

## **Acknowledgement**

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## **DEDICATION**

*This work is dedicated to my brother Abdul Aziz  
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of this work from first day to the last day so many  
thanks of unlimited end.*

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>LFS</b>	Livelihood and Food security
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>HHH</b>	Household Head
<b>DFID</b>	Department of International Development
<b>LSRO</b>	Life Science Research Organization
<b>PHABA</b>	Public Health Association of British Colombia
<b>AGRA</b>	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa
<b>EAC</b>	East Africa Community
<b>FSAP</b>	Food Security Action Plan
<b>CAADP</b>	The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>NPCA</b>	NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa Development
<b>PAP</b>	The Pan African Parliament
<b>IFPRI</b>	International Food Policy and Research Institute
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>GNU</b>	Government of National Unity
<b>NCP</b>	National Congress Party
<b>WFS</b>	World Food Summit
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture
<b>SUST</b>	Sudan University of Science & Technology
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program



## Abstract

This study has been carried out in Jommueya area Khartoum State. It was to identify the means of achieving sustainable livelihood and food security. The study was aimed at identifying how food security is obtained by households in the area by examining the sources of incomes, annual earnings, occupations and the social services which exist in the area. The characteristics which were selected to help in identifying the means of achieving sustainable livelihood and food security for the households such as gender, Age, marital status, household size, education level and main occupation. The main objective of this study was find out the means of agricultural production and productivity, the obstacles which are faced by the farmers and to evaluate the role of agricultural extension services in response to the benefits of the role of technology transfer. The research sample was taken randomly by using primary data which was chosen from three hundred households of (10) ten villages from a total population of (67) villages in the study area. Secondary data was taken as the literature review which used the relevant references about the means of achieving sustainable livelihood and food security internationally. Statistical package for Social science (SPSS) was used to analyze the data , presenting the results in descriptive statistics, frequency distribution and percentages, the profile sample and Chi – Square test of significance (0.05) were used to detect the dependency of the variables of the study( the dependent and independent variable).

The main results of the study were the following. The main result of the study area from shows that the majority of the respondents in study area have farm size of 0 –less 5 feddan was 30.3%. The majorities of the respondents of the study area grow cereal and forage crops which represents 24.0%. The majority of the respondents in the study area raise animal for milk purposes which represents 32.3% .This help as means the source of income generation in the study area. The obstacles and barriers for high costs and low production which represents 24.0%, 22.7% respectively. The majority of the respondents in the study area reported that the role of technology transfer and agricultural extension services were poor and medium which represents 46.0%, and 17.3% respectively.. The results also show that the majority of the respondents face with poor financing and drought and poor agricultural inputs which represents 35.0%, 13.7 % , respectively. The studies also find out that the other source were casual labouring which represent 53.3%.

## مستخلص الدراسة

اجريت هذه الدراسة في منطقة الجموعية بولاية الخرطوم لمعرفة الوسائل المساعدة لتحقيق الأمن الغذائي المستدام وسبل المعيشة .

وتهدف هذه الدراسة الى تحديد الكيفية التي تتم بها الحصول على الامن الغذائي للاسر في هذه المنطقة من خلال دراسة مصادر الدخل، الدخل السنوي، المهنة الرئيسية والخدمات الاجتماعية التي توجد بالمنطقة . اما الخصائص التي تم اختيارها لتحديد الوسائل المساعدة لتحقيق الامن الغذائي المستدام للاسر مثل الجنس، العمر، الحالة الاجتماعية ، حجم الاسرة ، المستوى التعليمي ، المهنة الرئيسية .

وكان الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة معرفة وسائل الانتاج والانتاجية الزراعية ، والعقبات التي يواجهها المزارعون ، وتقييم دور خدمات الارشاد الزراعي من الاستجابة الى نقل التقانه . ومن ثم تم اخذ عينه البحث عشوائيا باستخدام البيانات الاولية التي تم اختيارها من 300 اسرة من مجموع السكان في 10 قرى من جملة 67 قرية في منطقة الدراسة

وقد اخذت البيانات الثانوية واستعراض الاديبيات التي تستخدم اشارات ذات صلة وحول الوسائل المساعدة لتحقيق الامن الغذائي المستدام .

كما تم استخدام الحزمة الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية SPSS لتحليل البيانات وتقديم النتائج في الاحصاء الوصفي والتوزيع التكراري والنسب المئوية وبشكل اخر تم استخدام اختبار مربع كاي من الدلالة (0.05) للكشف على التبعية للمتغيرات الدراسة ( المتغير التابع والمستقل)

اهم نتائج الدراسة التي توصلت اليها بعد تحليل وتفسير البيانات على النحو التالي :

- تؤكد الدراسة ان كثير من أفراد عينه هم صغار المزارعين ولديهم من 0 الى اقل 5 فدان نسبة 30.3%
- توصلت الدراسة ان 24.0% من مجتمع الدراسة يزرعون محاصيل الحبوب والأعلاف بينما 32.3% من المبحوثين في منطقة الدراسة يملكون حيوان المزرعة لأغراض إنتاج الألبان، وهذا يعنى المساعدة على النحو المصادر المدرة لدخل الأسرة
- تؤكد النتائج ان اكبر العقبات والحواجز التي تواجه افراد عينه الدراسة هي التكاليف المرتفعة و الانتاج المنخفض والتي تمثل 24.0% ، 27.7% على التوالي .
- وتوضح نتائج الدراسة ان صغار المزارعين يواجهون بعض المعوقات لرفع الانتاج والتي تتمثل في ضعف التمويل والجفاف ، وكذلك ضعف المدخلات الزراعية التي تمثل 35.0% و 13.7% على التوالي. هذا يحتاج الى مزيد من برامج التدريب الارشادية لمساعدة المزارعين في حل مشاكلهم .
- كما توضح النتائج ان غالبية المبحوثين من عينه الدراسة مصادر الدخل يعتمدون العمل كعمالة مؤقتة تمثل 53.3% وهذا يعنى ان مصادر الدخل في منطقة الدراسة ضعيفة للغاية .