



Sudan University of Science and Technology
College of Graduate Studies

PhD Thesis:

**Dynamics of livelihood as affected by Gender Roles in Post
Conflict dry areas of Southern Kordofan state; Al - Goz Locality–
Sudan**

ديناميكية سبل كسب العيش وتأثرها بأدوار النوع الاجتماعي في المناطق الجافة
المتأثرة بالنزاعات بولاية جنوب كردفان – محلية القوز.

By:

Elhabib Elsadig Hamdok

Supervised by:

Dr. Elshifa Ali Mirghani

Co- supervised by:

Dr. Fatma Mohamed Ezzeldin

February 2014

Title Page:

Sudan University of Science and Technology
College of Graduate Studies

*Dynamics of livelihood as affected by Gender Roles in Post Conflict dry areas
of Southern Kordofan state; Al - Goz Locality– Sudan*

*ديناميكية سبل كسب العيش وتأثرها بالنوع الاجتماعي في المناطق الجافة المتأثرة
بالنزاعات بولاية جنوب كردفان – محلية القوز.*

*A thesis submitted to Sudan University of Science and Technology in
fulfilment of the requirement for the PhD Degree in Agricultural and Rural
Development*

By

Elhabib Elsadig Hamdok

M.Sc. Gender Education - University Of Botswana

*B.Sc. Agriculture, Food and Nutrition and Education - Sudan University of
Science and Technology*

Supervised by:

Dr. Elshifa Ali Mirghani

Co- supervised by:

Dr. Fatma Mohamed Ezzeldin

The Dedication!

***For all vulnerable community members (males and females), who dedicated
their lifetime for a better change!***

Elhabib

Acknowledgement:

This thesis exists as a result of a hard work and commitment of many people. Uppermost on the list of acknowledgement are male and female vulnerable groups who experienced many crises and disasters in Al Goz locality. They had to undergo painful shocks but they were committed and determined to overcome and here they are sharing their experiences with the researcher hoping that the information provided would improve their living standards and promote decent life for them and successor generations for years to come.

*The following people deserve my deepest gratitude for the help and the assistance they offered in establishing this work: first of all my sincere gratitude will go to my supervisors and co-supervisor Dr. **Elshifa Mirghani** and Dr. **Fatma Ezzeldin** respectively, I thanks them for all the guidance they rendered in the design, follow up, and the production of this report.*

My thank extents to the numerators who, in my absence, administered the questionnaires to the different respondents of Al Goz locality with its different villages. I won't forget to thank my colleagues and work mates for their valuable inputs throughout the course of the preparation, data collection and writing of this report.

My thanks also go to the interviewees and members of focal group discussions; key informants, executive personal, tribal key figures, women activists, farmers, pastoralists, and leaders of CBOs who dedicated their time and efforts and kindly gave their response, information and good insight in the research questions and consequently helped shaped this thesis. My thanks also go to Dr. Atta El-Battahani and late Dr. Anna Rahma from University of Khartoum and Alhfad University respectively who both have valuable inputs in the early stages of this thesis.

Abbreviations

CEDAW Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

CSOs Civil Society Organizations

FGDs Focal Group Discussions

FIFC the Feinstein International Famine Centre of Tufts University- USA

GAD Gender and Development

GDP Gross Domestic Product

HH Household

HIV/ AIDS Human Immune Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome

IDPs Internally Displaced Persons/people

ILO International Labour Organisation

Ks Kilometres

NGOs Non Governmental Organizations

PLA Participatory Learning Approach

SC The State Commissioner

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Science

SD Sustainable Development

SLA Sustainable Livelihood Approach

T &V Training and Visit Extension System

UN United Nations (Agencies)

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

WID Women in Development

Abstract

Poverty is a global problem that needs to be addressed in order to help women as well as men to get their basic needs and have better standard of living. There is some need; therefore, the national policies that support vulnerable community members and improve their livelihoods to be strengthened.

The aims of this study are to outline, discuss and examine the impact of drought and conflicts, and adaptive strategies. Farmer and non-farmer communities, rich or poor, males and females all tested to examine the impact of drought and conflicts on many coping mechanisms employed in Al Goz Locality of South Kordofan State.

This research addressed the structural problem of the inequalities between men and women boys and girls, power relations and access to opportunities and resources, which contributed to the prevalence and incidence of poverty. Also it addressed the dominance of the patriarchal ideology, which pervades the national advancement policy that marginalises women and girls and ascribed them a subordinate gender role.

The objectives and hypotheses of this study were discussed in a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methodology. Data were collected through: qualitative and quantitative means, i.e. qualitative data were collected through interviews, focal group discussion, and critical observations of respondents, and quantitative data were from the questionnaire and the secondary data were from documents, articles, reports and/or questionnaires. A thematic analysis is used in qualitative data, and Excel and SPSS for quantitative data.

The study found that the main sources of income, i.e. the livelihood mechanisms of all respondents who represented key figure from the community of the

locality were trading, farming, rearing of livestock, official work and casual labour. 84% of the respondents were farmers cultivating cereals, cash crops and a combination of cereals and cash crops. Crises; drought and conflicts have seriously affected assets and liabilities; financial, physical, human, social, and natural asset, processes, Institutions and Policies, and strategies that governed the livelihoods of Al Goz residents. The crises also changed the perceptions of both males and females on livelihood activities employed by either sex. The study revealed that there was very little extension work that focused on giving simple extension packages at the skirt of town of Dubeibat the capital of Al Goz locality.

The study recommended that:

- *Internally displaced people (IDPs), ex-combatants, and crises affected people to be supported by construction materials, livelihood activity inputs, income generating activities (IGAs), and educational programmes at household (HH) and community level.*
- *Government institutions need to review social and cultural acts/practices; women rights and legislations (land ownership), and maximize support for natural resources management to accommodate gender equitable programmes.*
- *United Nation (UN) agencies and International/National Non-Governmental Organizations (I/NGOs) should provide support and mainstream gender in all livelihood activities/programmes, empower community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and maintain proper networking and funding to charitable and developmental entities to help improve the standard of living residents of Al Goz and South Kordofan State.*

مستخلص البحث:

الفقر هو مشكلة عالمية تحتاج إلى معالجة من أجل مساعدة النساء و الرجال للحصول على احتياجاتهم الأساسية والوصول الى مستوى معيشة أفضل. عليه تعزيز السياسات الوطنية التي تدعم أعضاء المجتمع الضعيفة ووتساعد فى تحسين أحوالهم المعيشية مطلوبة.

أهداف الدراسة الرئيسة هى توضيح ومناقشة و دراسة أثر الجفاف والصراعات ومحاولة التعرف على استراتيجيات التكيف لعينة من افراد المجتمعات من مزارعين وغير مزارعين ، فقراء و أغنياء، ذكورا وإناثا تم اختبارهم بطريقة علمية كمشاركين فى الدراسة لمعرفة تأثير الجفاف والتصحر والصراعات فى العديد من آليات التكيف المستخدمة بمحلية القوز بولاية جنوب كردفان

تطرق هذا البحث لدراسة ومعالجة المشكلة الهيكلية لعدم المساواة بين الرجال والنساء /الفتيان والفتيات وعلاقات وتوزيع الفرص والموارد التي بدورها ساهمت في انتشار و تفشي الفقر . كما أنها تناولت هيمنة الأيديولوجية الأبوية التي اقعدت بدورها تقدم السياسة الوطنية مما ادى لتهميش الفتيات و النساء مما الصقهن بادور ثانوية للنوع الاجتماعى.

نوقشت أهداف وفرضيات هذه الدراسة فى منهجية بحث تجمع بين النوعي والكمي .تم جمع البيانات/المعلومات بالوسئل النوعية والكمية؛ أى انه قد تم جمع البيانات النوعية من خلال المقابلات، ومجموعات النقاش المنتخبة والملاحظات مع المشاركين اما البيانات الكمية فقد تم جمعها من الاستبانة والمعلومات الثانوية تم اخذها من الوثائق ومقالات وتقارير. وقد تم استخدام التحليل الموضوعي فى البيانات النوعية اما البيانات الكمية فتمت معالجتها بواسطة برنامج إكزل و الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية SPSS.

التجارة، والزراعة، وتربية الماشية والعمل الوظيفى و الاعمال الهامشية هى المصادر الرئيسية للدخل- سبل كسب العيش لكل أفراد العينة التي تمثلت فى الشخصيات المهمة من مجتمع المحلية .وجدت الدراسة ان 84% من المستطلعين مزارعين يزرعون اما الغلال أوالمحاصيل النقدية اومزيج من الغلال

والمحاصيل النقدية. وجدت الدراسة أن الأزمات؛ الجفاف والصراعات أثرت بشكل خطير على الأصول والخصوم؛ المالية والمادية والبشرية، والاجتماعية، والطبيعية، والعمليات والمؤسسات والسياسات، والاستراتيجيات التي تنظم سبل عيش سكان منطقة القوز. أيضا غيرت الأزمات مدارك وتصورات كل من الذكور والإناث في أنشطة سبل المعيشة التي يستخدمها أي من الجنسين. كما وان الدراسة قد كشفت بأن هناك القليل جدا من العمل الإرشادي الذي ركز على إعطاء حزم الإرشاد البسيطة تركزت في اطراف مدينة الدبيبات عاصمة محلية القوز.

على مستوى الاسرة والمجتمع المحلي فقد أوصت الدراسة بدعم النازحين والمقاتلين السابقين، والمتضررين من الأزمات بمواد البناء ومدخلات لأنشطة كسب الرزق، الأنشطة المدرة للدخل، وبرامج تعليمية. تحتاج المؤسسات الحكومية لمراجعة القوانين /الممارسات الاجتماعية والثقافية؛ قوانين حقوق المرأة والتشريعات وخاصة في نظام حيازة الأراضي، وزيادة دعم إدارة الموارد الطبيعية لاستيعاب برامج تنصف النوع. وكالات الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات العالمية والمحلية يجب ان تعمم مفهوم النوع في كافة الأنشطة والبرامج خاصة سبل كسب العيش وتساعد في تمكين منظمات المجتمع المحلي المدني، وتشجع الربط الشبكي السليم وتوفر التمويل للمؤسسات الخيرية والتنمية لتحسين مستوى المعيشة للمقيمين بمحلية القوز.

Table of Contents

No.	Description	page
1	Title Page	II
2	Dedication	III
3	Acknowledgement	IV
4	Abbreviations	V
5	Abstract	VI
6	مستخلص البحث	VIII
7	Table of Contents	X
8	List of Tables	XIV
9	List of Figure/ Graphs	XV1
10	List of Diagrams and figures	XVII
11	Appendix	XVIII

Chapter One

1. Introduction

No.	Description	page
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Statement of the problem	4
1.3	Objectives of the study	5
1.4	Research Questions	5
1.5	Study variables	6
1.6	Importance of the study	7
1.7	Definition of some concepts	8
1.8	Research Organisation	13

Chapter Two

2. Literature Review

No.	Description	page
2.1	Drought manifestation and impact	14
2.2	Conflicts and impacts	20
2.3	Livelihoods and the coping strategies	21
2.4	Current debate on the relationship between conflicts, drought and poverty	22
2.5	Poverty manifestation and impacts	25
2.6	Agricultural extension in Dubeibat	30
2.7	The link between gender and rural development paradigms	31
2.7.1	Feminization of poverty	34
2.7.2	Feminization of rural extension	35
2.8	History of drought and conflicts in the area	36
2.9	Reports on drought and conflicts in <i>AL Goz e</i> area	37
2.10	Group Dynamics	38
2.11	Sustainable livelihood Approach (SLA)	40
2.12	Previous studies on livelihoods	43
2.12.1	Mr. Alshafey, <i>Impact of Conflicts on Livelihoods in North Darfur State</i>	43
2.12.2	Prof. Young, <i>Darfur–Livelihoods under siege</i>	45

Chapter Three

3. Research Methodology

No.	Description	page
3.1	The area of the study and Demographic structure	47
3.1.1	The area of the study	47
3..1.2	Demographic structure	49
3.2	Conceptual framework	50
3.3	Sampling	52
3.4	Data collections and analysis	53
3.4.1	Qualitative Data	53
3.4.2	Quantitative Data	54
3.4.3	Sampling Procedures	55
3.4.4	Methods of Data Analysis	56

Chapter four

4. Data Presentation, Analysis, Results and Discussion

No.	Description	page
4.1	Demographic Structure	58
4.1.1	Age	58
4.1.2	Gender	59
4.1.3	Education	60
4.1.4	Marital Status	62
4.1.5	Size of households (HH) Family members	65
4.1.6	Residence	65
4.1.7	Occupation	67
4.2	Livelihood assets and Strategies	68
4.2.1	Crises	68
4.2.2	Impacts	70
4.2.2.1	Productive family members	72
4.2.2.2	Main Source of Income	73
4.2.2.3	Trading	74
4.2.2.4	Farming	75
4.2.2.4.1	Crop and Vegetable Production	75
4.2.2.4.2	Animal Husbandry	80
4.2.2.5	Precious Belongings	92
4.3	Gender Roles and Division of Labour	95
4.4	Effects of crises on respondents understanding of gender roles	99
4.5	Extension Service in the Locality	101
4.6	A Problem tree Analysis discussing the Crises	102
4.7	Reflection on the Analytical framework (SLA) adopted	104
4.8	Major problems in the locality	108

Chapter Five

5. Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

No.	Description	page
5.1	Summary of Findings	111
5.2	Conclusions	116
5.3	Recommendations	119
	References	121

Table	Description	page
1.5	Independent and dependant variables of the study	6
3.4	Sampling procedures; selection criteria, number of villages and number of respondents	55
4.1.1	Frequencies distribution and percentage of respondents by age	58
4.1.2	Frequencies distribution age * gender Cross-tabulation	59
4.1.3	Frequencies distribution and percentage of respondents by educational level	61
4.1.4	Statistics and Frequencies distribution and percentage of respondents by marital status	62
4.1.5	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by the size of family	65
4.1.6	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by residence	65
4.1.7	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by occupation * gender Cross tabulation	67
4.2.1	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by types and effects of crises	70
4.2.2	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by on how crises (drought and conflicts) have negative impact	71
4.2.2.1	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by Productive family members	72
4.2.2.2	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by % of main source of income in 2periods	73
4.2.2.3	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by trading in 2 periods	74
4.2.2.4.1	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by land ownership in two periods	75
4.2.2.4.2	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by Living in/off the farm in 2 periods	77
4.2.2.4.3	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by area ploughed in 2 periods	79
4.2.2.4.4	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by Farm implements used in 2 periods	81
4.2.2.4.5	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by Types of crops and vegetables grwon in 2 periods	82
4.2.2.4.6	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by Annual	83

	total production of the household in all crops and vegetables grown in 2 periods	
4.2.2.4.2.1	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by animals used for transportation and tracking of farm implements in 2 periods	86
4.2.2.4.2.3	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by number of sheep owned in 2 periods	88
4.2.2.4.2.4	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by number of cows owned in 2 periods	89
4.2.2.4.2.5	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by number of camels owned in 2 periods	91
4.2.2.5	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by having precious belongings in the 2 periods of the study	92
4.2.2.4.2	Descriptive Statistics summarizing Animal Husbandry in two	94
4.3.1	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by labour division- female livelihood activities in the 2 periods of the study	95
4.3.2	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by labour division- male dominant livelihood activities in the 2 periods of the study	96
4.3.3	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by labour division- mixed sex livelihood activities in the 2 periods of the study	97
4.3	Distribution and frequencies of respondents' perception to gender roles	98
4.4	Distribution and frequencies of respondents' perception to gender roles	99
4.7	Examples of sustainable livelihood approach (SLA) components of the study	105
4.7.1	Impact of drought and conflicts on respondents of the study:	106

List of Graphs

No.	Description	page
4.1.1	Frequencies distribution and percentage of respondents by age group	59
4.1.2	Frequency distribution age * gender Cross-tabulation	60
4.1.3	Gender * education Cross-tabulation	61
4.1.4.1	Cross tabulation of gender and marital status	63
4.1.4.1	Cross tabulation of gender and marital status	64
4.2.2.2	Comparison between % of main source of income in first and second periods	73
4.2.2.4.1	Comparison on land ownership in the two periods of the study	76
4.2.2.4.2	cross tabulation of distribution and frequencies of respondents by Living in/off the farm in 2 periods	78
4.2.2.4.3	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by area ploughed in 2 periods	80
4.2.2.4.5	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by Types of crops and vegetables grown in 2 periods	82
4.2.2.4.6	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by Annual total production of the household in all crops and vegetables grown in 2 periods	84
2.2	Descriptive statistics of Livelihood assets and Strategies affected by crises in two sets of the study	85
4.2.2.4.2.1	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by animals used for transportation and tracking of farm implements in 2 periods	87
4.2.2.4.2.2	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by number of goats owned in 2 periods	88
4.2.2.5	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by having precious belongings in the 2 periods of the study	93
4.3.1	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by labour division- female livelihood activities in the 2 periods of the study	95
4.3.2	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by labour division- male dominant livelihood activities in the 2 periods of the study	96
4.3.3	Distribution and frequencies of respondents by labour division- mixed sex livelihood activities in the 2 periods of the study	97

List of Diagrams

No.	Description	Page
2.11	Understanding livelihoods in conflict settings by building a shared analysis using the livelihoods conceptual framework	42
4.6	A tree problem discussing the dependant and independent variables	103
4.7	Analytical framework Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA)	104

Appendix

No.	Description	Page
1.	A figure detailing Sampling procedures; number of village/ groups, selection criteria and number of respondents:	127
2.	Al Goz Locality- South Kordofan - Focal Group Discussion on Crises and Livelihoods for 6 people per group	128
3.	List of interviewees in <i>Al Goz</i> locality	129
4.	Map of South Kordofan State as seen in the government of Sudan records (<u>South Kordofan State</u> , Sudan Ministry of the Cabinet Affairs, 22 July 2008). Satellite photo of Dubeibat	130
5.	OCHA map for <i>Al Goz</i> locality	131