

## Abstract

This study is about the impact of water harvesting on nomads' livelihood at Elkababeesh suburb in Northern Kordofan State (Sudan). It is an effort to look into the social and economic impact of the adoption of this innovation.

A combination of techniques was deployed to collect the data used in the study. Those included primary sources such as: questionnaire, unstructured interviews and observations. Whereas, secondary sources included reviewing relevant references, reports, previous studies.

The researcher used SPSS programme for data analysis, and results were presented in forms of frequency distribution tables, and percentages.

The study concluded that the great majority of the informants adopted one or more water harvesting technique. The study further displayed that they acknowledged that there is an increase in their livestock number as a result of adoption of water harvesting techniques. Furthermore, the study showed that the majority of the informants believe that there was a positive change in the situation of education and health services in the area.

The recommendations of the study included: the need to put more efforts to establishment of relevant water harvesting techniques for nomads in the area of study, adoption of a modified school calendar based on the period when nomads reside in their *Damr* villages, and exert more effort in the direction of creation of favourable environment for nomads to reside around water harvesting points during their seasonal movements, to facilitate provision of social services.