

Sudan University of Science and Technology
College of Graduates Studies

**THE IMPACT OF DARFUR CONFLICT ON
LIVESTOCK POPULATION AND PASTORALIST
LIVELIHOODS:
*CASE STUDY OF CENTRAL AND WEST DARFUR
STATES*
*(2003 - 2014)***

**Thesis submitted for PhD in
Peace and Development Studies**

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ASALs	Arid and semi-arid lands
CEWARM	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
CD	Central Darfur
DCPSF	Darfur Community Peace Sustainability Fund
ECU	Emergency Coordination Unit
EFSNA	Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FMoARF	Federal Ministry of Animal Resource and Fisheries
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HEA	Household Economy Approach
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Inter Governmental Authority on Development

IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
ITPs	Indigenous and tribal peoples
MoAR	Ministry of Animal Resources
OCHA	Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PACE	Pan African Control of Epizootics
RPA	Random Participatory Approach
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SLA	Sudan Liberation Army
SMoAR	State Ministry of Animal Resources
SPLM	Sudan People Liberation Movement
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SSDF	Southern Sudan Defense Forces
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
UNEP	United Nations Environment programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
VSF	Vétérinaires sans Frontières
WASDA	Wajir South Development Association
WD	West Darfur

WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organization

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the souls of my mother and father and my beloved daughters, Malaz, Muram, Mey, Muntaha, Miaad and Salma

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Abstract

The impact of Darfur conflict on livestock and pastoralists livelihoods in Central and West Darfur States is a study conducted in the two states (Central and West Darfur during the period from 2003 to 2014. The objectives of the study are to find out the effects of the conflict on the livestock population, ownership, and the dynamics of pastoralists' social status and livelihoods options.

The methods applied for data collection in this study are descriptive methods of participatory approaches (Participatory Rural Appraisal PRA & Rapid Rural Appraisal RRA) through which two questionnaires were developed of eighty four questions. The questionnaires were distributed most villages and Damras within the fifteen localities of the two states.

The results showed that there is a reduction in livestock population ranging from 5% to 7% of total population in the two states, approximately five hundred thousand heads of animals from different species (cattle, sheep, goats and camels) were lost.

The migratory routes were changed and the main reasons are the ongoing conflicts. The veterinary services available before the conflict were deteriorated and disappeared from the area. The impact of conflict on animal production in general and milk production in particular was very obvious as the results showed that the average daily milk yield was 1.69 liter per cow which is very low production due to poor pasture and the lack of veterinary services and water resources.

ملخص البحث

تمت دراسة اثر النزاع على تعداد و ملكية الثروة الحيوانية وسبل كسب العيش لدي الرعاة فى ولايتي وسط وغرب دارفور في الفترة ما بين أيناير 2011 ومايو 2014.

أهداف البحث تتمثل فى دراسة أثر النزاع على الاوضاع العامة و تعداد و نمو الثروة الحيوانية و المشاكل المصاحبة لملكية الثروة الحيوانية. كما يهدف البحث الى دراسة أثر النزاع على توزيع الثروة الحيوانية و التغيرات فى المراحل والمسارات و المراعى و مصادر المياه نتيجة للنزاعات. و اثر النزاعات على الحالة الاجتماعية و الظروف المعيشية للرعاة و انماط الانتاج الحيوانى بالمنطقة. الطريقة التى تم اتباعها فى جمع المعلومات فى هذه الدراسة هى ضمن طرق المشاركة (Participatory Approaches). وتشمل تقييم المشاركة الريفية PRA و التقييم الريفي السريع RRA و تم انشاء استبيانان يتكونان من 86 سؤالاً، تشمل جوانب صحة الحيوان، الاحصاء، رعاية وتربية الحيوان، الحالة الاجتماعية والمعيشية للرعاة و انماط الانتاج الحيوانى قبل و اثناء النزاع فى الولايتين. تم توزيع مئتان وخمسون (150) نسخة من الاستبيانات الى معظم القري و الفرقان بالوحدات الادارية لخمسة عشرة محلية في الولايتين. تم جمع المعلومات من كل هذه الوحدات الادارية من القبائل التي تشكل الرعاة و الرحل و المقيمين و النازحين.

أثبتت نتائج الدراسة أن هناك نقص في تعداد الثروة يتراوح ما بين 5% الي 7% من التعداد الكلي للثروة الحيوانية في الولايتين اي ما يعادل بالتقريب خمسمائة الف رأس من مختلف انواع الحيوانات (أبقار، ضأن، ماعز، جمال). هذا النقص يمكن أن يعزى الى هجرة الرعاة اثناء النزاع الى المناطق الاكثر أمناً، ويعزى ايضاً الى قتل الحيوانات أو نهبها وبيعها أو ذبحها فى مناطق أخرى بعيداً عن مناطق الصراع. كما أثبتت الدراسة أن المراحل و المسارات قد تغيرت، واسباب تغير المراحل ترجع الى النزاع فى المنطقة. واثبتت الدراسة ايضاً ان الخدمات البيطرية المتوفرة بالمنطقة قبل النزاع تدهورت ولم يبق منها سوى 48% علي أرض الواقع. و اثبتت النتائج ايضاً يوضح ان الظروف المعيشية لدي الرعاة قد تغيرت الي الافضل كآثر ايجابي للنزاع.

الانتاج الحيوانى بشكل عام و انتاج الحليب بصفة خاصة تأثرت بالنزاع، و متوسط انتاج البقرة الواحدة من الحليب في الولايتين 1,69 لتر فى اليوم. و يعتبر متوسط انتاج ضئيل و متواضع جداً وقد يعزى ذلك الى فقر المراعى، عدم توفر الخدمات البيطرية، و شح مع صعوبة الوصول الى مصادر المياه و

كلها عوامل فى حقيقتها تشير بوضوح الى تأثير النزاع على الانتاج الحيوانى فى العموم وعلى انتاج الالبان على وجه الخصوص.