



Engaging Youth and Women in Natural resource management and conflict  
reduction process

Kadogli, South Kordofan

March 2009

## Executive Summary

The engagement of youth and women in the decision making process of their communities is one of the SOS Sahel strategies to improve sustainable management of natural resources, reduce conflict and improve livelihoods systems of the targeted communities. This report is covering activities undertaken by SOS Sahel team in three pastoral communities in their dry season areas (Masyaf) in Kadogli locality of South Kordofan state.

The team is acknowledging the cooperation of pastoral union, tribal leaders, peace center of Dilling University and CAFA the national NGO working on capacity building. The later has coordinated training for youth out reach and women representative. Also the whole community especially youth and women have been actively participated in the general meetings and shared their opinions.

Based on experience, the team has started with general meetings and general discussions of community development issues as entry point to the youth and women particular issues. Before each meeting, the team was brainstorming how to manage the meetings and how to slot smoothly to the main youth and women issues, agree on tactics and answers for the expected questions. Women meetings held separately with the presence of some youth boys and or a tribal leader.

Therefore, the methodology used by the team in each meeting was introduction/ purpose, then introduce the tribal leader to say something and then give chance to youth to raise and discuss their deferent community issues. Normally they end up with long shopping list of needs. SOS Sahel record every thing and then screen them later on in a separate sessions with youth only.

The main theme of this process is natural resource management and conflict reduction through engagement of youth and women in the decision making process. In three months period the team has covered the following activities:

- (1) Conduct six general meetings in three pastoral communities.
- (2) Mobilized the communities to form women committee and youth committee in each of the three communities.
- (3) Discussed with youth and recruited 9 youth out reach persons (3 from each community).
- (4) Identified the organizational weaknesses of each committee.
- (5) Organized organizational capacity building training attended by 18 participants (3 from each of the 6 women and youth committees). The topics covered by the training are: CBOs and leadership; Resource based conflict and peace building; Gender; Book and record keeping.
- (6) Organized special training for youth out reach (9 participants).
- (7) Provided chairs for Abu Safifa literacy class, Ox cart for Atmore youth group and contributed in construction of temporary classroom in Saraf nomadic school.
- (8) Agreed action plan and requirement for your out reach work (mobile phones and agreed on list of contact persons to keep in touch on regular basis. These include 9 youth out reach, head of pastoral union in each locality, SOS sahel offices in Kadogli and El Obied, range and pasture officers in each locality and farmers representatives along the transhumance route.

(1) The overall findings of this process are summarized in the following:

The three communities involved in the process have raised similar problems in a shopping list of needs (Annex 2). Main problems are conflict, water, education and health.

(2) The traditional leaders are not resistant to engagement of women and youth in decision making process. However, they are keen to know what is going on and to be kept informed.

(3) Surprisingly agricultural inputs came up clearly in two out of three communities. They requested tractors, seeds and credit to help them cultivate quickly in the beginning of the rainy season and then move on their mobility systems with their animals to north Kordofan. This is raising several issues/ questions: (1) the future of livestock mobility system is in question, (2) Shift from pastoral nomadic to agro-pastoralists, (3) Increased awareness of land issues and lack of recognition of grazing lands encouraged pastoralists to settle and practice agriculture to get recognized land, (4) There is need to top up animal production with agriculture products to make better livelihoods.

(4) The impact of environmental degradation and conflicts on pastoralists are clearly been reflected and there are growing ideas for alternative solutions: (1) the number of animal losses during the dry season is big and expenditure on watering and feeding of animals is high. (2) They strongly asking about credit from banks to enable them bring concentrated animal feeds or grow fodders. They never heart about the bank of animal resources.

(5) Based on the shopping list of needs presented to SOS Sahel, it is clearly they do not know the role and responsibilities of their pastoral union members and their local government. Thus, they do not demand their rights through them.

(7) There is potential positive change in pastoralists communities through women and youth change agents.

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## **1- Introduction:**

The SOS Sahel International UK resource based conflict reduction programme in north and south Kordofan has implemented several activities and approaches over the last two years to reduce conflict between farmers and pastoralists and to promote livestock mobility in the region. One of these activities was stakeholder analysis conducted in October 2008 to see the influencing level of each stakeholder. The result has reflected the high influencing level of women and youth on both conflict and peacemaking (annex 1), however, they have not been considered as important stakeholders in their communities. Therefore, both community leaders and SOS Sahel team agreed on the importance of involving women and youth in the conflict reduction process. The activities covered by this report were designed to test the idea of engaging women and youth in conflict reduction in three communities to help SOS Sahel incorporate it in a longer term programme proposal.

### **1-1: SOS Sahel program in Kordofan:**

SOS Sahel International UK is working with pastoral and farming groups in North and South Kordofan states to help them overcome their conflicts and peacefully share access to natural resources (water and pasture) that they each depend upon. Activities involve demarcation of livestock routes; construction of community managed water sources and the formation and training of resource management bodies comprising settled and nomadic representatives. These associations/ committees provide a vehicle for collaborative and peaceful management of shared natural resources and are able to tackle local level disputes.

### **1-2: The Objectives of the process:**

The main objective of this process is to provide concrete ideas and practical suggestions about women and youth activities to be incorporated in a long term proposal.

#### **Specific objectives:**

- (1) To enable women and youth form committees and select representatives
- (2) Recruit youth outreach from each community.
- (3) Support the targeted communities to prioritize their needs and to develop plans of action of how to address their needs.
- (4) To provide organizational training for women and youth committees.
- (5) To link youth and women committees with decision making bodies and local authorities in the state.
- (6) To support youth outreach to develop strategy of how to influence their colleagues and to bring positive changes to their communities.

### **1-3: Methodology:**

The process adopted the entry point system in approaching marginalized groups. These include communication and permission from traditional leaders, general meetings, general discussion of community issues and formation of women and youth committees and then cracking into the hard topics (issues related to women and youth role in the society with focus on conflict reduction).

## **2: Context analysis:**

### **2-1: Sudan:**

For almost four decades, Sudan has been the scene of intermittent conflict. An estimated 2.5 million people have died over the past two decades from war-related causes and famine, and over 4 millions more have been displaced. Social, power sharing and economic disparities are major contributing factors to the Sudanese conflict.

The signing of the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) effectively ended the 21-year old civil war and triggered a six-year Interim Period. Meanwhile, the ongoing crisis in Darfur has led to a major humanitarian disaster, with an estimated 4 million people been affected by the crisis, out of which 2 million people displaced from their homes. The Darfur conflict has impacted negatively on neighboring region of Kordofan and on implementation of CPA which affecting the whole Sudan.

The stock of vegetation in North Sudan is becoming scarce and further destroyed due to several reasons: Most of Northern Sudan lies in the sahelian belt which characterized by low rain fall and changeable patterns of rains and droughts; Increasing competition over the already limited natural resources; The live trees are cut for fire-wood, charcoal and wood for construction; and deliberate and accidental setting of fire by different groups for farming purposes, for keeping animals away from farming area, the military burn for security purpose. The results of such actions are continuous pressure on natural resources, change in the life patterns of pastoralists groups and increasing tensions between farmers and pastoralists

### **2-2: Kordofan state:**

Kordofan region located in the centre of the Sudan, bordering Darfur, Northern state, Khartoum, White Nile and South Sudan. The region is ecologically classified as arid, semi arid and rainy savanna. The socio-economic system is mainly subsistent farming and pastoralism. Rainfall is highly seasonal and erratic, going from more than 750mm in the south to less than 200mm in the north with frequent drought. The availability and distribution of water is a crucial element in the livelihoods of both farmers and pastoralist communities. There are three main sources of water: underground, surface and sub-surface. The existing water sources are traditional hand-dug wells, Haffirs (surface water) and boreholes. However, these sources are varying in their quality, reliability and suitability of location. Therefore, most of the resource based conflicts are around water sources.

## **3: Women and youth engagement process in three communities:**

The pastoral societies are dominated by elder men. All tribal leaders, representatives of pastoral union and representative in the state legislation and locality councils are men. The role of youth in the society is to look after animals and to protect. The later involve fighting the enemy and chasing banditries. Women role is to look after the family including all house hold affairs and milk productions. Women are also encouraging youth to fight to solve disputes by force. All representation and decisions are made by old men. Based on this background it's not easy to directly go and talk with women and youth. Therefore, our entry points are: first contacted tribal leaders and pastoral union representative of the respective community and requested them to facilitate to us to conduct a general meeting with their communities where all society members to participate to discuss general development issues. Secondly, we have conducted the meetings (all men old and youth in one meeting and women old and youth in a separate meeting). SOS Sahel team

gave background about SOS Sahel International UK mandate and reminded them with the work we have done on livestock corridors and conflict reduction activities and the gap we have found on the role of youth and women. Thereafter, we let the floor for them for general discussion. The result of the meetings was agreement to form women and youth committees, prioritization of community needs and presentation of lists of committee members and community needs in a general meeting to be held in a week time.

### **3-1: Abu Safifa nomadic community**

After several contact and visits to the area a general meeting was agreed and held in 01/04/2009. Women and youth were met separately with attendance of SOS Sahel staff members.

#### **Youth meeting:**

They welcomed SOS Sahel team and they are very thankful for SOS Sahel commitment to work with them. Then they explained the purpose of this meeting which mainly to introduce the youth committee to SOS Sahel team and to share their community priorities and how they want to address them. They have formed their committee from 13 members including 3 youth outreach as requested by SOS Sahel (annex 5.3). The Abu Safifa youth agreed to name their committee (Reconciliation, Rehabilitation and Development Committee RRDC). The community needs presented in 15 points but can be grouped into the following sectors:

- (1) Water
- (2) Conflict reduction
- (3) Agriculture and animal production
- (4) Corridor demarcation
- (5) Animal and Human health
- (6) Education
- (7) food processing and marketing
- (8) Registration and capacity building of the youth committee.

#### **Women meeting:**

The participants were 72 women and the agenda was introduction of SOS Sahel approach to development and conflict reduction, formation of women committee and discussion of community needs and how to address them.

Batoul Namir A'aid has welcomed the SOS Sahel in Abu Safifa and introduced Hafsa Iddris the SOS Sahel staff member introduced the objective of the meeting engagement of women in resource based conflict reduction and in all society affairs. Then she let the floor to the participants to talk about specific problems phasing women in their pastoralism system. The community needs presented by women are similar to those presented by the youth with deferent emphasis and prioritization as follow:

- (1) water
- (2) Agriculture
- (3) Credit
- (4) Transport (Ox Cart)
- (5) Plastic sheeting (shelter)
- (6) Health (midwives and health workers)
- (7) Education (literacy classes and Kinder garden)
- (8) Grain mills
- (9) Food processing and small scale processing kits.

They formed a committee named (Abu Safifa women Society) with an executive committee of 14 members (annex 5.3)

### **3-2: Saraf dry season nomadic camping area (*Masyaf*).**

#### **Women meeting:**

The Saraf youth and women meetings was held separately under different trees in February 8, 2009. The representative women has welcomed the participants and presented a list of 15 names as executive committee members (annex 5.3). She stated that “based on the action points of the last meeting we have met and selected our executive committee members”. Now we want to discuss and recommend activities to be undertaken by the committee and the SOS Sahel team.

The community needs presented by *Saraf* women are similar to those presented by the Abu Safifa women with deferent emphasis and prioritization as follow:

- (1) Education (Nomadic education + literacy classes and Kinder garden)
- (2) Water (hand pumps and water yards)
- (3) Health (Midwives + Health workers + Mosquito nets and environmental health)
- (4) Agriculture (credit + Agric tools and seeds)
- (5) Demarcation of the *Masyaf* and provision of services
- (6) Food processing and small scale processing kits.

#### **Youth Meeting:**

The youth meeting was also attended by elder men including representative from Pastoral union and they agreed on a list of 12 members as executive committee (annex 5.3). The meeting was first addressed by the Shiekh (tribal leader) and then given chance to the youth participants to discuss and recommend ways of working. The community needs presented by the youth is almost the same as those presented by women of this group with slight focus on credit and credit institutions, Carts for transport and water sources around the *Masyaf*.

The observation of the team participated in the meetings is that there are similarity on all the community needs presented by different groups. Also the literacy rate is big among the pastoral community in the three areas specially among women.

### **3-3: El Atmore nomadic community**

#### **Youth meeting:**

The meeting was opened by the Omda Ibrahim Mugadam (tribal leader). He welcomed SOS Sahel team and thanked them for their attention to pastoral community specially youth and women groups. Then he gave chance to Elnur Hamid Ahmed the youth representative to chair the meeting.

Elnur has also welcomed the guests in El Atmore Masyaf also called (getiab). He gave history of the Masyaf which for hundred of years. All their grand fathers and mothers were born in this area. The number of animals owned by this community is 9700 head (5000 cattle, 2100 sheep, 2500 goats and 100 camels). There is lack of enough water sources which pushed some families to change their *Masyaf* to an other area. The farmers and pastoralists in this area (El Atmore) are living in harmony and there is no incidence of conflict around water or pasture during the dry season. Also there is lack of both human and animal health services. Last year some families have lost more than 30 heads of cattle each because of diseases. The other issue addressed by Elnur is “access to market”, he mentioned up use by traders and they do not have a role to play as youth producers. The role of pastoral union is not seen in their community. He requested the state pastoral union to engage with community on the ground to help them solve problems. Then he presented a list of youth executive committee members (annex 5.3).



### Comments and recommendations from the participants:

- (a) Ibrahim Adam Yagoub – has recommended introduction of manufactured animal fodder and provision of credit to enable pastoral families by the fodder and to repay it from milk production.
- (b) Kishieb Khamis Elizairig - stated that last year they lost about 200 head of cattle due to diseases and therefore, he recommend focus on animal health.
- (c) Ahmed Gadim Mohammed – We have become agro-pastoral, we cultivate some crops, so we recommend agricultural services.
- (d) Omda Ibrahim Mugadam – Added that most of this community are also farming, so he recommend credit for farmers. However, he stated that there are banks which support agriculture but there is no financial institution supporting animal production. We need credit to by fodder.
- (e) Salih Abdel Majid the country director of SOS Sahel- We are happy to be here with you and to hear your discussions about development issues concerning your community. Based on our experience with pastoralists in Sudan and in other countries there are changing living context all over the world (environmental change, war and conflicts, drought, population movement etc) and therefore, the people has to be aware about the changing context to be able to manage it properly. Things are not static, they are dynamic. Thus, we aim for a dynamic stability. In order to do so, we support the engagement of active and potential groups such as women, youth groups, tribal leaders, Unions etc. Through these structures change will happen. SOS Sahel will support and build capacities but you have to lead your own change. I noticed that no one has mentioned education, is it Ok and there is no problems of education? Also, conflict reduction is not limited to the dry season area (*Masyaf*), We want to build your capacity to reduce conflicts along the corridors.
- (f) Hafsa Iddris, the consultant on women engagement issues has reminded the participants to elaborate more about the education as mentioned by Salih.
- (g) Hamid Hamad from range and pasture department has commented on the issues raised by the Omda on access to credit. He stated that the financial institutions are not limited their services to agriculture alone they are also provide services to live stock production. There are agricultural bank and Animal resources bank in Kadogli and they have make the process very easy. You do not need a guarantee to access credit. Instead, they provide credit through registered societies and unions. So, you need to activate your pastoral associations and register cooperative society as soon as possible. Also there a government program called “green movement” support all plant and animal production.
- (h) The Omda Ibrahim stand up again to respond to questions about education. He said the education problem is complicated (1) lack of appropriate schools for nomads (2) The past civil war and the current tribal conflicts has created mistrust between ethnic groups and therefore, no labours from other ethnics work for us to look after our cattle. Our children are directly responsible for looking after our animals and have no time to go to the school (3) They need nomadic schools to enable the children look after animals and receive education on the same time.
- (i) SOS sahel team asked the participants to describe their livestock corridor from *Masyaf* (dry season camping area) to *Makhraf* (wed season camping area). The rout start from El Atmore – Higeer El Abiad – El Resieres – Bareeh – Gardood Abu Safifa – El Bukhas – Haffir Um Sinena – El Wodai – El Waral – Fayio – Habila – El Wodai El Gokhan – El Malbas – El Shatatat – Gad El Haboob – Habro – Tabaldia Um Keriem – El Megilid – Khor El Karaker (Gardod El Dikeer – El Sharareeb – El Kebari – El Idiat. The flash points (narrow corridor) is from **Fayio through Habila - Elwodi El Gokhan**

**up to El Malbas.** The *Mandoob* (delegated representative in livestock corridor issues) was died and the community not selected an other *Mandoob* yet.

### **Women meeting:**

It was in the same day of the youth meeting but was held separately. Amna Namir one of the women representative has opened the meeting and welcomed SOS Sahel team to the Masyaf for the second time and stated that the agenda are: (1) SOS Sahel to introduce it self and to explain more about objectives of its program with pastoralists, (2) Introduce the newly formed women committee to SOS Sahel team and (3) discuss women needs and recommendations.

Hafsa the SOS Sahel consultant has explained the program objectives and why engagement of women in the program is important. Then they presented the list of the executive committee of women committee (annex 5.3) and also they discussed their needs and recommended list of activities (annex 5.2).

Our observation is that the literacy rate among women of this community is almost 100% no one can read and write. Their vision is very limited to the daily needs.

### **3-4: Training work shop for women and youth representatives.**

### **3-5: Work shop meeting for youth out reach**

The training work shop was conducted in March 24, 2009 for one day.

#### **Participants:**

1. Ibrahim Al Badawi Al Radi – Atmore
2. Mohammed Adam Yagoub – Atmore
3. Al Nur Hamid Ahmed – Atmore
4. Ahmed Dawoud Khaboush – Saraf
5. Osman Ali Osman – Saraf
6. Sied HBussien Keshieb – Saraf
7. Sied Hamid Zaied – Abu Safifa
8. Suliman Mohammed Hasab Al Karim – Abu Safifa

#### **Agenda:**

Based on the priorities resulted from the last workshop meeting this meeting will discuss the following agenda:

1. Conflict reduction and corridor demarcation.
2. Capacity building and awareness raising among youth.
3. Education – Nomadic education and literacy classes.
4. Dry season camping areas and water sources.
5. Work plan for communication within youth groups and between youth and other stakeholders including SOS Sahel.

**General discussion:** Definitions of conflict reduction and peace building were explained and reached to common understanding about them. Peace building is the process of co-existence of different community groups (farmers and pastoralists), exchange of benefits, manage their common resources and live in peace. Conflict reduction is a process of wide range of activities that promote natural resources, provide services, raise awareness and deal with issues that may create misunderstanding and dispute between different community groups. These include but not limited to live stock corridor demarcation, improvement of water sources, formation

of peace committees, training of peace committees etc. The participants have elaborated conflict issues along the Habila-Fayio corridor and agreed on conflict flash points. The plan is to start demarcation of the southern part of Habila-Fayio corridor from Fayio via UM Heetan up to Abu Safifa with full participation of youth representatives. SOS Sahel and the Range and pasture department will conduct a field visit to the targeted part of the corridor and talk to all stakeholders before start work on the ground.

**Capacity building:** In addition to the training work shops attended by both youth and women representatives, it was recommended and agreed that the youth outreach of the three groups to organize open days, seminars and forums in their respective community and to invite others including SOS Sahel to participate. Also to communicate, visit and share experiences on how they solve their problems. Communication between youth outreach and SOS Sahel team in EL Obied during the rainy season through telephone and by visit to the office. Also discussion forum between farmer and pastoral youth was recommended (to start in Fayio and to continue in other villages along the corridor). SOS Sahel to facilitate visits and discussion between youth and relevant departments such as water, education, range and pasture, etc.

**The education session discussed and agreed on the following actions:**

- (1) Saraf Nomadic school:
  - a) The Saraf youth representatives to discuss and agree with their nomadic school teacher that she continue with them in the same school for at least 4 years.
  - b) Discuss and agree with the nomadic education department that this school to run in the dry season system.
  - c) Provide shelter and teacher materials for the school.
  - d) Discuss and agree with the education department that the pupils from class 4 should automatically transferred to class 5 at the nearest school in Kadogli area.
- (2) Abu Safifa Literacy class:
  - a) Selection of two teachers (male and female) from the community.
  - b) Construction of the class.
  - c) Provision of chairs as Contribution from SOS Sahel.
  - d) SOS Sahel to facilitate Abu Safifa youth visit to adult education department to lobby for support.
- (3) Al Atmore:
  - a) SoS Sahel to link the Atmore youth group with the department of nomadic education to lobby for mobile school for their children.

**Water problems in the (Masyaf) dry season camping areas:**

- (1) Al Atmore: The water yard is in distance from the Masyaf, moreover, it is not suitable for potable water collection. There is a need for one hand pump in side the Masyaf.
- (2) Saraf: The natural water point is located inside the military area and they have fenced the whole area which make it difficult for the cattle to get watered. One water yard and one Haffir are needed in an accessible location.
- (3) Abu Safifa: The water yard is very good but need water reservoir.

## **Youth out reach:**

The participants reflected that in order to do their role properly they need the following:

- (1) Mobile phone for each member of the youth out reach.
- (2) Solar charger and occasional transfer of credit from SOS Sahel team.
- (3) Support workshop meeting every 6 months in different locations.
- (4) Seminars in Kadogli, Dilling and Obied.
- (5) Support exchange visit between farmer and pastoral youth groups.
- (6) SOS Sahel to share telephone numbers of key stakeholders.

## **4: Conclusion**

The process has reflected the potential engagement of youth and women in the conflict reduction process and general development process of their communities.

SOS Sahel International UK has developed confidence and experience on working with women and youth of rural communities. Thus, will be able to plan, budget and raise funds for such work.

This process has raised awareness of the respective groups about their role in their communities and they expected to move into the driving seat very quickly with little support from the organization.

## 5: Annexes

### 5-1: Stakeholder analysis exercise.

Influence and Importance vis a vis Conflict – a stakeholder analysis as of October 2008



Legend:

\* = Targetted with workshops/training in RRBC - NK to 2008.

✶ = Community says "FU + PU are not of benefit to the community."

## CONFLICT - STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Stakeholder analysis

## **5-2: Pastoral community needs as presented in a Shopping lists in the meetings.**

### **Saraf women shopping list**

1. -Training of midwives and Healh Kadir
2. -Literacy classes for women
3. -Hand pumps, Haffir and boreholes for domestic and animals.
4. -Kendegardens for children and training of teachers from the same community
5. –Mobile animal health services.
6. -Training of health workers
7. – Support to form Cooperative society for women
8. – Credit for Agricultural production.
9. -Oil press and Sahanat for spices
10. -Milk processing tools and training on milk processing (cheese and bater)
11. – Agricultural tools and seeds
12. – Public health (Mosquito nets, Blankets and plastic sheets)

### **Abu Safifa women shopping list**

13. Traing of midwives and Healh Kadir
14. Literacy classes for women
15. Hand pumps and boreholes for domestic water.
16. Kendegardens for children and training of teachers from the same community
17. Provision of drugs and tools for the health unit.
18. Training of health workers
19. Household gardens (water pumps)
20. Agricultural tools and mechanization.
21. Oil press for households
22. Milk processing tools and training on milk processing (cheese and bater)
23. Grain mills
24. Certified seeds for gardens
25. Generators for light during the night
26. Public health tools and awareness (training)
27. School cloths for girls
28. Carts for movement
29. Plastic sheeting

### 5-3: Names of women and youth committee members

#### Abu Safifa women committee

No	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Batool Nimer A'aid	Chair	
2	Batool Adam Ahmed	Secretary	
3	Halima Mohammed Hasab Elkarim	Treasurer	
4	Saadia Hamid Saad		
5	Gisma Suliman		
6	Um dalal Eisa		
7	Khibaisha Salim		
8	Maryam Abu Hidaya Osman		
9	Khadmallah Hassan		
10	Gisma Mohammaed Abu Guosh		
11	Fatima Hasab Elnabi		
12	Khadiga Abdallah		
13	Mahasin Abaker Mohammed		
14	Elzakia Ahmed		
15	Amna A baker Mohammed		
16	Maryam Khaboush		
17	Elnawa Abbasher		
18	Maryam Khaboush Osman		

#### Abu Safifa Youth committee

No	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Salih Abu Kalam Gadeed	Representative	
2	El Zebeir Koko Abu Zaid	Representative	
3	El Faki Mohammed El Tom	Representative	
4	Ali Mohammed Korsi	Representative	
5	El Ezierreg El Badawi El Ezeireg	Representative	
6	Abdallah Heilo Mohammed	Representative	
7	Defallah Ahmed Mohammed	Representative	
8	Ibrahim Abaker El Faki	Representative	
9	Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim	Representative	
10	Hasieb Hamad Mohammed	Representative	
11	Saed Hamid Zaid	<i>Youth out reach</i>	
12	Mohammed Ibrahim El Ebied	<i>Youth out reach</i>	
13	Sulman Mohammed Hasab Elkareem	<i>Youth out reach</i>	
14			

#### El Atmore women committee

No	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Ummahlien Madni	Chair	
2	Zahra Mohammed	Secretary	
3	Amna Mohamed	Treasurer	
4	BakhetaYagob	Member	
5	Mariem Hamdan	Member	
6	Zienab Ahmed	Member	
7	Norha MohamenHamid	Member	
8	Umdalal <i>brahim</i>	Member	

9	<i>Aojalah Mohamed tom</i>	Member	
10	<i>Hawa A/Gader</i>	Member	
11		Member	

### El Atmore youth committee

No	Name	Position	Remarks
1	El Nur Hamid Ahmed	<b>Chair</b>	Youth out reach
2	Mohammed Adam Yagoub	<b>Secretary</b>	Youth out reach
3	Ibrahim Badawe El Radi	<b>Treasurer</b>	Youth out reach
4	El Bash Khamis Mohammed	Member	
5	Mohammed Suliman Dawa Elbait	Member	
6	Mohammed Ahmed Nasir	Member	
7	Musa Yagoub Nasir	Member	
8	Tamiam Abdulwahid Yagoub	Member	
9		Member	
11		Member	

### Saraf women committee

No	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Ela'aza Makkin Rehmtallah	<b>Chair</b>	
2	Bakhita Makkin Daboka	<b>Secretary</b>	
3	Zainab Tamin ElEziereg	<b>Treasurer</b>	
4	Reifa Elmahadi Ma'atoug	Member	
5	Fatima Ahmed Elfeel	Member	
6	Fatima Younis Mohammed	Member	
7	Madina Ezeldin Ahmed	Member	
8	Fatima Hussien Hamid	Member	
9	Hawa Ibrahim Moniem	Member	
10	Amna Musa Adam	Member	
11	Fadila Ibrahim Adam	Member	
12	Khadiga Khalil ElKhaieb	Member	
13	Fatima Ahmed Daboka	Member	
14	Halima Ibrahim Moniem	Member	
15	Zainab Shaibo Ma'atoh	Member	

### Saraf Youth Committee

No	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Ali Hamid Hanai	<b>Chair</b>	
2	Mohammed Edam Hussien	<b>Secretary</b>	
3	Elbaha Mohammed Hamid	<b>Treasurer</b>	
4	Hamid Abdallah Hamid	Member	
5	Ibrahim Abdallah Eleziereg	Member	
6	Ahmed Daboka Hamad	Member	
7	Elmahadi Shaib Ma'atog	Member	
8	Ibrahim Khater Ezierereg	Member	
9	Mustafa Elfaki Hamid	Member	
11	Osman Ali Osman	Member	
12	Ali Younis	<b>Youth out reach</b>	
13	Saed Hussien Koshieb	<b>Youth out reach</b>	
14	Ahmed Doud Khaboush	<b>Youth out reach</b>	



# Kordofan Region Eastern Corridor



