

Report on Community profiling and Action plan for Omdiyat Koraray (Korgo Area), West Darfur, Sudan

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ABSTRACT

This Study was conducted on 23-28 Nov. 2011, in Omdiat Korraray in the Western part of Abata sub-unit of Zalingei locality, West Darfur State which lies North of the Azoum Valley. The study aimed at creating community profiling. PAR Technique is applied in data collection in the study through group discussion mechanism. The area was divided into four group discussions points to facilitate data collection on urgent issues, concentrating on three pressing problems. Descriptive method was applied in revealing results and findings. Study findings showed that the whole area suffers more in the fields of education, sanitary water, and agriculture services either in winter or rainy season.

The study recommends that: Adult education program should be developed; basics education should be given more attention. Besides that, agricultural & veterinary services and sanitary water should be provided to support the livelihood in the area.

Keywords: Community profiling Action plan, Omdiyat Koraray (Korgo Area).

Terms

Term	Meaning
Oumodia	Is an area which is controlled by Shartaya in local native administration?
Kolya	Is the gathering of villagers to take decisions and agree together on ongoing issues and plans.
Shartaya	Is the first level position in local native administration.
Oumda	Is the second levels position in local native administration.
Sheikh	Is the head of village or group in local native administration.
Damra	Is a place where Nomads live or semi-village.
Nomads	People who move from one place to another with their animal in past, but now semi-settler.
Oumdiat	Refer to Oumodia
Kolyats	Refer to Kolya

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Meaning
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
PAR	Participatory Rural Appraisal
CAP	Community action plan
Vet.	Veterinary
MoE	Ministry of Education

1. Introduction

Oumdiat Korraray is located at the Northern part of Azoum Valley, it is stretch in area estimated about 250 hectares, see figure 1. Administratively, the area is considered as a west

part of Abata sub-unit of Zalingei locality, West Darfur State. In the past before Darfur crisis all area was controlled by one local native administration called Oumodia which is divided into three Kolyats (Grash, Korgo, and Korraray). Oumdiat Korraray is leaded by one Shartaya as the first level of local

native administration and two Oumdas as the second levels of local native administration. The population now is estimated at about 10,000 persons, in the past they are considered as nomads but now they settle in semi villages in (Damras). Before the Darfur conflict there were more than

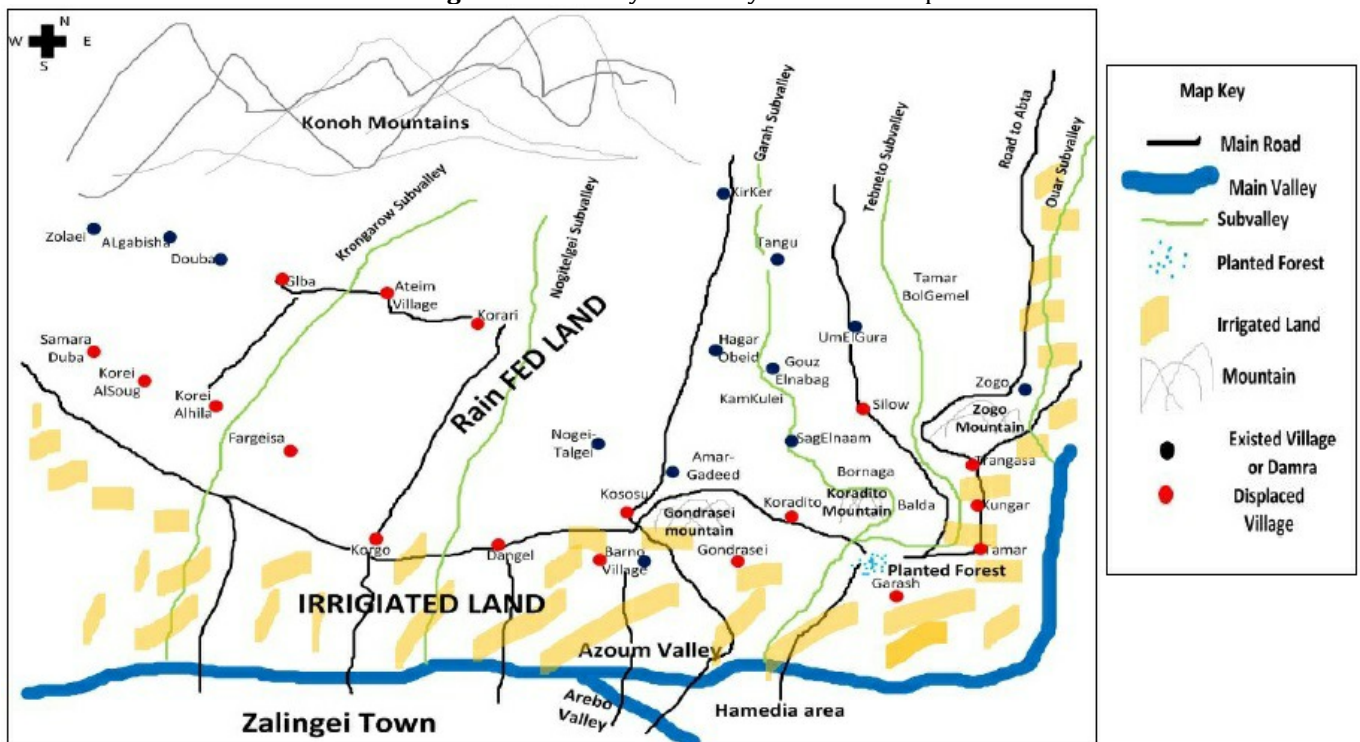
20 villages existing in these areas, but all of them were displaced due to conflict except one village which still exist (Barno village), table 1. The people who were displaced from those villages, majority of them are settling in Al-Hassahisa and Hamidia IDPs Camps.

Table 1: Oumodiat Korrory IDPs

No.	Village	No. of Households	No. of Population
1	Korgo	267	1267
2	Korrory	90	377
3	Ateim village	31	138
4	Golba	66	253
5	Dangel	148	585
6	Gondrasei	84	380
7	Kososu	36	153
8	Korei Alhila	54	258
9	Korei Alsoug	56	328
10	Samara Duba	107	463
11	Fargeisa	73	373
12	Grash	175	809
13	Tamar	165	841
14	Koradito	23	111
15	Kungar	97	348
16	Balda	168	1420
17	Barakat	162	922
18	Abu Barakat	118	597
19	Tango	51	282
20	Tranga	88	531
21	Trangasa	176	913
22	Borong	183	1280
Total		2418	12629

Source: Oumda Adam Yousif

Figure 1: Oumodiyat Korrory Resources Map



2. Objectives

- The major objective of this study is to create community profiling and database of information
- **The Specific Objectives Of The Study Are:**
 1. To assess livelihood of community in the area.
 2. To study community structure, cooperation and benefits.
 3. To evaluate human capital.
 4. To evaluate natural resources.
 5. To evaluate infrastructure status.

3. Methodology

Field survey is conducted for assessment by the team work. Two leaders of the community (Oumda and Sheikh) participated in the community mobilization which took three days to explain the survey objectives of and encourage people to participate in group discussions. Checklist for community mobilization was formulated to guide survey process. In addition to that, PAR technique (Participatory Rural Appraisal) is applied for data collection and problems analysis, through target groups that were divided into four

meeting points according to their locations (Barno village, Korraray, Korgo for seasonal returnees and qualitative group discussion). However observation and notes were considered. Descriptive approach and estimation are used to show the results.

4. Results and Findings

4.1. Human Capital

Total population is estimated at 10705 persons with average family size between 5-7 persons; women constitute more than 50% of the total population. But this estimation may exceed the real number of population, because some community representative may tend to overestimate the population because they think that large number may help them in gaining aids. Regarding to education, more than 90% of the population and all women in the area are illiterate due to lack of schools, unawareness of families, and the remoteness from Zalingei city. Table 2 shows the number of households, education level by villages. The results revealed that few of inhabitant in the area send their children to study in Zalingei town, some of the pupils whose villages/Damras are closer to Zalingei town, used to come and return back home daily; others live with their relatives in Zalingei town .

Table 2: Population and Education

No.	Name of village /Damra	Number of households	Total population	Illiterate	Educated people who live with them	Educated people who live outside village	No. of household headed by women
1	Barno Village	62	411	235	10	2	15 to 20
2	KanKolei (Eest & West)	260	1030	all of them	None	None	
3	Hager-Obeid	120	600	all of them	None	None	25
4	Sag Elnaam	58	259	all of them	None	None	20
5	Gouz Elnabag	150	767	all of them	None	5	20
6	Baldah	30	148	all of them	None	None	5
7	UmalElgoura	100	500	all of them	None	None	20
8	Zougo (North, South & Middle)	257	1285	Majority of them	1	2	60
9	Tongo	55	330	all of them	None	None	8
10	Silo East			Majority of them			
11	Amar-Gadeed	17	75	Majority of them	None	15	5
12	Kirkir (South, North & Eeast)	350	1600	Majority of them	None	5	
13	Korraray	150	750	all of them	None	None	
14	Nougu-Talgei						
15	Golba						
16	Korgu	280	1100	Majority of them	None	None	
17	Douba (South & Middle)	200	700	all of them	None	None	
18	ElGebisha	120	600	all of them	None	None	
19	Zoullei	110	550	all of them	None	None	
20	Seasonal Returnee *	700		a few of men and majority of women			
	Total	2319	10705				

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

4.2. Livelihood Activities

The results revealed that agriculture and animal breeding are considered as main livelihood activities of people in the area. The survey showed that some Nomads owned lands; used to raise their animals and grow their land in rainy season, but some of them have no animals, while Barno village people and seasonal returnee depend only on agricultural activities in rainy and winter seasons. After conflicts some Nomads occupied IDPs land, and started to grow the lands without lands owners' permission. Findings showed that Handicraft activities such as tailoring, Blacksmith, etc., are not in existed in the whole area, even women handicraft activities. Training is highly needed in the field of handcrafting especially for women. Field survey revealed that women participate in all livelihood activities such as bringing water, working in farms, firewood, grass collection and commerce, besides housekeeping, so empowerment for women is urgently

needed to help them to become effective economic agents. The research group interviewed women representative at Barno village, Damras, and seasonal returnees and find that their real demands depend on adult education class and provision of agricultural tools (Hand Hoe, Shovels, diggers, rakes etc.), besides other inputs. The study also discovers that seasonal returnee (women) used to go back to the area, to cultivate their own farms or working as casual labor. Livelihood in the area is highly vulnerable to income and climatic shocks, so capability building programs are highly needed for helping people to overcome bad situation. As far as coping strategies for famine and bad situation is concern, people in the area used to sell their assets, firewood, grasses, etc. in order to balance income deficiency beside remittances from their children and relative who work out of the area. , Table 3 and table 4 show sources of income, production, productivity and prices.

Table 3: Sources of income

No.	Name of village /Damra	Main Sources of income	Secondary sources of income	Agricultural seasons	Type Crop grown	Type Animal raising
1	Barno Village	Agriculture	None	rain fed and winter season	Onion, Potato, Tomato, and vegetables in winter season. Millet, Dura, Groundnuts, Hibiscus, and sweet Potato in rainy season	None
2	KanKolei (East & West)	Agriculture and Animal raising	Firewood and grass collection (women), poles, wooden holders, Driving cattle to main markets, animals trading	rainy season	Millet, Dura, Groundnuts, Sesame, Hibiscus, Tomato in some places in rainy season,	Cow, sheep, Goat, a few Camels
3	Hager-Obeid					
4	Sag Elnaam					
5	Gouz Elnabag					
6	Baldah					
7	UmElgoura					
8	Zougo (North, South&Middle)					
9	Tango					
10	Silo East					
11	Amar-Gadeed					
12	Kirkir					
13	Kurarei					
14	Nougu-Talgei					
15	Golba					
16	Korgu					
17	Douba (South &Middle)					
18	ElGebisha					
19	Zoulei					
20	Seasonal Returnee	Agriculture		Winter and rainy season	Onion, Patato, Tameto, and vegatables in winter season. Millet, Dura, Groundnuts, Hibiscus, and sweet Patato in rainy season	None

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

Table 4: Crops, productivity, and prices

No.	Crops	average cultivated land per person in winter season	average productivity in feddan per sacks	cost per feddan/SDG	average prices per sack	Seeds Quantity feddan	Seeds cost per feddan/SDG
1	Onion	1 to 2	120	5000	80	2.8 Kg	770
2	Potatoes	1 to 2	90	4000	150	7 sacks (50 Kg)	1225
3	Millet	1 to 2	10	400	160	7 Kg	20
4	Dura	1 to 2	12	400	140	7 Kg	20

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

4.3. Community Structure And Social Relation

This area consist of multitribal components, every tribe has some kind of local native administration such as Sheikh,

Oumda. In addition to that in any village and Damra there is some kind of informal committee for solving problems. The findings of the study revealed that there is one registered charity society in the area named Wadi Nogeï.

Table 5: Community structure

No.	Name of village /Damra	Tribes	Types social organizations	women participation in social organization
1	Barno Village	Barno as main, Bargo, Folan, Masalite, Fur and Binhussain	Village committee headed by Emam, and include village sheikh, Youth head, village committee leader as members	None
2	KanKolei (Eest & West)	Bani Halba, Fur, and Gimir	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
3	Hager-Obeid	Beni Halba, Arigat, AbuGloul, Nawaibe		None
4	Sag Elnaam	Beni Halba, Zgawa, Fur		None
5	Gouz Elnabag	Beni Halba		None
6	Baldah	Beni Halba		None
7	UmElgoura	Beni Halba, Fur, Zagawa		None
8	Zougo (North, South & Middle)	Beni Halba		None
9	Tango	Beni Halba, Zgawa, Beni Hussein		None
10	Silo East	Beni Halba		None
11	Amar-Gadeed	Beni Halba		None
12	Kirkir	Beni Hussein, Musiria, Origat, Salamt, Fur, Awalad Rashed, Sheigearat		
13	Korray		Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
14	Nougu-Talgei			
15	Golba			
16	Korgu			
17	Douba (South & Middle)	Beni Halba, Khozam, Targam	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
18	ElGebisha	Awlad Ganoup. Mahria, Awlad Zain	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
19	Zoulei	Beni Hussein, Shiban, Awlad Zain, Mahria	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
20	Seasonal Returnee	Fur		

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

4.4. Environment And Natural Resources

All the area is well vegetated with trees, shrub, bushes, grasses, and weeds. But the vegetation is exposed to some bad conditions and misusing, such as conflagration, cutting trees for firewood, charcoal, and timber. Considering planted forest, there is one planted forest at Grash which is controlled by the government. There are some wild animals' that lives in the area such as foxes, wolves, monkeys, chimpanzee, arrdvark, rabbits, wild chicken, ect. Regarding water resources, there are some seasonal valleys and stream.in addition to that ground water is abundant, which can be found about 1.5 to 30 meters deep.

5. Problem Identification

5.1. The Three Main Problems

Illiteracy, lack of sanitary water, lack of agricultural and veterinary Services are the main problems facing community in the area. During group discussion each village/Damra representatives were given enough time to speak and discuss their pressing problems and prioritize them, table 6. In addition to that, community representative were asked about their contribution toward the solution, for example they can participate in collection of local materials (sand, gravels, mud, .. etc.), keeping others materials, formulating committees and societies, providing security services to others.

Table 6: Problems Analysis

No.	Name of village /Damra	First problem (P1)	Second problem (P2)	Third problem (3)
1	Barno Village	Lack/poor of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health services (Preventive and medicative)	Lack of Agricultural services (wells, machineries, Seeds,Pump machines
2	KanKolei (Eest & West)	Lack of water	Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
3	Hager-Obeid			
4	Sag Elnaam			
5	Gouz Elnabag		Lack of Agricultural services (wells, machineries, Seeds,Pump machines	Lack of Education (Young and adults)
6	Baldah			
7	UmElgoura		Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
8	Zougo (North, South & Middle)		Lack of Education (Young and adults)	
9	Tango	Lack of water		
10	Silo East		Lack of Education (Young and adults)	
11	Amar-Gadeed			
12	Kirkir	Lack of education		Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
13	Korray			
14	Nougu-Talgei			
15	Golba			
16	Korgu			
17	Douba (South & Middle)	Lack of agricultural services	Lack of education	Lack of water
18	ElGebisha			
19	Zoulei			
20	Seasonal Returnee	Lack of wells	Lack of engines	Lack of agricultural services

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

5.2. Problems Trees

The main two core problems (Illiteracy and low production) are well considered and analyzed according to their root causes, effects, and impacts, figure 2 and 3 show problems trees.

Figure 2: Illiteracy problems

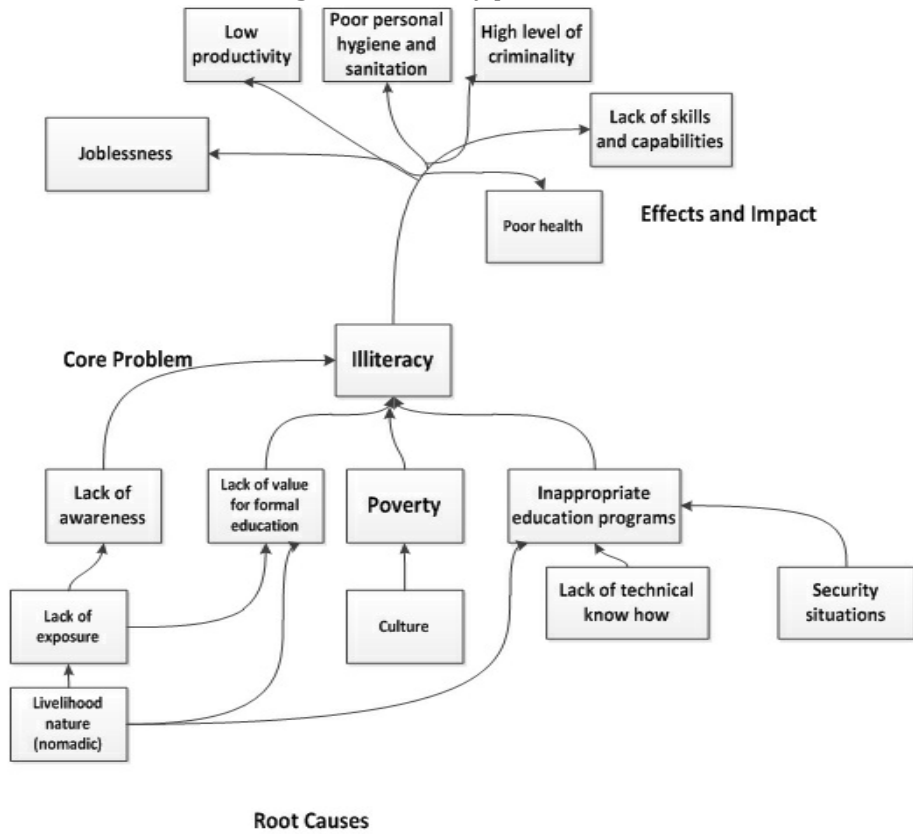
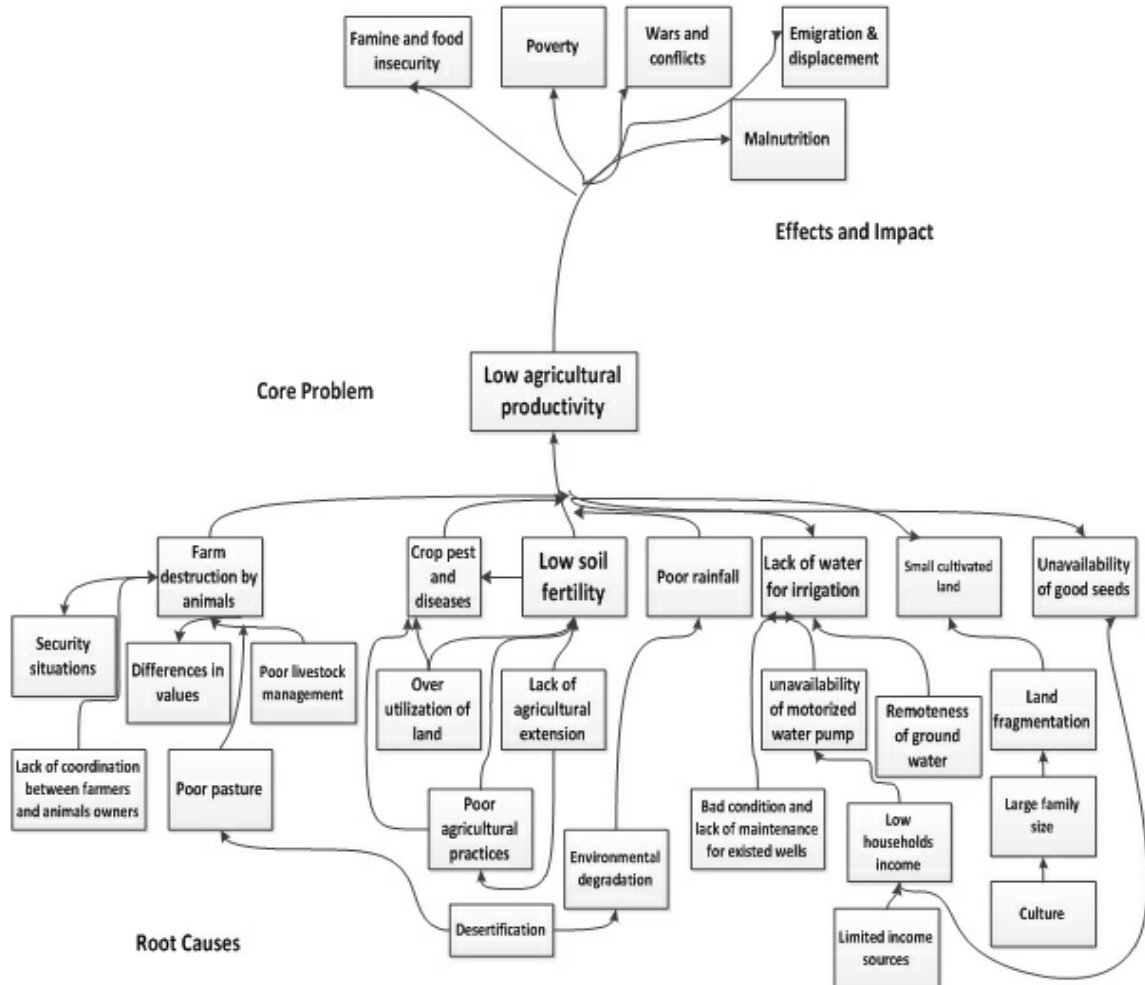


Figure 3: Low agricultural productivity



Community Action Plan (CAP)

No.	Objective	Activities	By who	Period	Target Group	Resources		Budget	indicators of Achievements	Assumptions
						By community	By others			
1	Reduced illiteracy level	* Establish ment of schools. *Establish ment of Adult class. *providing teachers.	Government, Community, and NGOs		Nomads	local building materials (Sand, Mud), Digging foundation	Bricks, cement, wheelbarrows other building materials technicians, teachers,		Percentage of Nomads Know how to read and write	capabilities and skills will develop, productivity will increase and conflict will resolve, relationship between community will promote
2	Supply sanitary and enough water	* Digging wells * provide hand Pumps * provide chlorine				Digging holes, local building materials (Sand, Mud), protect materials.	Bricks, cement, wheelbarrows pumps, engines other Materials technicians,		availability and accessibility of sanitary water	Disease will reduce, productivity will increase, livestock will improve,
3	increase agricultural production	* Digging wells * provide pump engine * provide certified seeds, *provide machinery (, animal ploughs)			Rainy season (June and July), winter (August and Oct	Nomads and Seasonal returnees	organize themselves in societies, keep materials,	Pump engines, certified seeds, animal plough, and tractors		increase of production and productivity vertically and horizontally

Annex 1: Estimated distances from Zalingei town

No.	Name of village /Damra	on foot	by car	KM
1	Barno Village	one hour	25 minutes	3
2	KanKolei (Eest & West)	3 hours	1.5 hour	17-20
3	Hager-Obeid	3 hours	1.5 hour	17-20
4	Sag Elnaam	3.5 hours	1.5 hour	20
5	Gouz Elnabag	3.5 hours	1.5 hour	17-20
6	Baldah	3 hours	1.5 hour	17-20
7	UmElgoura	3.5 hours	1.5 hour	17-20
8	Zougo (North, South&Middle)	3 hours	1.5 hour	17-20
9	Tango	3.5 hours	1.5 hour	20-22
10	Silo East	3.5 hours	1.5 hour	17-20
11	Amar-Gadeed	2.5 hours	1.5 hour	17-20
12	Kirkir	3 hours	1.5 hour	13-15
13	Kurarei	2.5 hours	1.5 hour	13-15
14	Nougu-Talgei	2 hours	45 minutes	8- 10
15	Golba	2.5 hours	1 hours	8- 10
16	Korgu	2.5 hours	45 minutes	8- 10
17	Douba (South & Middle)	3.5 hours	1.5 hour	17-20
18	ElGebisha	3.5 hours	1.5 hour	17-20
19	Zoulei	3.5 hours	1.5 hour	18-20
20	Seasonal Returnee	2 - 3.5 hours	45 m -1 hours	7-10

Annex 2: Name of key persons and their contacts

No.	Name of village /Damra	Name of key persons	Positions	phone numbers
	Omdiat Korraray	Oumda: Adam Youseif	Oumda	
	Wadi Nogeï charity society	Sheikh: Musa Adam AbdellGani	Sheikh	0920380652, 0111779829
1	Barno Village	Mustafa Mohamed Ibrahim	Sheikh	111160576
		Mohammed Osman Saleh Adam		121567225
		Ali Abakar Osman		
2	KanKolei (Eest & West)	Hamed Deafallah	Teacher in Zalingei	0912762165, 0912438084
3	Hager-Obeid	Ahmed Baraka Hessin	Sheikh	90585487
4	Sag Elnaam	Awad Ahmed Enaf	Sheikh	128839870
5	Gouz Elnabag	Yagoub Hassan Ibrahim	Sheikh	0960277328, 011594215
6	Baldah	Gubarah Gbreil	Sheikh	128445427
7	UmElgoura	Musa Brima Adam	Sheikh	
		Hamed Deafallah	Teacher in Zalingei	0912762165, 0912438084
8	Zougo (North, South&Middle)	Zakaria Yousief Abdelrahman	Omda	117521010
9	Tango	Ahmed Gabrallah	Sheikh	124086177
10	Silo East	AbdelRahman Gebriel	Sheikh	
11	Amar-Gadeed	Hamed Deafallah	Teacher in Zalingei	0912762165, 0912438084
12	Kirkir	Adam Mohamed Abdella		0111128118, 0915495890
13	Kurareï	Dogdog Hasablla Adam	Sheikh	908233488
14	Nougu-Talgeï			
15	Golba			
16	Korgu	Adam Abdella Mohammed Khamis	Farmer	112155203
		Mohammed Abdella Ismail	Farmer	912512605
		Mohammed Ibrahim Khatir	Farmer	129166708
17	Douba (South & Middle)	Abdu Mohammed shebika	Sheikh	128947584
		Mohammed Ahmed Mour	Sheikh	114904654
18	ElGebisha	Adam Khalil	Sheikh	126932907
19	Zoullei	Ahmed Bashar Adam	Sheikh	915495891
20	Seasonal Returnee	Elsheikh Musa Suliman	Farmer	117943692
		Adam Ishag Mohamed	Farmer	919533554
		Mohammed Mohammed Ismail	Farmer	113011186

References

Primary data collected by the Authors on 23-28 Nov. 2011, in Omdiat Korraray in west part of Abata sub-unit of Zalingei locality, West Darfur State which lies north Azoum Valley

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