Securing Rights and Restoring Land for Improved Livelihood

Prepared by:

Local Dry Lands Resources Management Committee
With supported from: IUCN, AWO and MoA
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Introduction about Duliel

Duliel is located 15 km. north-east of Zarqa River basin and is affiliated to Duliel province of Zarqa city in Zarqa governorate.

This area and the town were called “Duliel”, that means “shadows” in Arabic. It is called after the shadows along the sides of the valley which were covered with trees and plentiful water. Duliel Valley is one of the most important tributary of Zarqa River, and was mentioned in many books, such as the "History of East Jordan in the Ottoman period 922 Hijri -1337 Hijri / 1516 AD -1918 AD". This book mentioned that: "Zarqa River is called by the local people (Zarqa Stream). This river stems from the north of Amman in Ras Al Ain, and is fed by several valleys until it reaches Zarqa Castle, where it is respectively fed by a series of valleys till it reaches the direction towards the river in the Jordan River, including the largest, which is Duliel ".

According to the General Census of Population and Housing in 2004, Duliel area is about 220 km2 and its population is estimated of 27,607;(13,231 males and 14,376 females), forming 3624 families who are living in 4220 houses. However, recent estimations for Duliel Municipality indicate that the population of Duliel, which is part of the province, is about 37,000 people, including 10 thousand people migrants from non-Arab countries and 3 thousands from the neighboring Arab countries. Those migrants work at the clothes factories in the town’s Industrial Zone. The tribal and rural communities’ style is prevailing in the population of the province as it is inhabited by the tribes Bani Hassan, the Center Bedouins, the North Bedouins, tribes from Irbid, Ajloun, Beersheba and other clans of Palestinian origin. The nomadic lifestyle is prevailing in the farms and tents.

Duliel is about 550 m. above sea level and it is characterized by the desert climate that is cold and rainy in the winter and hot and dry in the summer. The average rainfall in the province is between 150 and 200 mm.

Development of land, livestock and pasture use

Deeply looking at Duliel history and local communities, one can note that they reserved livestock for a long time. Livestock and pastures are the focus of the Bedouin population and are their sources of living that meet their basic needs through selling the livestock’s products or using them at home.

Currently, the agricultural and pastoral situation in Duliel is almost missing as rangelands deteriorated, their productivity declined, and the soil is damage. This led to soil erosion due to climate change, the successive years of drought, irregular and poor distribution of rainfall, in addition to the human factors and the absence of firm national policies that protect pastures and stop the land illegal use.

Now, many families own a limited number of goats which is between 10 and 15, and they benefit from these goats as a source of milk products and as an additional income especially women.

The latest census of the agricultural extension center showed that the area contains 25,381 sheep and 5611 goats. There are livestock investors in the area that has about 25,616 cattle. Livestock owners suffer from several problems that are summarized in the following chart.
Figure 1: Pastoralists main problem

Local Strategic Plan for Integrated Management of Dry Lands in Duliel
Project Description

The “Securing Rights and Restoring Land for Improved Livelihood” project assumes the responsibility of presenting a model on rangelands and dry areas natural restoration and protection. This project will present the required ecology services that will improve the livelihood of inhabitants through insuring rights in land tenure, improving their management and providing opportunities for generating incomes. This project is implemented by the Regional Office of West Asia (ROWA) at the International Union for Conservation of Nature, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Arab Women Organization. The project is implemented in four Jordanian sites around Zarqa River basin, which are: Duliel, Alshukhneh (Bani Hashem Villages), Alhashimeih, and Halabat, which have the key problems that most communities in the rangelands and dry areas in Jordan are facing.

This project cannot be implemented apart from the efforts made to compact desertification and restoration of rangelands. The National Strategy for Compacting Desertification aims to limit the misuse of resources and land degradation and to achieve sustainable management of the reserved lands with wide societal participation to provide new natural reserves. The National Policy for Rangelands Development aims to end the land degradation and restore their productivity and thus restore the productivity of livestock. In both cases, these plans are hindered by the lack of funding, the lack of qualified implementation resources and the lack of the action plans based on accurate data and land tenure. The project will support the strategy and the plan through funding and implementing integrated social-economic development for the communities in dry areas. It will also provide integrated training models for these communities and will benefit from their traditional knowledge and practices best in adapting with the life requirements of dry areas, by effective management of the available resources. Moreover, the project will involve the target communities in the rangelands restoration activities, and so, it will foster building the capacity of individuals and institutions on environmental management.

Furthermore, the project aims to create reserved rangelands areas called Hima that are governed by the local communities, which, in turn, will develop and implement plans for rangelands protection from urbanization and mining projects. Those rangelands are supposed to sustainably utilize their natural resources to improve the communities’ standard of living, taking into account the needs and rights of all community groups including women and marginalized groups who will be involved into building capacity programs to fully participate in the planning and governance activities.

Upon the Finalizing of the project, the Hima sites will be a model on rangelands protection and management in terms organizing grazing and natural restoring vegetation cover. The rangelands will provide better distribution of surface water and agriculture, along the contour lines, for the plants and herbs that are compatible with the fragile ecosystem in those areas and have the ability to survive in the drought and frost. The participatory community management for the Hima sites highlights the rights of communities for sustainably using those sites as well as preventing any violation by projects that are inappropriate for these communities.

It is hoped that the success of these sites leads to the adoption of these targeted communities for land use management after practicing those principles in Hima management. It is also hoped that this knowledge is shared, then adopted by the government and finally is supported by the House of Representatives. Therefore, the project team is keen on informing the government and the House of Representatives on its objectives, activities and outputs.
Project’s methodology

The project’s methodology is based on the following two key bases: Stakeholders dialogues for concerted actions, and the project management cycle. The first base highlights the dialogues and activities. The stakeholders include the land users from the local community, and the services providers from the governmental institutions and non-governmental institutions that support the community. The decision making process should take place within the integrated management framework of the natural resources following a consensual approach and dialogue. Such approach would lead to mutual understanding of integrated management implementation. Once the stakeholders are capable of having effective communication, they would be able to find successful methods to face the challenges represented in the rangelands degradation and some lands’ uses. It is now clear that the success of the dialogue and concerted activities among the stakeholders and facilitators due to the differences in the stakeholders’ interests and levels of impact. Therefore, there is need good skills for the facilitators to build up sustainable and effective links among the stakeholders. Furthermore, there is need for enhancing and exchanging information management to build up the stakeholders’ capacities in planning and implementing project so that the local community will be able to take the lead in sustainable land management of lands uses and be involved in the decision making process.

The second base is represented in utilizing the six-phase management cycle to organize and guide the Stakeholders dialogues for concerted actions, and therefore to take thoughtful decision that would lead to concrete outcomes. The phases of the cycle can be divided into three main groups as follows:

- The phases of forming the “vision”, “assessment” and “strategies” to provide an appropriate environment for achieving the shared long-term vision and a strategy for improving the livelihood which calls for high facilitating skills.
- The phases of “planning” and “implementation” to set the priorities of the strategic interventions, and then developing and carrying out the implementation plans.
- The phase of “Reflecting” which is considered a sustainable phase.

Strategic planning cycle for sustainable Dryland management (SLM)

The scenarios should be prepared in a participatory process following sequenced steps that are systematically carried out with the partners. This process aims to identify the problems, form a vision, develop the strategies and identify and implement the activities / projects or initiatives. The following is a definition of some terms used in the methodology of scenario building:

Vision: The state of the natural resources that are to be accessed in the future. There should be agreed on the vision by all partners and stakeholders, before the development of the strategies.

Scenarios: Description of possible future conditions based on the analysis of the current situation and trends. The scenarios are the basis for the development of strategies and plans that lead to achieve the vision.
Strategies: A set of activities that will lead to the implementation of the vision based on different scenarios. These strategies must be fixed, updated according to the recent information and developed in the light of the government’s strategies and public policies.

Plans: A continuum of decisions on the use of resources, which are possible to achieve the vision. The plan includes a clear statement of the ways that will be used, the costs and responsibilities, a list of activities that will be implemented and the target groups.

Local (internal) factors: These factors can be controlled and will affect the achievement of the vision.

Non-local (external) factors: These factors cannot be controlled and will affect the achievement of the vision.

Scenario building methodology

The scenarios building process for Duliel area was prepared through several workshops held in the area with the participation of the following partners from the government and private agencies: Zarqa Agriculture Directorate, the Agricultural Centre, the Municipality, the Province, and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Directorate of Rangelands, Social Development Office, the local community, the Royal Scientific Society, Badia Research and Studies Program (BRP), Arab Women Organization, IUNC-ROWA. The workshops followed a three – step methodology: Scenarios’ Development, Scenarios Finalizing, Definitions of Strategic Intervention and Guiding Activities for the Initiatives.

The scenarios can be developed through implementing the following three steps: Developing a smart vision, identifying the factors affecting the achievement of the vision, and classifying factors according to their importance and uncertainty of occurrence. This classification is conducted using the following four- section matrix: More important and more uncertain, more important and less uncertain, less important and more uncertain, less important and less uncertain. Four scenarios, at utmost, are developed based on this matrix. The strategies and activities for each scenario are identified, taking into account other factors.

Scenarios building process

The vision, scenarios, strategies and implementation plans were developed during a workshop held in October 2011 and January 2012. The two phases included collection and analysis of information with the participation of partners from government agencies and Local Dry Lands Resources Management Committee.

Problem tree

The problem tree was prepared during a two- day workshop with the aim of identifying the real reasons of deterioration of the environmental degradation in Duliel dry lands, as well as developing a shared vision and identifying the related data to be collected in the subsequent phase, prior to initiating the process of scenarios building.
Through the analysis of problems tree, the Committee agreed that the main reason for desertification in Duliel is the expansion of investment in terms of factory wastage and its impact on soil. Moreover, plastic wastage led to the death of sheep and the reluctance of many people to breeding sheep. Other key factors are the land tenure in the area as most of the lands are military (or Miri) which makes grazing difficult because of military exercises. A large number of major livestock owners conduct projects to fatten livestock using declining the pastoral plants in the area, and they also take advantage of non-activation of agricultural policies. Moreover, the area lacks small dams that are utilized in pastoral agriculture in light of the lack of rainfall and the effects of climate change.

Figure 4: Problem Tree based on Duliel PRA


Stakeholders analysis

The stakeholders were analyzed during the workshop with the aim of identifying the related stakeholders involved in lands use problems and degradation in the area. These authorities are divided into two key types: key stakeholders that have direct contact with the problem and are affected by and have impact on the problems. Secondary stakeholders that are less affected by and have less impact on the problem. The following table shows various stakeholders, analyzed by Duliel Committee, and their role in natural resources management in Duliel site and these stakeholders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Key/ Secondary</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Local community/ Livestock Owners</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Consumers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cow Pastrosti Associations</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The Administrative Governor</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Enforcing the Legislations on Violations against the Rangelands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 5: stakeholder analysis*

The impact of both key factors in rangelands management inside the village was analyzed with participation of the local community members and the concerned government departments. The analysis showed that there are four essential key factors for the rangelands management in the village while their roles vary. The Ministry of Agriculture has a clear impact in rangelands management inside Duliel through identifying the land use and determining the penalties for violations.

*Figure 6: Tent to show the stakeholder relation to the rangeland management in Duliel*
Shared vision:

After the preparation of the problem tree and identifying the stakeholders, the following initial vision was formulated:

"By 2020, decreasing desertification in Duliel and restoring the rangelands plants by 20-30%, that are reflected on the economic and social situation of livestock owners".

Factors affecting the attainment of the vision

The following factors that directly affect the attainment of the vision were identified with participation of all stakeholders, including members of the community:

1) Poor collective work:
It will not be possible to achieve the vision without cooperation, agreement, mutual understanding and team spirit.

2) Agricultural policies:
The poor implementation of agricultural policies was negatively reflected on Duliel rangelands in light of industrialization, urbanization and factory wastage.

3) Increase of the population number:
In addition to the increasing birth rates in the area, the expatriate labors call for providing more housing (Iraqi and Egyptian). There is also an increase in factories construction and expansion, which affected the agricultural land and cause more demands on the services in all sector, in addition to the environmental impact as a result of the factories’ wastage and random dump of sewage tanks. On the other hand, resettling the nomads resulted in additional demand on services, including the health services, especially that there is only one health center.

4) Scarcity of water (rainfall):
Agriculture was affected by drought that is resulted from poor rainfall and the lack of dams and wells in the area. Wells are exclusive for powerful citizens and owners of wells sell water at high prices. There is rise in the costs of water which is permanently not available in the houses.

5) Lack of funding:
This is attributed to the lack of awareness and training and the lack of studies for the projects which led to the lack of productive development projects in the area.

6) Urbanization:
This had an impact on the agricultural land where many labour arrived in the area after the Gulf War to invest their savings in the construction of houses and shops over the agricultural land, in addition to the construction of the industrial zone in Duliel. There are about fifty factories.

7) Pollution:
Pollution is resulted from the quarries dust, the fumes coming out of the factories and unloading of sewage tank of wastewater in the agricultural lands without supervision. Pollution has led to the death of trees and plants and the spread of diseases, and this was reflected on the farms and on the lack of interest in agriculture. It has also led to the deaths of livestock as some of which were sold to cover the cost of treating the rest of livestock.
8) **High prices of fodder:**
Owners of large herds monopolize the determination of fodder prices of as subsidized fodder rations are sold at the free market. Therefore, owners of large herds become rich at the cost of small farmers who are forced to sell some of their cattle to feed others.

9) **Lack of awareness:**
This is represented in the urbanization and industrialization, lack of cooperation and poor land use through repeated plowing and burning dry herbs and plants.

10) **Poor Marketing:**
There is no promotion or awareness of the development market.

11) **Poor economic situation:**
Many of the local people and pastoralist in the area leave for working in factories and companies due to the bad material conditions they face, the high costs of fodder and the spread of cattle farms in the area. This enhanced the existence dairy products and cheese manufacturing factories which negatively impacted livestock conventional breeding incomes.

12) **Tribal land tenure:**
These land tenure prevent the investment of lands in agriculture and animal husbandry, especially by poor households, causing social and economic problems are numerous.

13) **Overgrazing:**
Overgrazing leads to eliminating natural pastoral plants and desertification in the area as well as the extinction of some species of trees with restorative benefits.

**Factors Categorization**
The partners and stakeholders found that the most imperative and less probable factors are as follows:
- Pollution.
- Enhancing cooperative between tribal landholdings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most important and less uncertainty of occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing cooperative between tribal landholdings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most important and more uncertainty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness and overgrazing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of rainfall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High price of fodder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less imperative and more uncertainty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The economic situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less imperative and less uncertainty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban sprawl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The other factors which would play a vital role in affecting the situation in the area in the next phase can be summed up as follows and called a background story:

Local dryland resources committee will be formed for Duleil in order to reduce desertification, revival the original plants and improve the economic and social situation of the area through enhancing cooperative work. The largest possible number of community members, institutions and associations will be involved in and training and awareness workshops.

Therefore, the committee will coordinate with all departments, and official and private bodies with the aim of obtaining funding, making decisions, and lobbying at the decision makers in cooperation with the Lower House representatives to resolve many problems resulting from the scarcity of rainfall and pollution. In addition, the committee will benefit from all laws and regulations related to utilization of factories water in the cultivation of land and fodder as well as the development of rangelands to feed sheep and reducing fodder costs, which are a burden for sheep farmers. The committee will also work on the establishment of small projects that generate income, especially in the area of operating women to improve their economic level. The committee will seek to build dams, water purification and waste recycling as this would help create jobs for the young men and women in the area. These activities will be implemented after examining the situation in the area in terms of the pollution caused by factories, quarries, rodents, stray dogs, the Municipality waste and sewage tanks. The committee will also be working on issuing laws that consider the employment of the local people a top priority among the employers and factories.

Upon establishment of rangelands as Hima sites by the Local Dryland Resources Committee by 2014, the community members will encourage to establish small Hima by 2020. This will enhance the cooperation that will positively reflect on livestock breeders. This will also improve the economic situation of the community members through the provision of training courses and new ideas for agricultural income-generating projects such as aromatic plants and bee-keeping. Strong relations of cooperation will help in providing agricultural information for the community, and thus raising farmers' awareness on agricultural issues.

Furthermore, establishing strong relations with the Directorate of Environment will lead to reducing the environmental problems in the area through the activation and application of laws and legislation on the reduction of pollution from various sources, especially from private factories and quarries.

Regarding the restoration of original plants in our site, it is expected that the organized awareness programs with various stakeholders and technicians will change the grazing behaviors, encourage the cultivation of these plants and facilitate marketing them, so that this will positively reflected on the environmental conditions in the area.

Other factors can be addressed along with other factors that are more imperative and less probable to achieve the vision.

This background story must be linked to the four scenarios to come up with the scenario applying to the situation of the area. Thus, the strategies will deal with the forth mentioned factors.

**Scenarios Finalizing**

**Scenarios possibilities:**

- **First scenario: Enhanced cooperation and the more controlling over the pollution problem.**
  This scenario is difficult to achieve on the short term.

This is the best scenario to achieve the vision, as the enhanced cooperation among the community members, the agreement of the tribal land tenure to improve the grazing methods, increase lands’ productivity and restore the natural plants would help reduce the problems associated with pollution from
factories and quarries in the area. Additionally, the increased consideration of the society’s various categories and meeting their needs and rights regarding the fair land use and access and natural resources would improve the economic situation for livestock farmers as well as the sustainability of pastoral activities in our site.

**Second scenario: Enhanced cooperation and less controlling over pollution problem.**

This scenario is the second in terms of the vision’s achievement, as teamwork has an important role in improving land use and restoring original plants. The increasing pollution is an obstacle facing the achievement of the vision, the improvement of land uses, the revival of vegetation cover and increasing livestock. The large amount of factory wastage leads to the deaths of livestock and reluctance of breeding them.

**Third scenario: Poor cooperation and the more controlling over pollution problem.**

This scenario is at the same level of the second scenario in terms of achieving the vision. Poor cooperation of teamwork reduces the efficiency and the development of the service in the areas of water, agriculture, environment and sustainable land uses. More controlling over pollution problem will improves the land use due to possible application of modern technology and possibility implementation of projects related to enhancing land productivity through protecting the lands and following organized grazing that benefit all groups in the community.

**Fourth scenario: Poor cooperation and less controlling over pollution problem.**

This scenario is the worst in achieving the vision as poor teamwork of Duliel local people affects cooperation and coordination with the concerned authorities as well as the improvement of sustainable land use and working with the factories and quarries’ owners to reduce the problem of pollution. In addition, this scenario limits possible implementation of projects related to the vision that seeks to improve the economic conditions of the local community, and particularly pastoralists.

The discussions with the project’s committee representing Duliel area showed that the fourth scenario, “*Poor cooperation and less controlling over pollution problem*” is the closest to the current situation in Duliel. Accordingly, strategic Intervention and activities will be developed to move from this scenario to the best scenario (the first one), which aims to achieve “*Enhanced cooperation and the more controlling over the pollution problem*”.

**Strategic Interventions, Activities and Initiatives**

**First scenario:** Enhanced cooperation and the more controlling over the pollution problem

**First Strategic Intervention: Building up the capacity of Local Dry Lands Resources Management.**

Activities / initiatives:

1. Training on writing project proposals within a training program in order to attract funding for the area.
2. Exchanging the experience with successful projects to apply them in our area.
3. Conducting financial and administrative training program and obtaining the support of experts to strengthen the role of the Committee.
4. Organizing programs on lobbying and advocacy.
Second Strategic Intervention: Awareness and training programs for community members.

Activities / initiatives:
1. Conducting an assessment of the awareness needs for community members and the target groups.
2. Holding specialized awareness programs based on the needs assessment for the community members and the target groups.
3. Coordinating with the concerned authorities and government to hold awareness programs and courses.

Second scenario: Enhanced cooperation and less controlling over pollution problem.

First Strategic Intervention: Building up the capacity of the Local Dry Lands Resources Management.

Activities / initiatives:
1. Holding awareness and training programs on lobbying such as printing posters and brochures.
2. Holding intensive meetings with the government institutions in the area and civil society organizations.
3. Conducting a comprehensive study of the area to identify its needs.
4. Building up the capacity of the team in obtaining funding.

Second Strategic Intervention: Empowering community and conducting awareness on desertification facing our area.

Activities / initiatives:
1. Conducting a field survey of the area as a baseline monitoring plan.
2. Identifying the community’s needs and providing awareness for the community members on the best practices to reduce pollution.
3. Holding awareness programs for the local community.
4. Holding training programs for the committee and the local community.
5. Involving the concerned authorities and the community organizations in the lectures provided for the community members.
6. Selecting community leaders and training them to form a committee to follow up the issues with the official authorities.
7. Building up the capacity of the local community committee on access to finance.

Third Strategic Intervention: Improving the community management of their natural resources.

Activities / initiatives:
1. Identifying the location of natural resources in the area by the local authorities at Duliel Level.
2. Identification of the target groups.
3. Distributing leaflets to publicize the location of natural resources.
4. Implementing other projects to support this project such as excavation, water harvesting, and revolving loans through credit funds to purchase sheep for the local community.
Third scenario: Poor cooperation and the more controlling over pollution problem.

First Strategic Intervention: Providing economic projects to promote and maintain teamwork.

Activities / initiatives:
1. Implementing productive projects out of the factories wastage such as recycling water and animal waste.
2. Conducing sessions for the target groups from the local community to reduce the factories wastage and animal waste.
3. Organizing awareness campaigns for the community on pollution and harmful effects on the community and the environment.
4. Following up the reasons for pollution.
5. Conducing sessions for the team on the importance of administration and social work.
6. Producing a participatory video on pollution and the importance of the revival of natural plant to combat desertification.

Second Strategic Intervention: Developing advocacy programs on the integration of the local community in natural resource management.

Activities / initiatives
1. Attracting the officials and decision makers to visit the area and introducing them on the extent of damage caused by pollution.
2. Addressing factories’ owners to find solutions to reduce pollution.
3. Distributing leaflets on the reasons of pollution in the area and ways to reducing them.
4. Following up with the concerned authorities.

Fourth scenario: Poor cooperation and less controlling over pollution problem.
First Strategic Intervention: Raising awareness among the community members on the reduction of pollution.

Activities / initiatives
1. Developing preparation plans and programs to aware the community on the needs of the community.
2. Coordinating and communicating with the stakeholders (such as water and agriculture) for the implementation of awareness programs.
3. Communicating with the donors to support the following awareness programs:
   • Awareness programs on the damages of pollution.
   • Awareness programs on the agricultural wastage.
   • Awareness programs on the industrial wastage.
   • Awareness programs on water harvesting.
   • Awareness programs for the school and university students who are concerned with pollution issues.

Second Strategic Intervention: Raising the efficiency on the use of domestic water and irrigation water.

Activities / initiatives:
1. Raising the level of communication between the project management committee and stakeholders (water and agriculture authorities) in order to solve part of the problems associated with water.
2. Implementing a large number of projects on water harvesting at the household level to be invested in irrigation or the household uses.
3. Providing alternative sources to irrigate the houses’ gardens, such as gray water and processed wastewater.
4. Increasing the water uses’ efficiency through the application of modern technology and raising awareness.
5. Encouraging the use of low water requirement crops.

**Third Strategic Intervention: Building up the capacity of the Natural Resources Management Committee.**

**Activities / initiatives:**
1. Activating the meetings of the project’s Management Committee in order to achieve continuous communication among its members.
2. Implementing technical, financial and administrative training on project management for the members of the Committee.
3. Implementing training on writing project proposals to the Committee members.
4. Implementing training on the following issues for the Committee:
   - Communication and marketing skills.
   - Advocacy programs.
   - Training and capacity building programs.
   - Dissemination and knowledge sharing by providing cases from the field action.
   - Continuous dialogue with the decision-makers and activating the laws in order to guarantee the community’s rights.

**Fourth Strategic Intervention: Improving the economic level of the local community.**

**Activities / initiatives:**
1. Conducting studies to assess the economic situation of the local community in order to reach the marginalized groups.
2. Communicating with the donors in order to obtain grants and funding for income-generating projects.
3. Implementing training courses for members of the community in the areas of traditional industries and crafts and encouraging the cultivation of home gardens.
4. Implementing small and medium productive projects that serve the community members.

**Fifth Strategic Intervention: Raising the efficiency of land use.**

**Activities / initiatives:**
1. Raising citizens' awareness of desertification issues.
2. Implementing projects to raise the efficiency of land use at the local level through enhancing the idea of "Hima".
3. Encouraging the cultivation of original natural plants in the area and environmentally beneficial trees.
4. Encouraging the authorities responsible for the land tenure to protect their lands and modify grazing methods.
5. Providing a model for land management to ensure their continuous production and restoration of the natural plants.
6. Exchanging visits and knowledge sharing from one community to another.
7. Planting trees and providing a pastoral model that includes the protection of nature.
9. Recycling industrial wastage and making use of the processed water.
10. Implementing a project on water harvesting.
11. Recycling plastics and paper wastage to reduce their impact on animals.

**Sixth Strategic Intervention: Improving the environmental situation.**

**Activities / initiatives:**

1. Encouraging the use of processed compost instead of industrial fertilizer in agriculture.
2. Raising the efficiency of managing solid agricultural, organic and plastic wastage.
3. Coordinating with the Directorate of Environment to implement environmental awareness programs on the reduction of pollution in the area for the local community.