



Al-Massar

Observation of the General Elections in Sudan

Report released

October 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main objectives of this report are to show the roles of Al-Massar in all the General Election process, reflect the steps that were followed in the preparations for the elections, provide an analysis of the findings, and the recommendations based on Al-Massar's observation of the elections.

Overall, around 1200 centers were covered by 600 observers in the three states of Darfur by either stationary or mobile teams. Mobile teams visited several polling centers in a single day, noting their time of arrival and departure for each.

In the findings the report reflects the situation as read by the observation reports. Although most of the observers' reports indicated that the voting process went calm and peaceful, there were some problems reported. These were mostly connected with the failure of the nomads' population to show at the locations where they previously registered. Another problem was the failure of many centers to open and start on time. Finally, there were problems of shortage of some logistics needs in some centers and confusion in the distribution of the voting ballots in others. There were also some reports of voters attempting to vote more than once in some centers.

The recommendations of the report call for the assignment of mobile geographical constituencies to suit the nomads' movement that coincide with their numeration in the census. Moreover, National Election Commission (NEC) should produce early planned timetables for the future elections that observe the needs of all people, including the nomads.

OVERVIEW

Introduction

The General Election conducted in Sudan in April 2010 was based on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that was signed on 9 January 2005. That agreement ended the longest civil war in Africa. According to the CPA, in addition to the election, "there shall be an internationally monitored referendum for the people of South Sudan to confirm the unity of the Sudan by voting to adopt the system of government established under the Peace Agreement; or to vote for secession".

The CPA also recommended the running of a national census. According to the census, the total population of the country in 2008 was around 39 million. The census was conducted by the Central Bureau of statistics of North and South Sudan. The results were needed as the basis for determining the criteria for sharing of oil revenues, as preparation for the 2009 parliament elections and for the referendum on self-determination of the South in 2011.

Comprehensive Peace Agreement CPA

Al-Massar played multiple roles in all the steps of peace building and conflict resolution among the nomads of west and south Sudan. It has provided services to reduce the conflicts among them e.g. establishment of water tanks in the passages of the nomads to reduce frictions on water resources.

Al-Massar had also organized workshops to educate the nomads about the CPA. In addition, Radio programs were designed, produced and disseminated to contribute to raise the public awareness about the electoral process.

Census

The operations of the fifth population census in Sudan, originally scheduled for November 2007, finally took place between 15 and 30 April 2008 with the night of April 14 to 15 as reference date. The last four censuses of 1956, 73, 83 and 93 didn't look on the nomads as a fully fledged category to be considered. Al-Massar found that there is no real base-line information to provide services for this marginalize sector. Within this context, Al-Massar organized a meeting in ElGenina with (Sultan, Local elderlies, Wali and the census office). They discussed the methodology to ensure that nomads will be enumerated according to their mode of life. Accordingly, the nomads' number was found to be 1,400,000 people. However, the total projected number of nomads, as per the previous censuses was 250,000 Pearson (2002).

The census office justification for the under estimated number of nomads was:

- The areas of nomads are widely spread and they are scattered over vast areas which are so difficult to reach;
- Previous estimations of the numbers of nomads were based on animal taxes records, which are not accurate; but remain the only means to get the estimations.

However, both methodologies were confirmed wrong and will lead to in-accurate results. Based on the meeting outcome; a series of workshops were organized to highlight the important role that can be played by the nomads and their contribution to the economy of the country. Finally, it was agreed to include the nomadic population in the census data on more realistic basis; and to establish a governing body to deal with the general nomad's issues and concerns.

Election Laws and Institutions

In preparation for the 2009 elections, a legislative framework was endorsed and approved. It included the election laws and the establishment of an independent national election commission. The election law was passed on 8 July 2008. The law is based on a mixed electoral system, utilizing the benefits of majority, proportional representation and plurality models. 60% of the seats will be chosen in constituencies and 40% (split 25% women to 15% general seats) by proportional representation. The proportional seats have an electoral threshold of 4%, candidates for presidential elections which require 200 endorsements from each of the 18 of the 25 country states. Eligible voters are those at the age of 18 years and above.

The Role of Civil Society Organizations

A strong civil society can pressure the government on necessary legislation, commissions, accountability, and transparency, as well as for delivery of civic education on the electoral process. This knowledge is needed for future elections in Sudan.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have a long history of working for the people in Sudan. Still, the numbers of CSOs have grown exponentially since the signing of the CPA. In 2002, there were an estimated 89 NGOs and CSOs working on conflict transformation and peace building. As of June 2007, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), there were 1,874 international and 427 Sudanese NGOs operating in Sudan. Widespread civic education on democratic government structures, systems, and functions, as well as basic civic roles and responsibilities were considered vital modalities to mobilize support for the census process and to ensure acceptance of the results when released in 2008.

METHODOLOGY

Al-Massar's Role in the General Election

The main objectives of this report are to:

- Provide observations and recommendations that can help in properly implementing future elections;
- Reflect the steps that followed the preparations for the election ;
- Show the roles of Al-Massar in all the election process.

Electoral Process

Al-Massar played a vital role before, during and after elections process. It had met with the National Election Commission and the different political parties. Al-Massar discussed with them the nomadic issues such as, the nomads should have separate Constituencies, and they should have mobile boxes for elections. Al-Massar, also requested the political parties to include these issues among their election campaigning programs.

Al-Massar participated and cooperated in the TOT on the Civic Education activities funded by IOM. Al-Massar, also contributed to the awareness campaigns directed towards the public in general and the nomads in particular, to pay attention to their rights and to the importance of election. They targeted more than 100,000 people, including women, youths, and civil administrator and teachers.

Al-Massar participated in the registration process through raising the public awareness about the importance of registration, the observation process, the issues to be observed and the community anticipated roles. Al-Massar contributed to the observation process by training observers. Carter Center supported Al-Massar for training of 30 trainers in Khartoum to train 600 local observers in 21 locations in the three states of Darfur. The training was extended to the observers in their different areas. Carter Center played a big role in helping Al-Massar to achieve their objectives with respect to the election observation. The training itself went through many phases which is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Training

In cooperation with Carter Center, AlMassar conducted very successful training for the election observers in Darfur states. The training activities started by training of **30** TOTs who to train **600** local observers in 21 locations in the three states of Darfur.

With considerable support from the Carter Center Al-Massar conducted successful training for the observers whose presence was vital for the election process. The preparation for the training went through the following:

- Al Massar started the project with identification of the targeted areas of the nomads. The selection of the trainers (**30** trainers) aimed to cover these identified locations where the observers should be deployed.
- The selected trainers from the three states of Darfur were helped to attend the Carter Center observation training in Khartoum.
- The trainers were sent to their specified locations to conduct **3** days of training on the issues they were trained on.

- The training of the observers took place in different days prior to the 10th of April 2010.
- The training was based generally on the training course provided by Carter center, NEC law and regulations for observation of election. The training was provided with some guidelines to remind the trainers to consider and emphasize on the nomads environment. Each of the training sessions was planned not to last for more than 3 days.

Training Outcomes

- **30** trainers were trained on election observation, Sudanese election law 2008, Observation principles and methodologies and on training skills. **10** from North Darfur, **10** from West Darfur, 10 from South Darfur were perfectly selected and trained.
- **600** observers were trained from **21** locations in the **3** states of Darfur. The deployment of the **600** observers was started. South Darfur **230** observers, West Darfur **200** observers, North Darfur 170 Observers.

Al-Massar recruited coordinators based in its state offices in Al- Fashir, Nyala, Al-Genina and Al-Dhein, to supervise the activities of the training and deployment. Attendance of the coordinators to the training session helped a lot in monitoring the level of training and understanding. Regular monitoring reports on the different training were prepared and submitted to Al-Massar headquarters. For complete statistics on the numbers of observers and trainers deployed in each state, please see the tables below:

Table 1: South Darfur (230 Observers)

Location	Observer	Trainers
Nyala	50	2
Idd Al-Forssan	25	2
Kass	20	2
Tulus	20	1
Nitiga	20	1
Addila	20	1
AL-Daien	25	1
Buram	25	1
Rehaid AL-Biridi	25	1

Table 2: West Darfur (200 Observers)

Location	Observer	Trainers
Geneina	50	2
Kulbus	25	1
Habila	25	1
Zalengi	30	2
Wad Saleh	25	1
Om Dukhun	15	1
Kreaink	30	2

Table 3: North Darfur (170 Observers)

Location	Observer	Trainers
Al-Fasher	50	3
Kutum 10	30	2
Al-Kouma	1	1
Um-Kadada	30	10

FINDINGS

West Darfur

In this state Al-Massar deployed 200 observers in three localities and their adjacent areas' centers. Of these observers, 140 were stationary at polling centers; the remaining 60 were mobile teams that visited a number centers in a single day. Altogether, there were around 600 centers where observers deployed. Although most of the observers' reports indicated that the voting process was calm and peaceful, however, there were some problems reported. These were mostly connected with the failure of the nomads' population to show at the locations where they previously registered. Another problem was the failure of many centers to open and start on time. There were also problems of shortage of some logistics needs in some centers and confusion in the distribution of the voting ballots in others reported. Finally, there were some reports of voters attempting to vote more than once in some centers.

In some centers the list of the voters was not available early enough to help in the identification of the voters. It was realized in many of the centers the high percentage of the cancelled ballots were ultimately due to the wrong filling of the voters which a clear result of the poor voter education.

South Darfur

The general observation in the communities of this State (Nyala, Tulus,al-Wehda and Tenega) was that there was no voter education on the election process. Many names were omitted from the lists of voters in their centers and appeared in other centers. There were some problems of delays of voting due to the lack of voting ballots in some geographical constituencies. Reports from observers at a number of stations indicated that some voters tried to vote for others. Regardless of these faults, Al-Massar believes that the whole process of voting was peaceful and secure.

In the eastern localities (al-Dhein, Asslat, Bahr Al-Arab and Adilat Ashraf) the observation covered 98 centers. Generally, the operation of voting was satisfactory, but still there were some technical mistakes, such as the failure of the committee to provide the list of political parties in the constituency (26) Abu Gabra. The same happened in Abu Matariq center.

Stationary observers recorded the first and last ballot number used at a polling station. This allowed for some analysis of voter turnout (number of voters registered at a center versus the number that voted at that center). Overall, the percentage of those who came to vote was very low for these areas are populated by nomads and semi-nomads. This was especially true in Adilla. Other low numbers of voters can be seen in the constituencies (22) and (23). In Om Al-Momeneen Center, the number registered there was 4692, while only 2012 turned out to vote.

Other examples for this can be seen in the following centers:

Center Name	Registered	Voted
Ossman Digna	5901	2850
Al-Amal	6215	3550
Al-Salam	7513	3358
Al-Naseem	4605	2668
Madibo	4252	2456

This problem is especially apparent in the locality of Bahr Al-Arab, where the registered voters in Samaha center were 207; only 130 of them came to vote. In Nobo center registered 1120 and voted 488. In the (23) constituency in the locality of Assalaya- Al-Firdous in the center of Abu Seda 2185 registered and 975 voted. Al-Massar's observers in these areas and centers reported all these incidents.

This strongly suggests that there was a mistake committed in the assessment of the movement of the nomads in these areas at such time of the year; this, in turn, lead to low voter turn-out.

North Darfur

As it is the case in the other Darfur's states, the voting process in the different constituencies and centers of this state was peaceful and no violent incidents were noted. In this state, the observation covered 500 centers in the different localities and constituencies. Al-Massar deployed its observers in the localities of Al-Fashir, Kutum, Kabkabya and Om Kadada.

North Darfur State, like the other states of Darfur, witnessed some violations and mistakes. Most of them were due to the poor voter education and poor awareness of the voter's role in voting and election.

Logistical problems led to delays in opening the centers at the scheduled time, for reasons ranging from the unavailability of voters lists as in constituency (2) center (17), to the unavailability of the curtain or the failure to provide the needed lock for the boxes in center (8).

Problems related to ballot boxes were seen in two centers of constituency (2) centers (12) and (13), where the boxes went to the wrong places. One box was found broken in constituency (2) center (19). In constituency (1) center (1) the boxes were filled with ballots and there was no available empty box.

The certificates of popular committees and the residence certificates to help in the identification of those who do not have official IDs, created many problems. It is known that these committees have connections with one of these contesting political parties. The other political parties accused their neutrality, mainly when many certificates proved to be incorrect as it happened in constituency (1) in center (11) and (10).

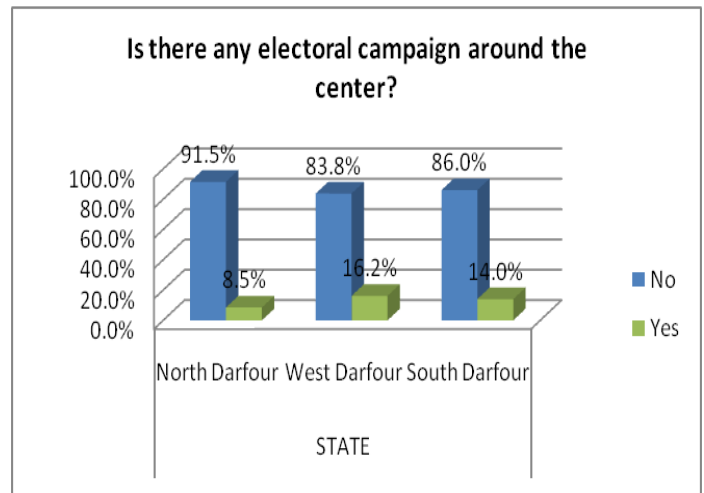
It was very clear in this state that the training of the NEC and SHC's staff was very poor which was explicit in the poor solutions to the problems faced during the voting period. Problems like the re-voting of voters in behalf of others, centers (12-13) constituency (2), inserting the ballots in the wrong boxes, voters to sign the ballots instead of the staff ,constituency (4) center (20), then at the same center on the 14th of April the same staff left out signing the ballots and only stamp them. In many centers the marks of the ink were still in the hands of those who came to repeat the voting. The ink itself is so easy to remove without using excessive chemicals.

STATISTICAL DIAGRAMS

Is there any electoral campaign around the center?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfour	West Darfour	South Darfour	
No	312 91.5%	398 83.8%	625 86.0%	1,335 86.5%
Yes	29 8.5%	77 16.2%	102 14.0%	208 13.5%
Total	341 100.0%	475 100.0%	727 100.0%	1,543 100.0%

Of the 1,543 responses, 86.5% reported that no campaigning took place around the electoral center. The highest percentage (16.2%) of those who answered yes in west Darfur state ,(14%) in the South Darfur state and the lowest (8.5%) in North Darfur state.

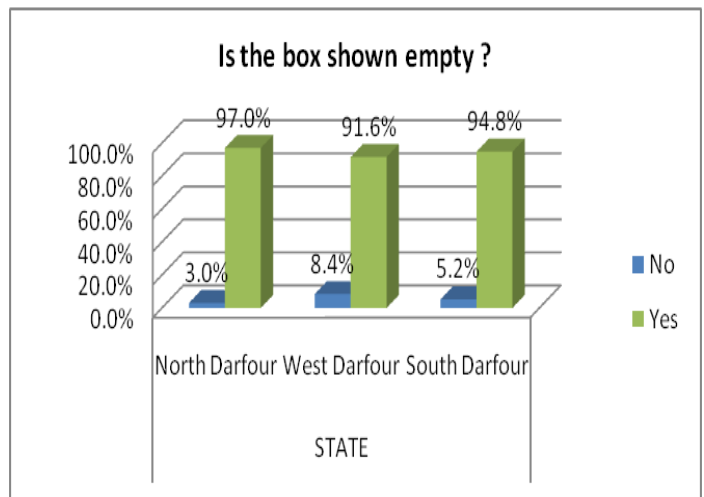


Is the box shown empty?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	10 3.0%	40 8.4%	38 5.2%	88 5.7%
Yes	324 97.0%	435 91.6%	688 94.8%	1,447 94.3%
Total	334 100.0%	475 100.0%	726 100.0%	1,535 100.0%

Of the 1,535 responses, 94.3% indicated that the ballot box was demonstrated to be empty before polling began each day.

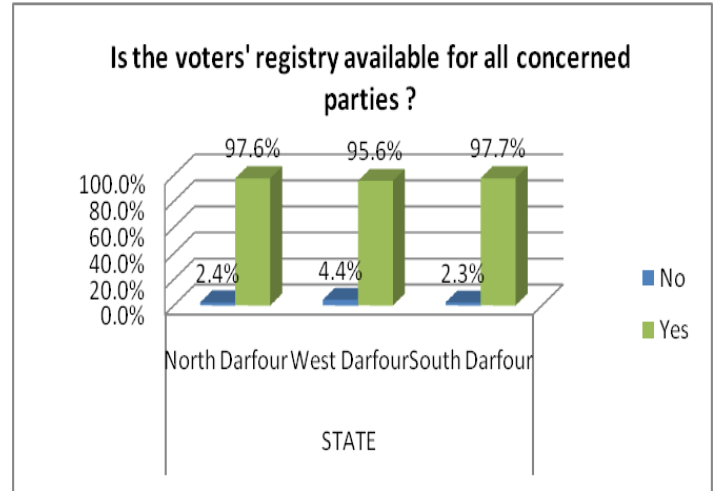
The highest percentage (8.4%) of those who answered no in west Darfur state , then (5.2%) in South Darfur state and finally in the North Darfur state (3%).



Is the voters' registry available for all concerned parties?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	8 2.4%	21 4.4%	17 2.3%	46 3.0%
Yes	331 97.6%	454 95.6%	710 97.7%	1,495 97.0%
Total	339 100.0%	475 100.0%	727 100.0%	1,541 100.0%

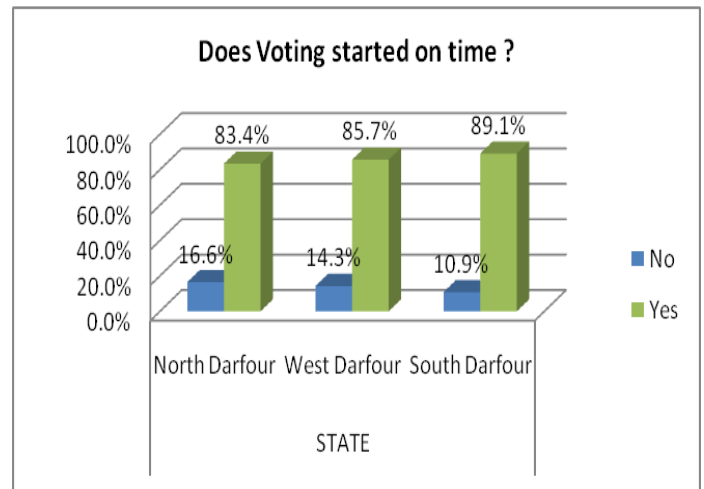
Of the 1,541 responses to this question, 97% answered that the voter registry was available for voters, poll workers and registered election observers. The highest percentage of those who answered no (4.4%) in West Darfur state, (2.4%) in North Darfur state and (2.3%) in South Darfur state .



Does Voting started on time?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	56 16.6%	68 14.3%	79 10.9%	203 13.2%
Yes	282 83.4%	407 85.7%	648 89.1%	1,337 86.8%
Total	338 100.0%	475 100.0%	727 100.0%	1,540 100.0%

Of the 1,540 total responses to this question, 86.8% indicated that voting did begin on time. A total of 203, or 13.2% responses show that polling did not begin on time. The highest percentage of those who answered no (16.6%) in North Darfur state , (14.3%) in West Darfur state and the lowest in South Darfur state (10.9%).



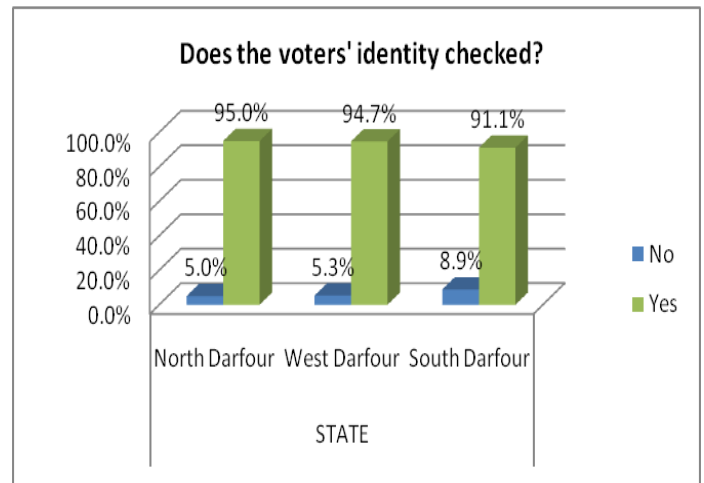
The data shows that the highest incidences of delayed poll opening occurred on the first day of polling. This could have been caused by the delayed distribution of voting materials to polling centers. Further, there is a higher incidence of late poll opening in North Darfur State, perhaps indicative of increased logistical issues in this area.

Does the voters' identity checked?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	17 5.0%	25 5.3%	64 8.9%	106 6.9%
Yes	322 95.0%	450 94.7%	655 91.1%	1,427 93.1%
Total	339 100.0%	475 100.0%	719 100.0%	1,533 100.0%

Of the 1,533 responses, 93.1% show that the identity of the voters was checked prior to polling. The highest percentage of those who answered no (8.9%) in South Darfur state, then (5.3%) in West Darfur state and (5%) in North Darfur state.

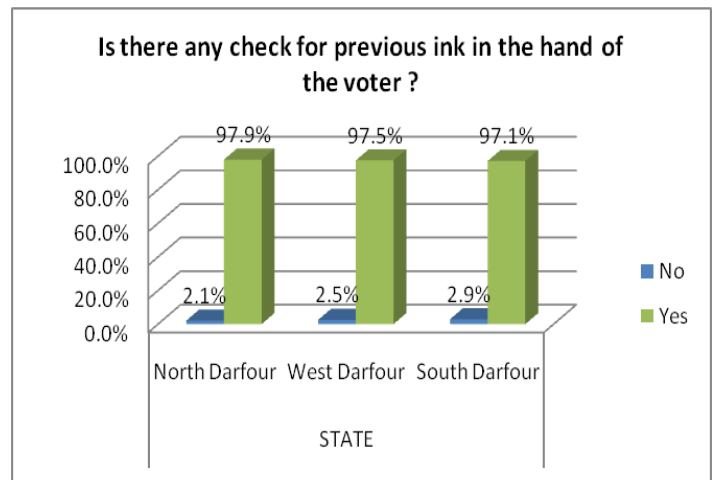
There were a total of 106 cases observed where a voter's identity was not checked. This could be the result of poor training of polling station workers on proper procedure, or how to properly check a voter's identity.



Is there any check for previous ink in the hand of the voter ?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	7 2.1%	12 2.5%	21 2.9%	40 2.6%
Yes	328 97.9%	463 97.5%	706 97.1%	1,497 97.4%
Total	335 100.0%	475 100.0%	727 100.0%	1,537 100.0%

Of the 1,537 total answers to this question by observers, 97.4% stated that a voter's hand was checked for ink before voting. The highest percentage of those who answered no (2.9%) in South Darfur , (2.5%) in West Darfur state and the lowest in North Darfur state by (2.1%).

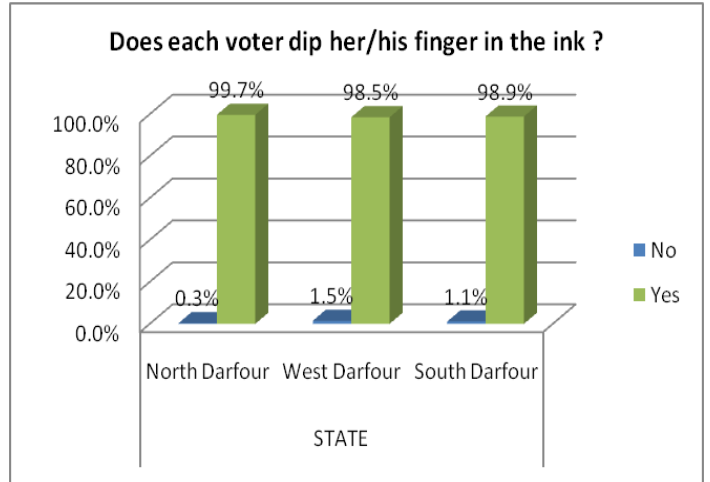


Does each voter dip her/his finger in the ink ?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	1 0.3%	7 1.5%	8 1.1%	16 1.0%
Yes	338 99.7%	465 98.5%	719 98.9%	1,522 99.0%
Total	339 100.0%	472 100.0%	727 100.0%	1,538 100.0%

Of 1,538 responses to this question, an overwhelming majority of 99% indicated that voters did dip their finger in ink after submitting a ballot. Of these, the highest percentage of those who answered no (1.5%) in West Darfur state, then (1.1%) in South Darfur state, and finally the state of North Darfur by (0.3%).

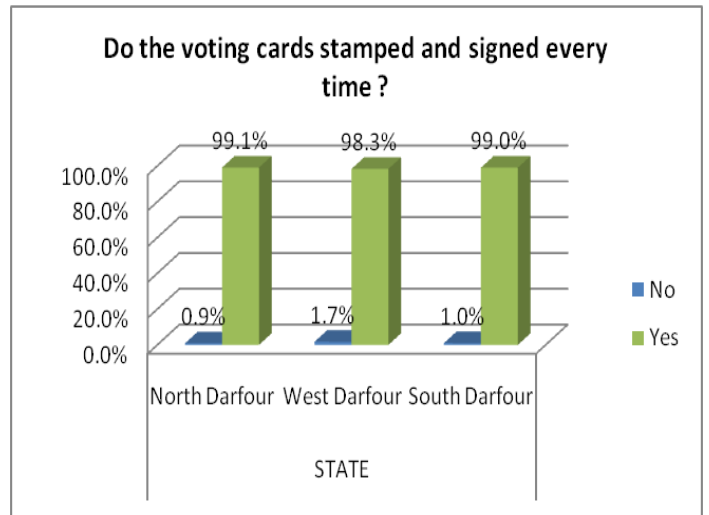
These answers indicated that this component of the voting process was understood by polling staff and properly carried out.



Do the voting cards stamped and signed every time?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	3 0.9%	8 1.7%	7 1.0%	18 1.2%
Yes	336 99.1%	467 98.3%	718 99.0%	1,521 98.8%
Total	339 100.0%	475 100.0%	725 100.0%	1,539 100.0%

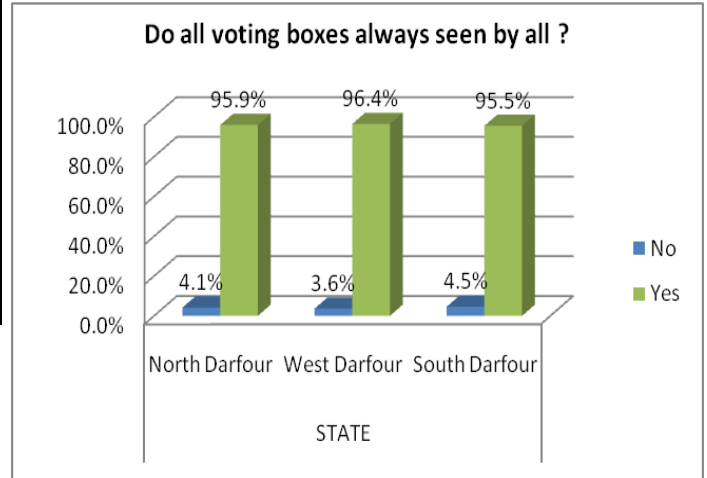
Of the 1,539 responses to this question, 98.8% said that voter ballots were properly stamped by election officials. The highest percentage of those who answered no (1.7%) in West Darfur state, then (1%) in South Darfur state and (0.9%) in North Darfur state.



Do all voting boxes always seen by all ?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	14 4.1%	17 3.6%	33 4.5%	64 4.2%
Yes	325 95.9%	458 96.4%	694 95.5%	1,477 95.8%
Total	339 100.0%	475 100.0%	727 100.0%	1,541 100.0%

Of the 1,541 responses to this question, 95.8% answered that the ballot boxes were observable to those inside the polling stations. Of these responses, the highest percentage of those who answered no (4.5%) in South Darfur state, then (4.1%) in North Darfur state and (3.6%) in West Darfur state.



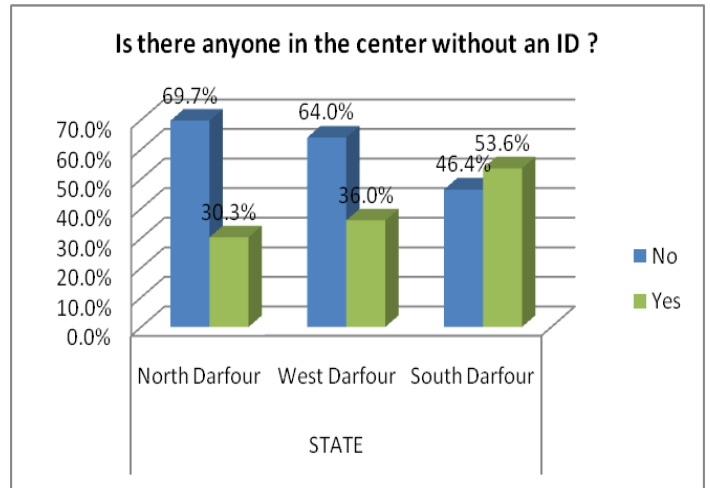
Is there anyone in the center without an ID ?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	237 69.7%	304 64.0%	337 46.4%	878 57.0%
Yes	103 30.3%	171 36.0%	389 53.6%	663 43.0%
Total	340 100.0%	475 100.0%	726 100.0%	1,541 100.0%

Of the 1,541 responses to this question, 43% indicated that there were people in the voting center without identification. The highest percentage of those who answered yes (53.6%) in South Darfur state, (36%) the in West Darfur state and (30.3%) North Darfur state.

This data can be interpreted in a number of ways. It is possible that polling officials or other election observers and monitors did not have identification displayed. It is also possible that Al-Massar observers interpreted this question too broadly.

Overall, the data from this question is inconclusive.

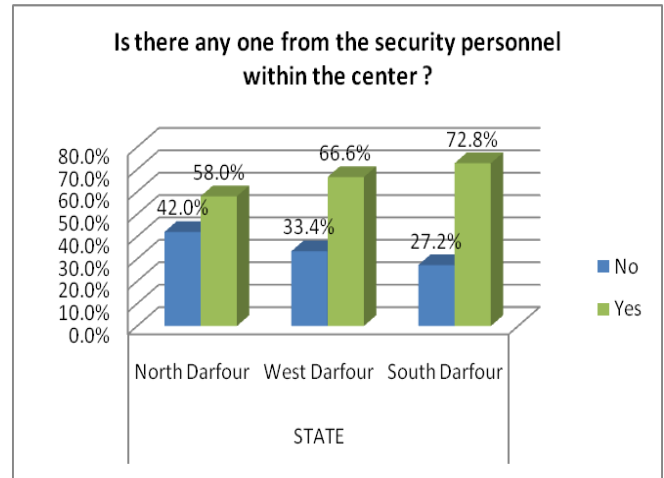


Is there any one from the security personnel within the center ?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	142 42.0%	158 33.4%	198 27.2%	498 32.4%
Yes	196 58.0%	315 66.6%	529 72.8%	1,040 67.6%
Total	338 100.0%	473 100.0%	727 100.0%	1,538 100.0%

Of the 1,538 total responses to this question, 67.6% answered that security personnel were present inside the voting center. The highest percentage of those who answered yes (72.8%) in South Darfur state, then (66.6%) in West Darfur state and (58%) in North Darfur state.

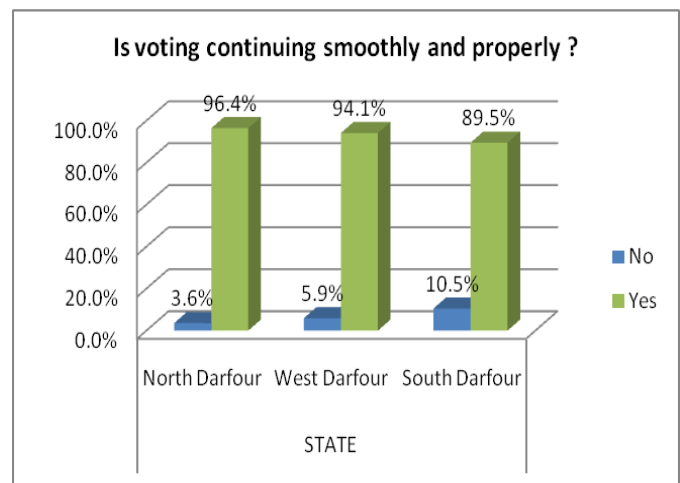
This data reveals a disturbing trend and a widespread violation of election law. This trend was widespread across all three states in Darfur. The increased security presence could be attributed to concerns over election violence, or poor training for election officials and security forces.



Is voting continuing smoothly and properly?

	STATE			Total
	North Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	
No	12 3.6%	28 5.9%	76 10.5%	116 7.6%
Yes	322 96.4%	447 94.1%	646 89.5%	1,415 92.4%
Total	334 100.0%	475 100.0%	722 100.0%	1,531 100.0%

Of the 1,532 responses to this question, 92.4% indicated that voting proceeded without major issues. The highest percentage of those who answered no (10.5%) in South Darfur state, then (5.9%) in West Darfur state and finally North Darfur state by (3.6%).



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

From the analysis that can be read from the above statistics, we can infer that:

- The voting process went smoothly and was, overall, properly conducted;
- The elections were fair and neutral;
- The elections satisfied the needs of most of people;
- The voting staff were neutral;
- The whole electoral operation was impartial and fair.

In addition to this, we believe that the voting was transparent in all its steps: boxes were shown empty each day before voting began, voters' registry was available for all concerned parties, and the observers attended the closing of the boxes in most areas.

Al-Massar played a great role in all the steps of the elections process, and we believed that democracy is among the important means for nomads to reach and gain their rights. Al-Massar started early for preparation for this new era, by participation in the census process in Darfur States and call for keeping an up-dated registration list for the nomads. Also, Al-Massar conducted many workshops and forums to raise the awareness of nomads about elections.

Al-Massar participated extensively in observation process, assisted by Carter Center that trained 30 trainers in Khartoum to train 600 local observers in 21 locations in the three states of Darfur. The training was extended to the observers in their different areas.

Also Al-Massar also observed the enumeration process through its teams which were distributed over the three states of Darfur

Conclusions and Recommendations

Al-Massar's observation noted a number of positive trends and practices during the election process. These included:

- Many old and young people gain knowledge on the process of elections (registration, voting, etc).
- The establishment of a National Election Committee with a capable cadre to manage and monitor future elections.
- Elections were conducted smoothly and without any violence, in contrast with all the expectations of most the world.
- Most of the world and some Sudanese people expected that election process in Darfur areas is difficult to be done peacefully, but it went smoothly with a high participation of IDPS.
- Most of civil society and NGOs cadre participated in all election's process, through raise of awareness for people and the conducted workshops, and forums. Many NGOs participated heavily in the observation process.
- It was realized that many of the residence of the IDPs camps who registered for that elections participated peacefully in the voting.
- We can say that the election of (2010) is a focal point for democratic transformation.

Recommendations

Based on the data supplied by election observers, Al-Massar makes the following recommendations for improving the democratic process in Sudan:

- The time table for election process did not match with the preparation process. The NEC should communicate more effectively election timelines and plans.
- Voting boxes should not be fixed (as in the elections law). This practice caused problems for many nomads in participating in the election process in spite of the high numbers of them being registered for the election.
- In Darfur areas some centers for election were changed, which confused peoples and made it difficult for females and elderly people to participate due to the distances.
- Most of Political Parties representatives were not educated enough on the election process.
- Assign mobile geographical constituencies to suit the nomads' movements and that coincide with their numeration.
- Assign mobile boxes for the nomads' voters (to enable nomads register in a place and vote in another place) according to their movements during rain and summer seasons.
- Different political parties should consider the nomads' issues in their programs.
- Nomads need more awareness about election and its importance as a peaceful mean of democratic transformation,
- National Election Commission (NEC) should put early planed time table for the forthcoming election to observe the needs of all people, including the nomads.
- The State High Committees (SHC) needs more training to properly manage any elections process.

ANNEX A

Overview of Al-Massar

Who Are We?

Al-Massar Charity Organization for Nomads Development & Environmental Conservation is a NGO, non-political and not for profit earnings. It was established and registered in the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) on 2001. It is also registered in the Sudan Council for Voluntary Association (SCOVA).

Al-Massar main office is in **Khartoum state** in addition to state offices in:

- North Darfur state in **El-Fashir** and **Kabkabiya**
- South Darfur state in **Nyala** and in **AL-deain**
- Western Darfur state in Geniena and in Zalengi)
- Eastern Sudan in AL- gadarif town.
-

It is proposed to establish offices in North Kordofan, Kassala, White Nile and Bahr Al-Ghazal states.

Al-Massar is mandated to assist the nomads and pastoralists of Sudan in achieving a sustainable economic development and to enhance the conservation of their environment.

The main objective of AL-Massar is focused on:

- **Peace** – reduction of resource based conflict (farmers' vs. nomads).
- **Education:** to increased enrollment & retention of nomadic children in basic education.
- **Health:** to increased access for nomadic pastoralists to primary health care.
- **Gender:** To eliminate female circumcision through awareness raising and income generation activities.
- **Environment:** to preserve the environment
- **Water:** To improved supply & management of resources.
- **Livestock:** To improved animal health and animal production.

Main Achievements

In particular Al-Massar has achieved the following:

In the Education Sector in partnership with UNICIF, Japanes Embassy, Ahfad University and UNAMID.

- Built 44 mobile basic education schools for more than 2000 nomadic child in Darfur states
- Built 8 kindergartens in North Darfur .
- Finished rehabilitation and building of 350 school and 100 teachers offices in South Darfur.
- Built 200 class, and 75 teachers offices in north and west Darfur states
- Provided training for more than 253 teachers in different areas of the three states of Darfur.
- Rehabilitation of one Khalaw (Qoranic School) for Nomad in South Darfur.
- Build 8 Khalaw in Darfur areas
- Organized workshops for 2000 to raise their awareness about girls Education, in North Darfur.
- Provided seating for 2000 basic education students in Darfur areas.
- Provided school uniform for 3000 basic education students in Darfur areas.
- Aailed scholarships for Nomadic girls' university education.

Health Sector with the assistance of UNICIF and Holland Embassy.

- Trained 200 Midwives in Darfur and Gadarif states.
- Nomads were included in Health Insurance umbrella in Gadrif State and North Darfur
- Nomads included among the target groups of the strategic plan of 2006
- Health Awareness sessions for nomadic Women in the three states of Darfur
- Supported production of Radio programs addressing health care and women health issues for the Darfur women community,
- Provision of Mental Health services for 1000 war affected Women & Children
- TOT in Veterinary Assistance in all Darfur
- Built Health center in Darfur
- First organization that introduced vaccination for Nomad and for their cattle's

Peace Building and Conflict Resolution with the assistance of NOVIB Oxfam of Holland.

- Raise the awareness of the nomads in North and South Darfur about Peace building, tolerance, human rights
- Organized campaigns to advocate for peace building, peace culture, human rights and the importance of peace for the overall development of the country
- Water & Environmental Conservation with the help of Zaid Foundation and DDR Sudan.
- Rehabilitation & Maintenance of 10 water tanks, in South Darfur that serves more than 6000 persons.
- Provided water hand-pumps that benefitted more than 1000 Persons in South and North Darfur State.
- Rehabilitations of farms
- Awareness for nomadic about the importance of environment conservation.

Surveys with the assistance of Embassy of Holland.

- Orphan Census's Survey in West Darfur.
- Population & Assets Censuses in North and East Darfur.
- Nomadic Baseline Survey in Darfur States.
- Health Survey in North Darfur .
- Nomadic Baseline Survey in East Sudan.