region to lean the rituals of Hajj (pilgrimage) in their way to Al Hijaz. South Darfur is the most populous state and the mother of the western states. It is a leading state in education and agriculture.



Were not of the scourges of the war broke out due to sedition between the sons of one region, South Darfur would have led its surroundings and rural areas to unprecedented development in all aspects of life- agriculture, industry etc.

SUST represented in the UNESCO/ISESCO Chair, has placed emphasis on a comprehensive scientific and technological literacy project for women in South Darfur State. The project came in line with the goals sustainable development for 2017 launched by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The project has covered three localities of Al Salam, Qireeda and Belil. Led by its Director, UNESCO/ISESCO Chair has become the pillar and support for vulnerable segments. The Chair has managed to sponsor a programme in support of



family, community, literate and illiterate alike to enable them to carry out any job. To do so, the Chair has adopted a model programme for upgrading the individual gradually according to the requirements of the stage following the examination of the case individually or collectively. This was followed by action plan, executive and operational programmes which draw the planned number to implement the programme.

Therefore, the UNESCO/ISESCO Chair Directorate has expanded the scope of the project to cover all women sectors and prioritized the projects as follow:

◆ Knowledge Literacy

Literacy based on knowledge to arm everyone with knowledge through reflect-based approach.

◆ Technological Literacy

The chair then moved to household axis with focus on the needs of the family, namely technological and industrial literacy using the available local materials (food processing and dairy products, household agriculture and leather industries)

◆ Agricultural Literacy axis

A deep concern was paid tree plantation and extractions, (medicinal and aromatic plants, and oil extraction).

◆ Women's Skills.

Developing women's skills to make use of materials available in the area (palm leaves handicraft, sweets and accessories).

◆ Financial Literacy

Moreover, the Chair has introduced the beneficiaries to microfinance institutions to enable them to provide their inputs, increase their products and enhance entrepreneurship concept and production and marketing independence.

UNESCO/ISESCO Chair, thus, has set the foundation of




self-production opening a scope for many productive families to go ahead with the skills they have learned.

These are the vision, mission and, values and the sublime objectives of this project. The project has enabled women to learn about the economy and the basic skills and exploit household inputs within the family or community level and alleviate hardships of living in South Darfur in post war era. The beneficiaries were also acquainted with the source of finance and investment, the key player for accurate planning and efforts.


The project has targeted educated - university graduates- as well as the uneducated segments in the three localities. More than one thousand trainees have joined the programme. The government of South Darfur State, federal Ministry of Solidarity and Social Development, department of partnership, Microfinance Unit at the Central Bank of Sudan and the United Nations – African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) were also engaged in the project as partners. They have lent the UNESCO/ISESCO Chair a helping hand and shown sincere and true will for the sake of Allah, the Almighty and the success of the project.

**Prof. Rashid Ahmed Mohammed Hussein**  
Vice Chancellor, University of Sudan for Science and Technology



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## **Introduction:**

Higher education institutions have three main objectives: education, scientific research and community service. Sudan University of Science and Technology is one of the leading institutions in Sudan. It has ranked the first in the Arab world and Africa. In favour of the community, SUST has trained thousands of trainees and contributed in reducing poverty especially among women and youth.

UNESCO/ISESCO Chair is a research, training and documentation center for the work of Sudanese researchers. It has documented the activities of the Sudanese Women in Science, trained the grassroots on science and technology. The Chair, therefore, has become a link between the researchers and scholars in the field of pure and applied science, technology and information. The Chair has adopted a series of programmes to develop primitive knowledge of uneducated women into scientific knowledge.

UNESCO/ISESCO Chair has launched the comprehensive scientific and technological literacy project to fight poverty, improve health and education and raise economic conditions so as achieve sustainable development. The Chair has carried out these programmes in the villages and towns of the Red Sea coast under the motto "Adaptation and Alleviation of Hardship of Life on the Coastal Areas". The successful outcomes have prompted the Chair to implement another project in South Darfur State. The project came under the motto "Towards a Better Life after Peace". UNESCO/ISESCO Chair has considered difference in natural resources and climate factors from one area to another. This book consists of seven chapters focusing on all the phases of the project, the participants and funding partners.

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# Chapter One

## Sudan University of Science and Technology





## **Introduction:**

### **Sudan University of Science and Technology**

(abbreviated SUST) is a public Sudanese institution. SUST is characterized by its unique disciplines in the field of engineering and information technology. It maintains good relations with foreign universities.

The history of the university dated back to Khartoum Technical School, School of Commerce (1902) through School of Radiology School (1932), the School of Fine Arts (1946), Khartoum Technical Institute (1950), Shambat Institute of Agriculture (1954), Khartoum Senior School of Commerce (1962), Institute of Music and Drama and the Higher Institute of Physical Education (1969). These institutions have formed Khartoum Polytechnic Institute (KP) in 1975 as the greatest technical institution in Sudan.

The Institute was developed into Sudan University of Science & Technology in 1990. Within almost two decades, programme and the intake have multiplied tenfold.

SUST consists of 22 faculties. In addition to undergraduate programs and continuing training, the faculties offer provide graduate programme (Postgraduate, Master , PhD)

The graduates are characterized by distinction as they armed theoretical and practical knowledge. SUST has advanced labs, workshops, is . SUST is engaged in training of teaching staff and interaction with the community.

Students are admitted on the regular basis or on the basis of distance learning programme carried out through the traditional and multi media.

### **Location:**

Sudan University of Science and Technology is located in Al Mogren, Khartoum

### **Disciplines:**

SUST draws the following specializations: engineering, business studies, agriculture, veterinary medicine, education, p, science, languages, radiology medical laboratory, water technology, petroleum, forestry, fine and applied art, music and drama, physical education, computer science and information technology, medicine, pharmacy, graduate studies. SUST is seeking to develop studies on women, Laser etc to achieve its mission manifested in disseminating knowledge and serve the community and prepare highly qualified cadre.

### **Campuses**

Western Campus ( Main Campus):

Located in Mogren area, the confluence of the White Nile and the Blue Nile). It contains University administration, Secretariat of Academic Affairs, Scientific Research Council, Colleges of Business Studies, Graduate Studies, Fine and Applied Art, Science, Computer Science and Information Technology, Technology, Languages and Education, Laser Institute, Institutes of Community and Family Development, Islamic Research and Science, Distance Education Deanship, Computer Center, Documentation and Information Center, Personnel Office, Financial administration, and Legal Affairs Office and

### **Southern Campus:**

Colleges of Engineering, Physical Education and Sports, Petroleum Engineering and Technology and engineering administration (responsible for university construction)

Music and Drama Campus:

College of Music and Drama, studios, a theatre, College



of Communication Science and the Center for Peace Culture Studies

**Kuku Campus:**

College of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Production

Radiologic Science Campus:

College of Medical Radiologic Science and Ultrasound Clinic

**Shambat Campus:**

College of Agricultural Studies, research centre and soil laboratory

Northern Campus:

Textile, plastic and leather-engineering departments and leather incubator

Wad al Maqbul Campus:

College of Water and Environmental Engineering and Meteorology Center

**Forestry Campus:**

College of Forestry and Range Science

**Medical and Health Campus:**

College of Medicine and Collage of Pharmacy

General Admission

Candidate to higher education institutions by selecting the options listed in the application form according to programme and planned intake.

Private Admission

Every year, universities enroll additional intake on self funded basis not exceeding 25% than the intake provided that the percentage should not be less than 12% for the admission to each programme.

Bridging Programme.

This programme is designed for holders of three-year diplo-



ma wishing to proceed with their education urage their degree to Bachelor( four or five years) according to the terms and conditions of the Bridging Programme.

#### Distance Education Programme

The programme is available for candidates with the required qualification or university degree that enable them to pursue their education and be admitted according to the terms and conditions of distance learning programme.

#### Foreign Students

Foreign students are admitted according to the scholarships allocated regional or international organizations through the General Directorate of Foreign Relations in the Foreign Ministry

#### **Ranking**

According to 4icu.org, SUST is the best Sudanese university ranking the second in 2015 after the University of Khartoum and 40th in African according to Webometrics.

#### Vice-chancellors

Dr. Ali Hussni (1 January 1956 - 1 January 1959)

Dr. Mohamed Hassan AbdelAllah (2 January 1959 - 1 January 1960)

SirelkhatimElkhalifa (1 January 1960 - 1 January 1964) Dr. Ibrahim Nour (2 January 1964 - 1 January 1965)

Prof.SalimElhakeem (2 January 1967 - 1 January 1969)

Dr. AbdelAllahElrabih (2 January 1969 - 1 January 1974)

Dr. Mohamed AbdAlgafar Osman (1 January 1974 - 1 January 1979)

Dr. Ahmed Alamin (8 December 1979 - 1 April 1985)

Dr. HashimElebied (2 April 1985 - 1 January 1989)

Dr. Ahmed Alamin 1 April 1990 - 15 January 1994)

Prof.Izzeldin Mohamed Osman (16 January 1994 - 1 Janu-

ary 1998)

Prof. Izzeldin Mohamed Osman (2 January 1998 - 1 April 2002)

Dr. Ahmed Eltayeb Ahmed (2 April 2002 - 2 April 2006)

Dr. Ahmed Eltayeb Ahmed (3 April 2006 - 31 December 2011)

Prof. Hashim Ali Salim (1 January 2012 - 31 July 2015)

Prof. Dr. Rashid Ahmed Mohamed (1 August 2015 – Now)





# UNESCO-ISESCO Chair for Women, Science and Technology

## Who we are?



UNESCO Chair for Women, Science and Technology is a research institution and corporate entity. It was established in August, 2003 according to an agreement signed between United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO) and Sudan University of Science and Technology, the host institution.

The agreement was made within the University Twining and Networking Programme (UNITWIN) sponsored by the United Nations. UNESCO Chair is one of the six chairs established in Argentina, Pakistan, Egypt, Togo and Morocco.

### Vision

To upgrade women in the field of science and technology in higher education institutions and other research institutions at local or regional level

### Mission

The Chair is committed to provide adequate atmosphere conducive to studies, research, training, and transfer and share of regional and international experience in the field of science and technology

### Objectives

◆ To promote an integrated system of research, training, information and documentation activities in the field of women, science and technology.

◆ To facilitate collaboration between high-profile and internationally well-known researchers and teaching staff of university and other institutes



## Values

Transparency, honesty, determination, hard work, and self-dependence.

## Fields of Activity:

### 1. Projects:

◆ Household food security project for rural women in Bahri Locality, Khartoum State.

◆ The Comprehensive Scientific and technological literacy project held in the Red Sea coast.

### 2. Workshops.

During 2015-16 four workshops were organized in Khartoum State and other states as well.

### 3. Seminars.

Eight specialized scientific seminars were organized in 2016 in addition to another one in 2017

### 4. Training Courses.

During 2015-16, the Chair managed to train and raise the capacity of more than 1805 women in the different fields in Khartoum and other states.

### 5. Scientific Research.

The Chair has carried out research studies on the resources of the nomad,s areas lying to the north of Omdurman and the outcomes of the comprehensive scientific and technological literacy project held in the Red Sea .



# Chapter Two

## South Darfur State





## **Introduction:**

South Darfur State lies in the far south of western Sudan, between latitudes 8.71 and 13.18 and longitudes 22:93 and 25:85. The state bordered from the East by North and South Kordofan, North Darfur State from the North, West Darfur, Chad, central Africa from the West and South Sudan (Baher El Ghazal) from the South.

According to the 2008 census, South Darfur plus East Darfur has a population of 4,069,300 with an annual growth rate reaching (3.5). 75% of the population lives in rural areas against 20% in the cities and 5% are nomads. The average size of the family is (6) persons. The number of agricultural households is estimated at 435,000 according to the census which blamed for some defects

## **Capital:**

Nyala is the capital of South Darfur and is located on coordinates (12.12 North, 24.77 East). Nyala is the largest city in the state. About 40% of the population lives in Nyala. It consists of three localities: Nyala, Nyala North and Belil.

## **Localities:**

South Darfur is divided into 21 localities:

1. Kass 2. Id Al Fursan 3. Nyala North 4. Nyala South 5. Tulus 6. Reheed Al Birdi 7. Kanela 8. Al Radoum 9. Kutum 10. Omdafoug 11. Shataya
13. Al Salam 14. Qireeda 15. East Jebel Mara 16. Belil 17. Al Wuhda 18. Mershing 19. Al Sunuta 20. Metiga 21. Buram.



According to the Bureau of Statistics, South Darfur population has exceeded 3,200,000 people (2014) after the formation of East Darfur State. Doubting the estimate, the governor of South Darfur State has called for collecting accurate and precise data for accurate census. This measure has concluded that the population is estimated at 5,300,000 people.

The population formation and current locations are related to historical factors. For example, the Fur increases in the northern localities in east Jebel Mara, Al Wuhda, Mershing, intermingling with Dajo tribe in Nyala and Belil.

The Dajo is concentrated in Nyala and Belil. They are in contact with Al-Tarjam, Al-Sabah and some other groups. Beni Halba inhabit Id Al-Fursan and Kabem, while the Habaniyah are found in Buram, the Taaisha in Regeed in Buram. The Fulani are found in Tulus and Damso.

The inherited population structure, however, is affected by the movements caused by natural disasters such as droughts and desertification, as well as conflict. Most notably Darfur conflict (2003) has caused an internal displacement of more than 2 million people. Some of the affected people have fled to some neighboring countries, especially Chad and Central Africa.

There are some groups in Niteqa and Qereeda, such as Al-Burgu and Missiriya. Generally, it is difficult to map out the geographical locations of these tribes due to the common interferences. For example, South Darfur is intertwined with the other states similar to other states of Sudan. The Rizeigat are an extension to North Darfur. For instance, the Fur are an extension of their dominant majority in central Darfur, as well as the Masalit.

Nyala is the center of a regional trade network that links neighbouring South Sudan, Chad, Central Africa, Cameroon, Nigeria and Benin. The city is also connected to the most important ports such as Port Sudan, Douala in Cameroon and Cotonou in Benin.

Although the road between El Fasher and Nyalais less than 100 km, it hasn't been paved yet. The paved road linking-neighbouring Chad ends at Al Jenina while the road (100 km ) linking Nayala to Central Africa Republic is paved. In Nyala, the airport receives passenger and air cargo aircrafts. In the future, the airport will contribute in exporting local products i.e. red meat and importing other commodities including electronics, textiles and others

The city is linked by railway. It has thermal generating station (less than 30 MW), so the power is used in the residential sector and services rather than industries.

### **Agricultural Belts**

1. Rainfed sorghum in the south of the state
2. Tobacco Belt to the extreme north of the state
3. Millet and groundnuts belt in centre of the state
4. Agro-Pastoral millet belt in the middle and north of the state.
5. Valley farming, which is concentrated in the north and northwest and the slopes of Jebel Marra.

Natural and man-made disasters have caused large displacement. The Darfuri armed groups are responsible for this disaster. The catastrophe ranges between environmental deterioration and conflict between the different groups. The environmental components include forests, water, animals, insects and wildlife. There was pollution in the water sources misuses and pollution in the air especially in the urban envi-



ronment. The war also left explosive materials in addition to poor treatment and environmental sanitation efforts in large cities and towns.

### **Livelihood:**

Prior to 2003, more than 80% of the population relied on the rural lifestyle. The activities confined to farming and cattle rearing. In 2015, livelihoods in South Darfur state and rural areas have been severely affected by the conflicts and population movements, as well as the natural migration from rural to urban areas. A large number of people came to settle in Nyala, Nyala North, and Belil in search of better life. They got only temporary works (guards, household service, etc.) or self-employed works such as tea making vendors, shoe shining etc.

South Darfur State has comparative advantages in agricultural products, both plant and animal, The most important products are:

- Oilseeds.
- Dairy products.
- Red and white meat (fish).
- Leather and other slaughter wastes.
- Organic fertilizers (animal and, plant ).
- Feed
- Gum arabic
- Horticultural production and honey industry.
- Horse Breeding

There were processing industries especially oil industry in Nyala. These industries have declined or say came to standstill. For example, the slaughterhouse had long experience in exporting meat and leathers.



There is a gap in production. It depends on traditional means and tools rather than mechanisms and technology which are completely absent in South Darfur state. Moreover, local marketing is less adequate. Markets are far off and not connected with foreign markets for the promotion of local products.

Like any other commodities, leather products (more than 80%) do not have access to foreign markets or exported in raw form without value added tax. This is not only confined to local markets but also foreign markets in Nigeria, Libya, Central Africa and Congo Kinshasa.

When investment conflicts with livelihoods, it will result in clash between the interests of local communities and investors. Such overlapping is often handled by the states and administrative bodies by carrying out social responsibility programmes. This will lead to better living and increase the returns and income. Good livelihood is consequent of equal distribution of incomes and resources, therefore investment of these types will have positive effect on social and economic development.

### **Animal Resource:**

Animal Resource is the second activity after agriculture. The success of this sector is due to rich pastures, fertile soil, vast land, abundance of water sources and access and closeness to local market (livestock market in Nyala).

# Chapter Three

## **Comprehensive Scientific and Technological literacy Project for South Darfur Women, 2017**





## **Introduction:**

South Darfur is one of the states of Sudan and one of the five states composing Greater Darfur in the west part of the country. The population is estimated at 2,7 00,000 people according to 2000 census. It has an area of 127,300 sq km. The Radom National Park covers 3.4 million fedans (10.4% of the area); forests cover 20.6 million fedans (63% of the entire area).

The state lies in the western part of Sudan between latitudes 15-32 and 27-45 east and latitudes 30-8 and 13-13 north. It is bordered by North Darfur State to the north, Central Darfur from the west, Central African Republic in the south-west, west and east Ghazal from the south and East Darfur from the east.

According to the 2008 census, South Darfur has a population of 4,069,300 with an annual growth rate reaching (3.48%). 75% of the population lives in rural areas against 20% in the cities and 5% are nomads. The average size of the family is (6.2) person. The number of agricultural households is estimated at 435,000. It is therefore the second highly populated state in the country. The project aims at achieving sustainable development in compliance with UNESCO's policy for 2017.

Project Title: Scientific and Technological Literacy Project for South Darfur Women.



**Location:** Three Localities of Al Salam, Qireeda and Belil Themes

1. Comprehensive science and technology literacy among South Darfur women through REFLECT-based literacy programme.

2. Technology literacy (food processing, medicinal plants cultivation, oil extraction, leather processing and dairy production technologies).

3. Combating financial illiteracy (Micro Finance Programme, management of small scale Projects, marketing and business, entrepreneurship)

4. Agricultural, forestry and animal literacy (medicinal and aromatic plants).

5. Promoting women's skills (palm leaves handicrafts, bakery and accessories)

**Aims and Objectives:**

1. Empowering woman scientifically, technologically and economically

2. Alleviating and helping women adapt themselves to post-war era.

3. Improving economic conditions by arming and training women money generating activities and skills.

4. Providing household food security

5. Helping women acquaint with investment and marketing methods. 6. Helping women utilize natural resources available in the area.

7. Training woman on economic plants farming.

### **Target Group:**

1. University woman graduates and national service personnel.
2. Women in the three localities (300 women each Locality)

### **Partners:**

1. South Darfur government
2. South Darfur Social Solidarity and Development
3. Federal Ministry of Social Solidarity and Development
4. Partnerships Section, Microfinance in the Central Bank of Sudan.
5. The General Secretariat of Literacy and Adult Education in the Ministry of Education
6. African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UN-AMID).
7. Institute of Family and Community Development- Business Incubators Support Project in the Institute of Family and Community Development, Sudan University of Science & Technology.
8. National Service.





## Training Programme of Facilitators

### Estimated Budget:

No	Locality	Training Session	Target Group	Duration
1	Al Salam	Palm leaves handicrafts, dairy products, Sweets, food processing and packaging, cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants and oil extraction	300 women	day 10
2	Qireeda	Growing medicinal and aromatic plants, leather processing, Palm Leaves handicrafts, food processing and packaging, sweets	300 women	day 10
3	Belil	Palm Leaves handicrafts, cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants and oil extraction, accessories, leather processing dairy products	300 women	day 10
	Note			The opening and closing days are within the programme

### Implementation Steps1. Field Visit:

UNESCO-ISESCO team and the partners will visit the three localities

### 2. The First Phase

#### Launching the Project:

The team will launch the project in South Darfur State.

### Proposed Budget:

No	Article	Cost per Unit	Cost
1	Round Trip Ticket through Badr Aviation for three participants	3×1650	4950
2	Travel and coordination expenses		3200
3	Background Design + Slogan hats		6250
4	410 Refund + airport free		
5	Remainder for return flight		5140
6	Total Cost		20,000 SDG

**Funded by Ministry of Solidarity and Social Development**

### 3. Second phase:

A. Training 30 trainer (TOT) on REFLECT programme (10 days) by trainers from the General Secretariat of Literacy and Adult Education.

B, Distributing the trainers into groups supervised by the Programme Coordinator and Director at NESCO/ISESCO Chair and Coordinator representing the localities.

### Proposed Budget for the second Stage (A): Training Facilitators

No	Article	Cost per Unit	Cost
1	Dues of three trainers	5,000	15,000
2	Four Round Trip Tickets through Badr Aviation	2,620	10,480
3	Training Materials +90 training bags	-	6,000
4	Publications	-	2,000
5	Total Cost		33.480

**Welfare and Social SolidarityFunded by the Federal:**



#### **4. Second Phase (B):** Grassroots Training

The trainee involved in training of trainers (TOT) is facilitator since she will train a group of women. The number of the target group is 300 women in each locality (900 women).

##### **Estimated Budget:**

No	Article	particularst	Total
1	business incubators' dues	$900 \times 200$	180,000
2	Dues of REFLECT Trainers	$5000 \times 3$	15,000
3	Teaching Aids	localities $3 \times 2000$	6,000
4	Total	-	2,000
5	Total Cost		201,000

**Funded by the Partnership Section at the Central Bank of Sudan**

#### **5.TheThird Phase: Technological Literacy**

Women were trained on computer skills. The training was carried out by Secondary School Computer teachers at the Computer Labs of their schools.Estimated Budget: 1,000 SDG for each facilitator and each training session + 500 SDG for assistants

#### **6. Evaluation:**

The Project is evaluated in terms of"

- 1.Evaluating cognitive programme by experts
2. Evaluating technological programme by experts
- 3.Evaluating change in food system throughquestionnaires
4. Assessing cognitive, technological, economic and social effects of the project
5. Assessing economic role of farming and animal production on the targeted families.

### **Duration: Six Months:**

### **Financial Plan for Implementation of the Project:**

No	The Cost of the Phases of the Project	The Activities	Total Cost in Sudanese Guinea (SDG)	Funding partners
1	First Phase	The launch of the project	20,000	South Darfur government
2	(Second Phase (A	Training of facilitators	33,480	Ministry of Social Solidarity and Development
3	(Second Phase (B	Training of grassroots	201,000	Department of Partnership at the Central Bank of Sudan
4	Operation	Management, supervision and follow-up	75,000	Sudan University of Science & Technology
5		Total Cost of the Project	329,480	

**The total budget: Three hundred twenty nine thousand, four hundred and eighty Sudanese Guinea (SDG)**

#### **Joint Roles**

1. UNESCO/ISESCO Chair for Women on Science and Technology is committed to implement the project and pay out all the dues of its employees.
2. South Darfur State has pledged to provide accommodation and transportation for all trainers and supervisors in the three localities throughout the two stages of the project
3. Follow-up committees drawing director of Adult Education, ministers of social welfare in the South Darfur and the localities have been formed .
4. UNESCO/ISESCO Chair has coordinated with UNAMID to transport the trainers.



# Chapter Four

## Partnerships



### 1. Microfinance Unit at the Central Bank of Sudan:

The Central Bank of Sudan and the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah have arrived at a partnership in support microfinance sector in Sudan. The agreement was signed in 2011 in Jeddah, but the implementation of the project began in 2012. The objectives of the project are to support microfinance sector in Sudan by providing financial and non-financial services to beneficiaries including the poor and the interested and economically active persons through microfinance bodies within the state's efforts to alleviate poverty with a focus on young people and women.

The project also aims at building capacities of microfinance institutions and beneficiaries as well by supporting business incubators in collaboration with Institute of Family and Community Development at Sudan University of Science and Technology, where theoretical and practical training services are funded by the partnership project.

Ministry of Solidarity and Social Development

### **Overall Objective:**

- ◆ achieving social security
- ◆ promoting population characteristics
- ◆ Reinforcing social construction
- ◆ Developing family, women and children
- ◆ Building interdependent society that cares and protects the rights of the elderly, orphans, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups.
- ◆ Curbing negative social phenomena such as homelessness and family disintegration.
- ◆ Reducing poverty and making shift from consumer to productive society.
- ◆ strengthening social security network, prioritizing the zakat in levying and distribution.
- ◆ Reinforcing social solidarity including health insurance and pen-



sions

### Tasks and Duties

1. Developing integrated social policies that strengthen the work of the social sector in coordination with the relevant bodies
2. Setting population policies and programs and promoting population characteristics in coordination with the relevant bodies.
3. Developing policies, strategies and special programs for the reduction of poverty and Coordinating efforts of the government, civil society organizations and private sector to combat poverty
4. Bolstering social texture and building interdependent society that cares and protects the rights of the elderly, orphans, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups
5. Setting national policies and plans at the center and state levels
6. Protecting women and children rights and curbing all forms of violence against women and children
7. Coordinating policies and efforts aiming at integrating persons with disabilities in society and guaranteeing their rights in collaboration with the concerned authorities
8. Indigenizing and developing industrial limbs industry for people with disabilities.
9. Developing policies, plans and programs that regulate Zakat and solidarity at the national level
10. Enhancing and expanding social security networks, health insurance and pensions, achieving financial balance of social security funds and protecting the real value of pensions and insurance.
11. Developing humanitarian aids plans and policies in coordination with relevant national and international levels and following up implantation of humanitarian relief and assistance programs in case of disasters and emergencies
12. Developing general plans and policies for regulating and indigenizing voluntary and humanitarian work
138. Supervising reconstruction programs of war-torn states and the resettlement of returnees in coordination with other concerned organization
14. Investigating the effects of strategic projects and national policies in the social fields

### Regional and International Organizations

1. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
2. Elderly Assistance Organization
3. United Nations Population Fund
4. Arab Women Organization
5. United Nations Children's Fund United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
6. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) World Relief Organization.

The National Council of Literacy and Adult Education

The National Council of Literacy and Adult Education was formed according to 1971 Act, amended in 1990s. The Council is in charge of strategies and curricula. It has been launching a national campaign to fight illiteracy.

The Council is presided by the Minister of Education

## **Projects**

Literacy and Adult Education

Youth and Children outside School

Teach your Child project

Electronic Project

Overall conformation

Women's Methodology



## Administrations

- \* Financial and Administrative Directorate
- \* Department of Training
- \* Quality Control
- \* Department of the States Affairs

### The general Directorate of Literacy and Adult Education

The national literacy campaign for 2015-2020 was launched by the President to combat illiteracy throughout the country. The National Service recruits were engaged in the campaign.

### **Planning and Projects:**

#### 4. South Darfur Government

South Darfur is one of the states of Sudan and one of the five states composing Greater Darfur in the west part of the country. The population is estimated at 2,700,000 people according to 2000 census. It has an area of 127,300 sq km. The Radom National Park covers 3.4 million fedans (10.4% of the area); forests cover 20.6 million fedans (63% of the entire area).

The state lies in the western part of Sudan between latitudes 15-32 and 27-45 east and latitudes 30-8 and 13-13 north. It is bordered by North Darfur State to the north, Central Darfur from the west, Central African Republic in the south-west, west and east Ghazal from the south and East Darfur from the east.

According to the 2008 census, South Darfur has a population of 4,069,300 with an annual growth rate reaching (3.48%). 75% of the population lives in rural areas against 20% in the cities and 5% are nomads. The average size of the family is (6.2) person. The number of agricultural households is estimated at 435,000. It is therefore the second highly populated state in the country.

### **South Darfur Localities:**

- 1.Kass2.Id Al Fursan3.Nyala North4.NyalaSouth5.Tulus6. Re-  
heed Al Birdi7.Kanela8. Al Radoum9.Kutum10. Omdafoug11.  
Shataya12.Damaso
- 13.Al Salam14.Qireeda15.East Jebel Mara16. Belil17. Al Wuh-  
da18. Mershing
19. Al Sunuta20. Metiga21.Buram

### **Ministries**

1. Ministry of Education
- 2.Ministry of Physical Planning
3. Ministry of Finance
4. Ministry of Animal Resources
5. Ministry of Agriculture
6. Ministry of Health
7. Ministry of Social Welfare
8. Ministry of Culture and Information

## **5. A Brief Summary of Business Incubators Support Project**

### **About us**

#### **Who we are:**

Business IncubatorsSupport Project in Family and Community Institution, Sudan University of Science and Technology, is a project specialized in training in the field of microfinance, a partnership between the Central Bank of Sudan and the Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah, is preparing and qualifying the number of four thousand graduates of Sudanese universities and technical schools and interested participants in the three years 2014-2017.



We are working on scientific and practical bases according to clear strategic plans within the training curricula; this is one of the most important elements of success in achieving our goals.

**Vision:**

By 2017, we will have established leaders and entrepreneurs in the field of microenterprises. Our aim is to create a positive working environment in order to achieve a leading professional excellence.

**Mission:**

Training university graduates, technical school leavers and interested to benefit from microfinance services. They are endowed with strong cultural and scientific awareness and are capable of shouldering challenges.

**Aims and Objectives:**

- ◆ Training 4,000 graduates in the field of microfinance within three years.
- ◆ Disseminating microfinance culture in the community (the culture of self-employment).
- ◆ Linking trainees with the microfinance institutions in Sudan.
- ◆ Providing employment opportunities through training in the field of individual projects and small scale projects.
- ◆ Diversifying local economy activities.



## 6. UNAMID in South Darfur:

The African Union/UN Hybrid operation in Darfur, referred to by its acronym **UNAMID**, was established on 31 July 2007 with the adoption of Security Council resolution 1769. **UNAMID** has the protection of civilians as its core mandate, but is also tasked with contributing to security for humanitarian assistance, monitoring and verifying implementation of agreements, assisting an inclusive political process, contributing to the promotion of human rights and the rule of law, and monitoring and reporting on the situation along the borders with Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR).

**UNAMID** had an authorized strength of uniformed peacekeepers, it includes military observers and liaison officers, police advisers and formed police units (FPU). **UNAMID** has also a Civilian component.

On 29 June 2017 Resolution 2363 (2017) was adopted by the Security Council which, in addition to renewing the mission's mandate, decided to draw down **UNAMID**'s troop and police strength over the next year in two phases, while closely monitoring the situation on the ground.

### Location:

The Mission's headquarters is in El Fasher, North Darfur and it has sector headquarters in El Geniena (West Darfur), Nyala (South Darfur), Zalingei (Central Darfur) and El Daein (East Darfur) and El Fasher (North Darfur).

### Specific mandate areas:

- Protect civilians, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Sudan.
- Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance by UN Agencies and other aid actors and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel.
- Mediate between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD)
- Support to the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with UN country team.



# Chapter Five

## The Final Report



# **The Final Report on the Comprehensive Scientific and Technological literacy Project for South Darfur Women**

**Mottoed: “Towards A Better Life after Peace”**

**Phases of the Implementation of the Project:**

**The first phase (the launch)**

A delegation arrived in South Darfur State on 2/2/2017. The delegation was led by the Director of UNESCO/ISESCO Chair for Women on Science and Technology, DrAlshafaAbdelgadir Hassan along with Coordinator



of the Projects in UNESCO/ISESCO Chair, Dr Fatima Ahmed Al Hassan, Representative of the Federal Ministry of Social Solidarity and Development, N'imat Yusuf Sidiq and the general directorate of Women and Family ( Rural Women Development Project).

The delegation was received by the representative of South Darfur's National Assembly, IqbalAbaker Jamal-Eddin, Sayda Ahmed Hamid, the representative of Adult Education in the State and leaders of the National Assembly and women.

The delegation held a meeting with the Minister of Social Solidarity and the Governor of the State, Engineer Adam Al Faky Mohamed Atayib who pledged to remove all drawbacks to face the project.



In turn, the Director of the Chair has appreciated South Darfur's readiness to make the project successful.

On the second day, the delegation visited Al Salam Locality, Bulbul Tembisko. They were received by the executive director of the Locality, Secretary of women, Chieftain of Turjum Tribe and his deputy, the Omad (mayors) and civil administrations.

South Darfur's National Assembly, IqbalAbaker Jamal-Eddin, Director of Adult Education, Social Solidarity and the Director of UNESCO/ISESCO Chair have addressed the gathering.

The delegation left to Belil where they have attended a reconciliation conference between Al Masaleet and Al Rizigat tribes. They have also met with women in the Locality. The meeting was attended by leaders of women secretariat in Qireeda and Al Salam localities. Commissioner of Qireeda was also present at the meeting.

On the third day, the delegation launched the project. The event was attended by the



deputy governor of the state, secretary general of the South Darfur government, MPs, social affairs ministers, women union, working women association, Council of Child Welfare, Director of the Central Bank of Sudan in the state, representatives of the Saving Bank, media and Sudan News Agency and civil society organizations.

An overview of Localities where the Project was Implemented

◆Al Salam Locality: Location

Al Salam locality is located in the southwestern part of Niyala., it is bordered to the east by Belil and Qireeda and Tulus from the south. It is bordered by Id Al Fursan from the west, Ketilla , and Nyala and Kass from the north and northwest. This distinguished location has made it a transit for all neighboring localities and attractive destination for all residents of the state. It host the headquarters of the state and trading and economic center and attractive destination for all residents of the state.

**Administrative Units:**

**The state is subdivided into five administrative units:**

1. Abu jazo to the north on Nyala-Kass-Zalinji road. It draws Al Darain. QissaAnjamat, MartiyaJengi, Al Fath, Misk, Kusskietc
2. Tembisko on Nyala-Reheed Al Birdi. It consists of Degris, Dalal Al Angara, Muhajityat, Kurokro, Taalya and Al Bagara-neighborhood
3. SaayaDeliba on the northeast of the locality. It includes SaayaDeliba and eeAmarJadeed
4. Abu Ajouza, the headquarter of the locality. It draws Al Safya, Wad Al Miryam, Dimo, Ashamo
5. Abo Sala on the far south of the locality. It also draw (Tuwal).



## **Population:**

The population is estimated at 316,252 people. The population density is attributed to diversity of tribes and ethnicities, coexistence, harmony, social texture, customs and traditions they share.

The locality is characterized by sandy and clay soil in addition to other types of soil. This diversity can be an indicator of high production and productivity of the rainfed farming and winter crops in the plains and valleys. The inhabitants, therefore, are either farmers or pastoralists.

## **Animal Resource:**

Animal Resource is the second activity after agriculture. The success of this sector is due to rich pastures, fertile soil, vast land, abundance of water sources and access and closeness to local market (livestock market in Nyala).

## **♦Belil Locality:**

The locality lies to the east of Nyala (18 Km). It is bordered by Netefa from the east, Mershing from the north, Al Salam from the southeast and East Darfur from the east.

## **Administrative Units:**

Belil Locality is composed of the following administrative Units:

1. Belil
2. Selsabil (AbgaRajil)
3. Madila
4. Marir

## **♦ IDP Camps:**

Kalma and Al Salam.

### **The Economic Activity:**

90% of the inhabitants are farmers and 10% are pastoralist

### **Population:**

About 450,000 people inhabit the Locality excluding displaced people.

### **◆Qireeda Locality**

Qireeda is located in the southern part of the state, between latitudes 12-13 n, and latitudes 26-27 east.

### **Borders and Area:**

The locality covers 6,400 sq Km. It is bordered to the south by Buram locality at QerqashValey, Al Salam Locality from the north, Tulus from the west at RijilSergeela and Sunutah to the east.

### **Social Life:**

Qireeda is inhabited by a group of mixed and intermarried tribes, which form a distinctive tribal coexistence. There are about 27 tribes, the most famous of which are the Masalit tribe in addition to the Barno, Dajo and Barqo and the Falata.

### **Economic Life:**

Agriculture and cattle rearing play a prominent role in the economic activity of the local population along with trade. Qireeda is one of the most important area of the state. The locality produces various crops: cash and food crops- peanuts, sesame, watermelon seeds, hibiscus, millet and gum arabic.

Gereeda is located at underground aquifer known as the Qereeda Basin (Al Baggara), The basin is expected to provide Nyala, the capital with pure water to meet the growing needs of the population. According to Chevron Corporation studies and exploration



stopped in 1985, the area is rich in precious metals such as oil and uranium .

### **Second Phase A:** Recruitment and Training of Facilitators

The training of facilitators in the three localities started on 16/7/2017. Experts in REFLECT-based literacy programme from the National Council of Adult Education and Bamoja Organization ( Sudan) were in charge of the training. About 105 facilitators.39 facilitators from Qireeda, 36 from Belil and 35 facilitators from Al Salam.

#### **A picture showing training of facilitators in Qireeda**





A picture showing training of facilitators in Al Salam Locality





management of small scale projects, entrepreneurship, feasibility study, product quality, ethics of job and marketing. The lectures were presented by specialists from the Central Bank of Sudan (Neyala Branch) and University of Neyala.

About 1037 women were trained as the table below shows. The training was carried out by Business Incubators Support Project in the Institute of Family and Community Development, Sudan University of Science & Technology. A number of specialized trainers from Sudan University of Science & Technology, University of Al Nilain and the National Centre of Food Research were engaged in the training course. Oil extraction apparatus was used. The apparatus was designed by the National Centre for Industrial Consultation in collaboration with UNESCO Chair for technology transfer. The training course ended on 6/8/2017.





## Palm Leaves handicrafts Training Course



## Accessories Production Training Course



## Aromatic and Medicinal Plant and Oil Extraction Training Course











Aromatic and  
Medicinal Plant  
Farming and  
Oil Extraction  
Training Course



## Training Programmes

No	Locality	Training Course	Target Group	Duration
1	Al Salam	Palm leaves handicrafts, dairy products, Sweets, food processing and packaging, cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants and oil ex- traction	women 302	days 10
2	Qireeda	cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants, leather processing, Palm Leaves handicrafts, food processing and packaging, sweets	women 377	days 10
3	Belil	Palm Leaves handicrafts, cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants and oil ex- traction, acces- sories, leather processing dairy products	women 358	days 10



## The Final Day:

South Darfur governor has organized a big celebration on 7/8/2017 at Al Dhaman Hotel (formerly Coral Hotel) within the activities of the project. The governor, members of his government, speaker of the legislative council, MPs, chieftains, sultans in the three localities have attended the celebration. Khartoum was represented by the secretary general of the National Council of Literacy and Adult Education, UNESCO National Committee, Dean of the Institute of Family and Community Development, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Development and Al Ahfad University for Women.

South Darfur governor, Director of UNESCO/ISESCO Chair, coordinator of business incubators, UNESCO representative, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Development and some ministers in the state has presented speeches before the ceremony.

UNESCO/ISESCO Chair has honoured a number of institutions and figures for making the project successful. In turn, UNESCO/ISESCO Chair and business incubators have been honoured in recognition of their role by South Darfur State and the three localities.



African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) has transported all the 36 participants to and from and inside Qireeda Locality.

### **Joint Roles**

1. UNESCO/ISESCO Chair for Women on Science and Technology is committed to implement the project and pay out all the dues of its employees.

2. South Darfur State has pledged to provide accommodation and transportation for all trainers and supervisors in the three localities throughout the two stages of the project.

3. Follow-up committees drawing director of Adult Education, ministers of social welfare in the South Darfur and the localities have been formed .

4. UNESCO/ISESCO Chair has coordinated with UNAMID to transport the trainers.



# Chapter Six

## Stories of Success





## Stories of Success after Implementation of the Project

### Stories from Belil:

◆ My name's Suad Madani Mohamed, I'm from Belil Locality. I started on 12/8/2017. I made 12 small purses. Now, I can market my products in the localities. I receive order for different types of bags and purses. It's profitable, Praise to Allah, the Almighty and thanks to UNESCO/ISESCO Chair for Women, Science and Technology.

◆ Name: Mahasin Othman Al-Sharif Abaker

Line: Leather Industry

Job: Housewife

I had problem of funding, but I have benefited a lot from this training course. It has changed my economic and social life. I started working and producing and marketing purses, vases and bags. Thanks to UNESCO/ISESCO Chair for women, Science and Technology for this unprecedented initiative.



◆ I'm ZainabBushra. I graduated from University of Nyala. I'm



a housewife and mother of two daughters and a boy. I was trained on decoration under Usta za Nur Huda Workshop held by the UNESCO/ISESCO Chair in collaboration with business incubators

two months ago at Bulbul Tembisko, Al Salam Locality. I benefited a lot from the training course on decoration work in addition to purses and bags making. We made nearly 200 purses and bags with my sister Aza Sulaiman, the trainee at the department of pastry. We were twins at work. Sweat and pastry are seasonal, but interior design is permanent. She works with me as if she was trained on decoration. I learned a lot from her. Thanks to Allah, our work is smoothly proceeding. Our products are highly appreciated. Our income increased over the past two months. The demand for our product is increasing purses, bags, cushions and vases.

◆ These materials are used for making purses and bags. It is normal leather. We cut it according to the required size and color. They are backed with sponge from inside and cloth from outside with zipper pocket inside. Then we fill it with pieces of carton, clothes



or sponge according to what is available to us and then we sew it by hand using normal-thread. The purses or bags are closed by using the clasp or magnetic clasp. Decorations are fixed manually.



♦The first phase of cushion making. We sew leather according to the size. We back it with it with sponge from inside and outside with zipper pocket. then we fill it with pieces of carton, clothes or sponge according to what is available to us and then sew it by hand using normal.





# Chapter Seven

## Future Visions:



Women have the greatest role in supporting empowerment programs due to their keen concern with good performance in all areas of the project. This resulted in a future vision to increase production, improve product and raise women's abilities in the field of knowledge and skills literacy.

Most importantly, Nyala is the center of a regional trading commercial network. It is linked by roads with neighboring countries. This has helped local products such as leather, palm leaves handicrafts and accessories.

The farm belts in the state are rich in aromatic plants. Women in South Darfur were trained to extract oil from medicinal and aromatic plants through advanced training. Women, hence, are expected to be producers of medicinal and aromatic oils based on scientific and technological methods.

The state has comparative advantages in agriculture, both animal and plant. The state is endowed with forest products namely gum arabic in addition to oil seeds, dairy products, red and white meat and leather.

Being trained on processing industries (oil extraction and oil-seeds processing), women are expected to achieve great success in this area.



There is gaps in traditionally produced products, so UNESCO-ISESCO Chair was keen on training women on modern production and drying technology using the latest scientific methods.

Linking local markets networks externally so as to help women achieve self-sufficiency and improve their economic conditions, combat poverty and support local product in regional markets through high quality and e-marketing.

Women have shown remarkable progress in the field of leather manufacturing in all training courses related to future visions of the project. Economic status of women is expected to be better due to availability of raw materials, good training, quality handicrafts and inherited experience in this domain. Marketing has been associated with scientific methods through compulsory training course, microfinance for increase of income. Due to their great role household farming, the South Darfirian women been trained have scientifically and technologically on farming methods of medicinal and aromatic plants in support of local and regional economy. Women, therefore, are expected to be leading in the production of medicinal and aromatic plants as well as oil extraction.

Above all, support peace and stability for women throughout the state which proved to be successful, which increased optimism about future visions of the project

The role of rural women and in enhancing food security and eradicating poverty through agricultural and rural development has been raised. The issue of gender equality and the empowerment of

rural women is closely related to the fight against hunger and malnutrition for the interest of the people and better livelihoods.

It is evident that half of hunger reduction rate recorded between 1970 and 1995 was due to the improvement of the social status of women. Their access to education alone has improved food security by 43%.

It can be noted that women spend more on food, health, clothing and education for their children than men. Thus, empowerment of rural women will manifest in the well-being of the children, families and communities. This will create human capital and long-term social and economic growth for future generations.

Empowering rural women and girls is necessary for agricultural development, social and economic progress and sustainable development.





Integration of roles in the field of economic empowerment of women between governmental and non-governmental institutions is important for improving women's lifestyles and helping them to be economically independent by initiating entrepreneurial projects.



























جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا  
كرسي اليونسكو الإيسكو للمرأة في العلوم والتكنولوجيا  
بالشراكة مع حكومة ولاية جنوب دارفور

**مشروع محو الأمية العلمية والتكنولوجية  
الشامل للمرأة بولاية جنوب دارفور**

المرحلة الثانية: (أ) تدريب (90) ميسره  
(ب) تدريب (900) امرأة  
الفترة من 15 يوليو إلى 6 أغسطس 2017  
محلية بليل

المجلس الأعلى للامية والتعليم  
الخدمة الوطنية  
وزارة الشؤون  
والتربية الاجتماعية  
وحدة التمويل الأسفر  
بنك السودان المركزي  
مشروع دعم حاشيات الاعمال

## **Conclusion:**

**First of all, all praise and thanks are only for Allah, the Almighty, the One who, by His blessing and favor, perfected works are accomplished. This book has been prepared by UNESCO/ISESCO staff and partners- South Darfur governor MPs of the legislative council, commissioners of Belil, Qireeda and Al Salam Localities, business incubators, institute of Family and Women Development, Partnership section at Microfinance, the Central Bank of Sudan, UNAMID's Civil Affairs, the general secretariat of the National Literacy Council and Adult Education, women affairs at the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Development.**

**Thanks are also extended to the Bank of Sudan in South Darfur, women's sectors, the natives of the three localities, South Darfur Micro finance and all institutions concerned.**

**In the name of Sudan University of Science and Technology and UNESCO/ISESCO Chair, we thank all the participants in the project. We are pleased to allocate a chapter in recognition of the partners and to present the future visions extracted from the book.**