REGREEN THE DESERT

Pupil activity sheets





Khadija's story

Facts about Sudan

- 1. Sudan is the third largest country in Africa and has a population of 43 million people. The official spoken languages are Arabic and English.
- 2. The capital city, Khartoum, is situated at the place where the Blue and White Nile rivers meet to form the River Nile.
- 3. North Darfur, where 69% of people live below the poverty line, is the poorest region of Sudan.
- 4. North Darfur is one of the areas in Sudan most affected by climate change.



Khadija is a farmer who lives in the village of Delal in North Darfur. Delal is a village which has 400 households.

Khadija has lived in Delal her entire life. When she was younger she thought the village was a great place to live, surrounded by fruit trees. Now however, most of the trees are gone and getting water is becoming more and more difficult.

Due to drought caused by climate change, and trees being chopped down, the desert has crept into areas where the villagers used to grow crops. This is called desertification.

Khadija is one of many women who rely on farming both to feed their families and to make money to buy other things they need.

Each day Khadija walks for hours to collect enough water for her household as well as to water her crops.

The only drinkable water is four hours away. Every day in the scorching heat Khadija leads her donkey and youngest child to the well and back.





"Currently we grow sorghum, millet, sesame and peanuts... last year I only managed to grow 2-3 bags of sorghum which isn't enough to feed my children. We live on one meal a day."









Khadija finds it hard to grow enough food to feed her family and cannot grow the variety of crops she needs to keep her family healthy.

As well as wanting to grow more crops, so she has enough for her children and to sell, Khadija would like to grow fruits and vegetables so her family can be healthier. The problem is that some crops, like sorghum and peanuts, can grow in dry conditions, but others, including fruit and vegetables, need more water to grow.

Khadija is not alone with her problems. Many farmers in the region are not growing enough to feed their families, let alone to have extra produce to sell at the market. This has led to poverty and malnutrition for many farmers and their families.

Practical Action want to help make Delal a place where Khadija and her family can overcome climate change, turn the desert green again and grow a range of crops to eat and sell. This will help them to be healthy and succeed... not just struggle to survive.

The good news is that there are lots of things that can be done to make this happen. These include:

Capturing Water - collecting water that falls in flash floods, e.g. in dams, reservoirs and large containers.

Irrigation - connecting the stored water to where it is needed to water crops.

Replanting – planning forests to regreen the land that had previously been turned into desert (reversing desertification).

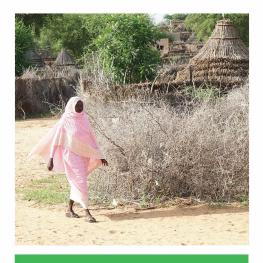
Providing seeds – so farmers can grow a wider variety of crops needed to stay healthy.

Training – giving farmers knowledge of better farming methods to help them improve their productivity.

Practical Action has worked with other communities in Sudan putting these ingenious ideas into action for over 25 years and Khadija is really happy that soon they will be working with hers.

You can follow Khadija's story on Practical Action's website:

practicalaction.org/turn-the-tables



"Because we don't have any other source of water we can't grow many crops.

If we try and grow anything else it will need a better supply.

I know how to grow vegetables and other crops but there is just no irrigation."



"I'm really hopeful (about the project). I'm hoping to grow more and sell at El Fasher market".







True or false?

Cut out the cards below. In pairs or small groups read the card and decide whether the information is true or false. Make a pile of each.

If you have enough food to eat you will be healthy.	Farmers in Sudan are lucky as they can grow peanuts.
Drought and flash flooding cause problems for farmers in Sudan.	Some crops grow better than others in dry soils.
The word irrigation means watering land to grow crops.	The capital city of Sudan is Khartoum.
Malnutrition means a person gets fatter or thinner.	Farmers in Sudan grow plenty of food to sell at the market.
The official languages of Sudan are Arabic and French.	Khadija and her family have three meals a day.





The Sustainable Development Goals

1 Bust	No poverty	End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2 HUNDER	Zero Hunger	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition,
***		and promote sustainable agriculture.
3 COOD RAITS	Good Health & Well-being for People	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
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4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Quality Education	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong
		learning opportunities for all.
5 cours	Gender Equality	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
© "	,	
B manni	Clean Water & Sanitation	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water
Ď		and sanitation for all.
7 NEFORMAN AND CHARLESTERS	Affordable & Clean Energy	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable modern energy
- Ø -	34	for all.
B DESCRIPTION AND	Decent Work & Economic Growth	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth,
î		full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9 HOUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable
		industrialization, and foster innovation.
		·
10 PERMITES	Reducing Inequalities	Reduce income inequality within and among countries.
(€)		
11 SISTANABLE CITES AND COMPANIES	Sustainable Cities & Communities	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient,
		and sustainable.
7 H H H		
12 ESPANSE CUCAPTER ADPRINCER	Responsible Consumption &	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
CO	Production	
13 самате	Climate Action	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by
		regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy.
4.4 LIFE BLOW	Life Below Water	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans seas and marine resources for
14 WATER	Die Beiow Water	sustainable development.
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15 mm	Life on Land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems,
<u>•</u>		sustainably manage forests, combat desertification,
		halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
10 810 490	Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,
16 HICLASTEL MASSINGS INSTRUMENTS	, outside & Detong institutions	provide access to justice for all and build
		effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
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17 PARTINOSISTA	Partnerships for the Goals	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the
	-	global partnership for sustainable development.





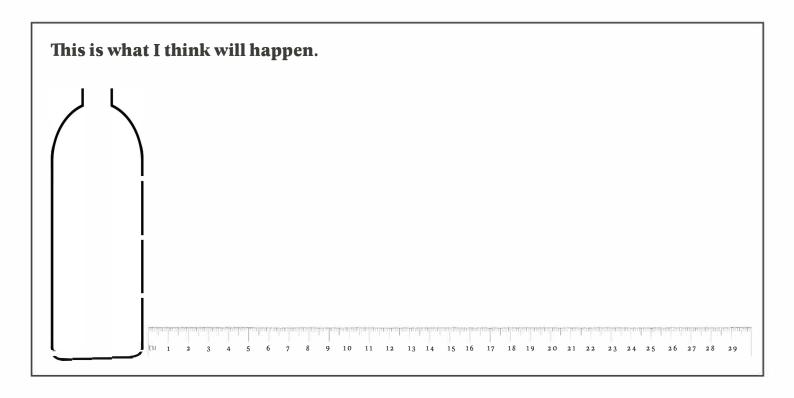


Under Pressure

Name:
Class:

To help you design your water irrigation system you are going to find out more about water pressure.

- 1. Set your bottle up in a tray as shown below.
- 2. If your empty water bottle does not already have holes in it make holes as demonstrated by your teacher. Keep the holes small and the same size.
- 3. You are going to fill the bottle with water, let it squirt out and measure how far it goes. Predict what will happen when the water squirts out of the bottle.

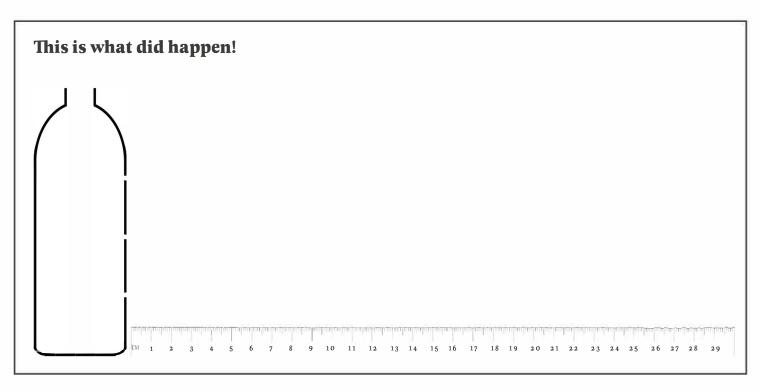


- 4. Two or three people in your group should now use their fingers to cover the holes. One person needs to use the beaker to fill up the bottle with water.
- 5. Take your fingers off the holes at the same time and watch what happens! Measure how far the different water streams squirt out. Take your measurements quickly, measuring the furthest each one goes, then cover the holes with your fingers again and empty the bottle.





6. Draw what you saw happen below.



Now decide what you want to test that might make water go as far as possible. You may decide to look at:

- the size of the holes
- the height of the holes
- the height of the container above the ground

Or come up with an idea of your own.

Our group decided to do an experiment to see how changing the
might make the water go further.
We think what will happen is
We found out that







Regreen the desert

Name:
Class:
Dlease draw your design in the how helow — Design 1







Regreen he desert	Name: Class:	
	Please draw your design in the box below — Design 2	





Regreen the desert

Name:	

Class:



Tell us which design you chose to make, and why you chose to make it.					

Tell us more about your final design.

How many plants could your model water?

Did you have any problems when building your model that you were able to fix?

If you had more time or were able to use different materials what would you like to change?

Does your group have any other ideas of how you could help the community get more water?







Team Feedback

Name:			

Imagine you are working for a charity and need to choose one group's model design to scale up to make a full-size irrigation system.

Practical **ACTION**

To help you decide, when listening to the presentations of other groups think about how well they met the criteria for the challenge set out below. Make notes and give them a mark out of 5 for each area, where 5 is the best.

Team name	Team work	Research	Developing and finalising ideas	Model	Presentation	Final score
	Did they work well as a team?	How well did they carry out their research?	Did they develop some good, innovative ideas, and improve on them?	How good is the final model?	How well did the team communicate their work?	
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