

2020 SKiM Learning Week

29 June – 3 July

Virtual Visit to Partner Institution: Knowledge Management Assets



University of Khartoum

جامعة الخرطوم

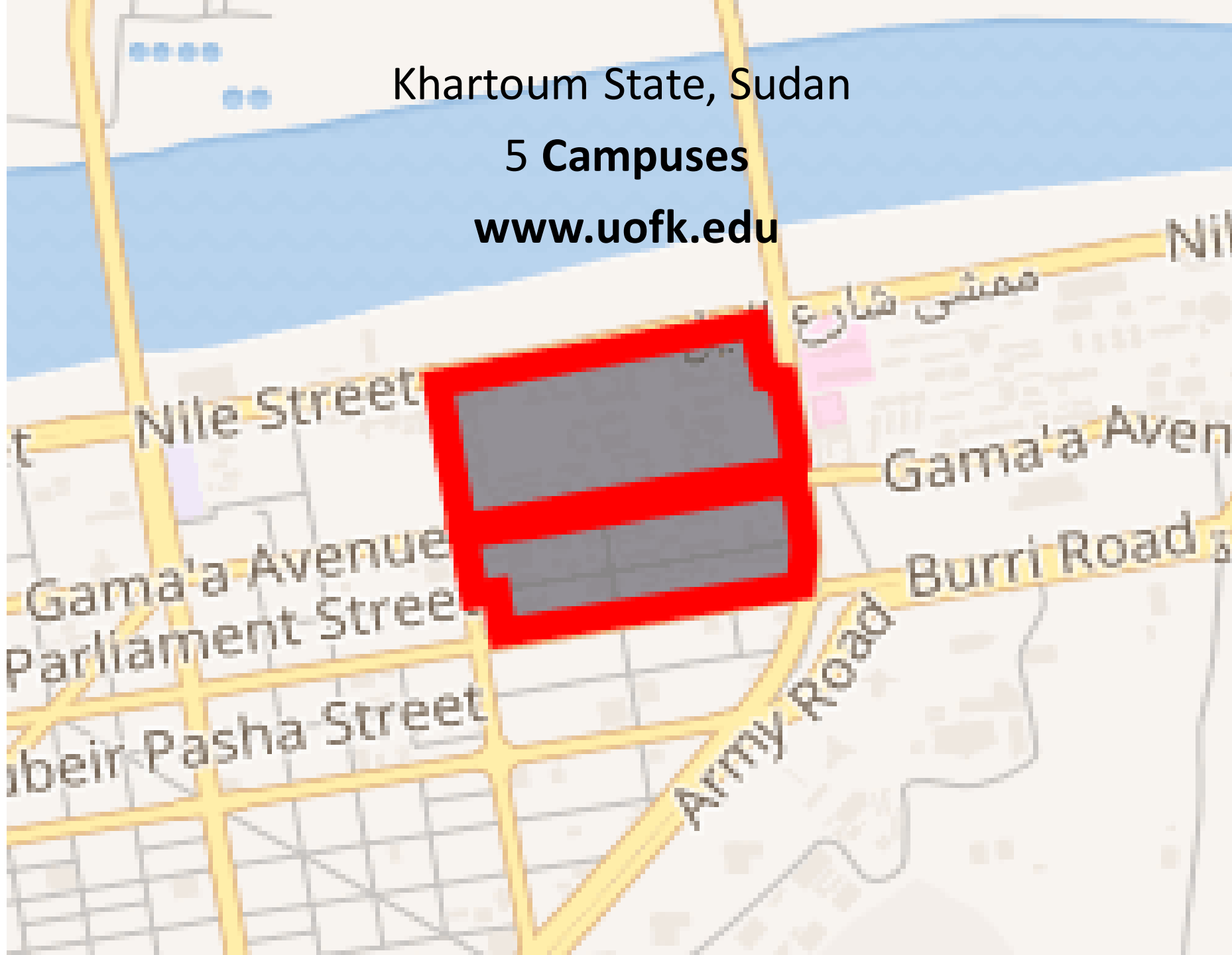




Khartoum State, Sudan

5 Campuses

www.uofk.edu



Former names	Gordon Memorial College (1902-1951) University College Khartoum (1951-1956)
Motto	الله - الحقيقة - الوطن - الإنسانية Allah - al-Haqiqa - al-Watan - al-Insaniyya
Motto in English	God - Truth - Our Country – Humanity
Type	public
Established	1902
Vice-chancellor	Prof. Fadwa Abdalrahman Ali Taha

University of Khartoum (shortened to UofK) ([Arabic](#): جامعة الخرطوم) is a multi-campus, co-educational, public [university](#) located in [Khartoum](#). It is the largest and oldest [university](#) in [Sudan](#). UofK was founded as [Gordon Memorial College](#) in 1902.

Established in 1956 when Sudan gained independence. Since that date, the University of Khartoum has been recognized as a top university and a high-ranked academic institution in [Sudan](#) and [Africa](#).

It officially became Khartoum University on 24 July 1956.



Campuses

There are four campuses:

- The Central Campus in Central Khartoum.
- The Medical Campus located in the North of Central Khartoum.
- The Agriculture and Veterinary Campus at [Shambat, Khartoum North](#).
- The Faculty of Education Campus at [Omdurman](#) 15 km from central campus.
- Suba Campus (Faculty of [Medical Laboratory Science](#), Suba Hospital) at Suba, 20 km South of Khartoum.
- The management studies campus in central Khartoum.

ICT

University of Khartoum has an Information Technology and Communication Center which is responsible for developing and managing of the ICT infrastructure of the university. All university campuses are connected by dedicated high-speed links (fiber optics); WiFi covers most of the campuses and electronic registration on the university website.

In addition to the ICT centre, the Faculty of Mathematical Sciences has its own Information Technology research unit which is active in developing and promoting Open Source software in Sudan.



Improvement of Indigenous Coping Strategies of Famine-stricken in Darfur State, Sudan

In collaboration with Regional Universities Forum (RUFORUM) for capacity building in agriculture, University of Khartoum, is currently conducting research tackling the Improvement of Indigenous Coping Strategies of Famine-stricken in Darfur State. The project involve 12 M.Sc. Students (9 females and 3 males) selected according to competency criteria, to conduct the research under the supervision of 5 staff members, Faculty of agriculture. The students travelled to the study area, interact with local, carried out field surveys, held meetings group discussions with the stakeholders and the beneficiaries, collect the relative data about; traditional knowledge, needs assessment concerning types of famine food, its methods of collection, processing storage, shelf-life, consumption etc. Data collected is currently underway to analysis. The findings will be disseminated to decision makers, at the federal, state and locality levels, and will be communicated with the beneficiaries, include different extension methods; direct mass contacts; meetings, lectures, discussions etc and indirect contacts through social media, TV programs, Radio programs, etc. To raise the beneficiaries awareness and improve their capacities for more efficient and effective coping strategies they could make use of at times of famine.



Improvement of Indigenous Coping Strategies of Famine-stricken in Darfur State, Sudan

Famine is a widespread scarcity of food.

The most serious famines have been caused by a combination of factors

such as:

- conflict
- climate change
- crop failure
- population unbalance



- **misguided economic policies**
 - **Inflation**

- **Area of the study**

Darfur lies in the far western part of Sudan, between longitudes 16°E and 37°E and latitudes 9°N and 20°N, consist from five Darfur states namely Central, Northern, Southern, Western and Eastern Darfur.



Darfur is afflicted with recurrent drought and hence recurrent famine.

The project seeks;

- **to identify these indigenous coping strategies and also the socio-economic impact of drought and famine. Hence, solution to these problems will be elaborated.**
- **To stand on the socioeconomic characteristics of famine-stricken people in Darfur states.**

- **To assess the traditional habits of the consumption of the famine foods, whether it is reasonably suitable, traditional, extremely traditional etc. and people willingness to adopt other recommended ways**
- **To collect data about indigenous and to perform scientifically-based analysis of nutritive value and preservation of each of these foods., and how to improve their knowledge in this concern**
- **To raise the individual capacities to adopt livelihood coping strategies under famine situation.**
- **To strongly engage gender in the whole process from assessing traditional habits of consumption to transition to sustainability**



Figure 1: Steps of the Conceptual Framework

Expected outcomes

- ✓ The project will boost local and international awareness of the knowledge and practical ways to combat hunger that poor rural populations have and demonstrate how this Knowledge can be put into practice.**
- ✓ People will learn strategies to help them to cope with emergencies and famine strikes.**
 - ✓ Human capacity building in the area of famine foods.**
- ✓ The overall nutritional status of the people concerned will be raised through more production of food and better storage methods.**

Acknowledgement

The sincere acknowledgement is to the RUFORUM who fully financed this important project, and keep in close and continuous follow-up and collaboration to accomplish this work

The outcomes of the IFAD funded SKiM project are achieved through the synergic efforts of the implementing partners and collaborating organizations.

Special thanks to the Governments of Moldova, Morocco, Sudan and all supporting Ministries and Representatives.

SKiM Partners

Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC) – Sudan, Central Coordination Unit for IFAD Projects in Sudan (CCU-IFAD), Consolidated IFAD Programme Implementation Unit (CPIU-IFAD), Ecole Nationale D’Agriculture de Meknes (ENA-Meknes), Knowledge Access in Rural Interconnected Areas Network (KariaNet), Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire (IAV) «Hassan II», Institutul pentru Dezvoltare și Inițiative Sociale (IDIS) «Viitorul», Institut de Recherche au Service du Développement Agricole (INRA), Office National du Conseil Agricole (ONCA), Research institute of Field Crops «Selectia», State Agriarian University of Moldova (SAUM), Sudanese Knowledge Society (SKS), University of Khartoum (UofK)

