

Sudan University of Science and Technology

College of Graduate Studies

Effect of Armed Conflicts on Household Food Security

In West Darfur State- Sudan

تأثير الصراعات المسلحة علي الأمن الغذائي الأسري- ولاية غرب دارفور-
السودان

**A thesis Submitted to Sudan University of Science and
Technology in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the PH.D
Degree in Agricultural Extension and Rural Development.**

By: Mabroka Younis Fadul Musa

Supervisor: Dr. Elshifa Ali Merghani

Co- Supervisor: Dr. Suad Abraham Elobied

January 2017



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قال تعالى :

فَلْيَنْظُرِ (الْإِنْسَانَ) إِلَىٰ طَعَامِهِۦ إِنَّهَا صَبَبْنَا الْمَاءَ صَبًّا ثُمَّ نَقَعْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ رَوْضًا
شَقِيًّا * نَبْتْنَا فِيهَا حَبًّا * وَنَبًّا * وَقَضْبًا * وَزَيْتُونًا * وَزَيْتُونًا * وَحَدَانِقًا * غُلَبًا *
وَفَاكِهَةً * وَمَاتَلَعًا * لَكُمْ * وَلَا تَنعَمُكُمْ *)

(24 - 32 عبس)

Dedication

***To my loving Father at the mercy of
God's, and my Mother***

To my Husband

To my brothers and Sisters,

To my close friend

To my all my family members

With love

Acknowledgements

God must be praised firstly, for mightily and patience to conduct this study. I would like to extend my sincere appreciation and gratitude to my

Supervisor:

Dr. Elshifa Ali Merghani, and Co-supervisor **Dr. Suad Ibrahim Elobied** for their valuable guidance, comments, and close supervision of this study. So generous in giving us everything we need.

Finally, I do like to acknowledge all those who helped me in this research into existence.

Abstract

This study was conducted to examine the effect of armed conflict on household food security at returnee's areas, in West Darfur State, Beida locality in particularly village of Merim-Ta which faced armed conflict since 2003, people displaced and returned back to their villages 2008. The study attempted to analyze the basic resources for food of returnee, identify the role of rural women's headed household in food security and identify the effect of conflict on Food availability, Food accessibility for those people. The data were collected through primary and secondary, focus group discussion, and critical observation this means qualitative, and quantitative data were collected from respondents by social surveys. Simple random sampling was used to select 110 respondent male and female (headed household) from the total population of the study area (1058) headed household who affected by conflict, displaced and returned to their villages. The primary data was collected by the questionnaire, critical observation and focus group discussion. This means quantities and qualitative data were collected from the respondents by social survey approach, secondary data were collected from books, previous related studies and internet. The collected data tabulated and analyzed using Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS). The study revealed many results, the most important are:

- 68.3 % they living in camps in Chad Country as refugees along time then returned back due to lack of income and inadequate food.
- Most of respondent are women's 67.3% in active or productive age (youth).
- 63.3% of respondent are illiterate.
- Domestic agricultural productions is the main source of food supplies.
- Armed conflict had distractive effect on their agricultural production resources. The study concluded that conflict have negative impact on household food security and livelihood of returnees people particularly women headed household. Based on the findings the research recommend the following: To the government, community leadership and communities:
 - 1- Improve the security situation through peace building, peace culture to make strong relationship between different tribes to return back as one community and live together in peaceful as before conflict.

- 2- Government institution and United Nation (UN) agencies must assist the rehabilitation construction (schools, health centers, water point and roads) and livelihood activities.
- 3- To raise the educational level of women and increase their awareness.
- 4- Support the natural resources management system.

ملخص البحث

تهدف هذه الدراسة الي معرفة أثر الصراعات المسلحة علي الأمن الغذائي الأسري في قري العائدين بولاية غرب دارفور محلية بيضة قرية ميرمتا , ضمن القري التي تعرضت لنزاعات مسلحة منذ عام 2003 ونزحو اهلها ثم عادوا الي قراهم 2008 . تهدف هذه الدراسة لمعرفة الموارد الاساسية للغذاء , دور المرأة الريفيه في الأمن الغذائي و تأثير الصراع علي كمية الغذاء وامكانية الوصول .تم جمع البيانات الاولية , الثانوية ومجموعة النقاش و الملاحظات, هذا يعني البيانات (الكمية والنوعية)تم جمعها عن طريق المسح الاجتماعي من المبحوثين. استخدم العينة العشوائية البسيطة للاختيار 110 مبحوث رجال ونساء مسؤولين من أسرهم من جملة السكان (1058) تأثرو بالحرب نزحو ثم عادوا الي قراهم . البيانات الأولية تم جمعها عن طريق الاستبيان , الملاحظة ومجموعة نقاش هذا يعني بيانات كمية اما النوعية تم جمعها من المبحوثين عن طريق المسح الاجتماعي, البيانات الثانوية تم جمعها من الكتب والانترنت ذات صلة بالبحث . تم تحليل البيانات عن طريق الجداول التكرارية والنسب المئوية , اهم النتائج التي توصلت اليها الدراسة هي:

- 68.3 % من المبحوثين لجؤ الي دولة تشاد وسكنوا في معسكرات لفترات طويلة ثم عادوا بسبقلة الدخل ونقص في الغذاء.
- غالبية المبحوثين 67.3% نساء ربات بيوت في سن الأنتاج (الشباب).
- 63.3% من المبحوثين أميين.
- الانتاج الزراعي هو المصدر الرئيسي للغذاء .
- الصراعات المسلحة دمرت موارد الانتاج الزراعي , خلصت الدراسة ان الصراعات المسلحة أثرت سلبيا علي الأمن الغذائي وسبل كسب المعيشة للعائدين عامة والمرأة خاصة . بناء علي هذه النتائج توصلت الدراسة الي توصيات توجه الي الحكومة, المؤسسات المختلفة المنظمات والادارات الاهلية والمجتمع:
- 1- تحسين وضع الامن من خلال نشر وبناء ثقافة السلام بين جميع القبائل من اجل عيش في سلام كما من قبل الصراعات.

- 2- المؤسسات الحكومية والمنظمات العالمية يجب إعادة تاهيل وبناء المؤسسات الخدمية والتي تتمثل في (التعليم, مراكز للصحة, المياه والطرق) بالإضافة الي مشاريع مدره للدخل .
- 3- رفع الوعي بين النساء الريفيات في مستوي التعليم .
- 4- دعم نظم وادارة الموارد الطبيعية .

List of Contents

N	Topic	Page
	Dedication	I
	Acknowledgment	II
	Abstract	III
	Abstract (in Arabic)	IV
	List of Contents	V
	List of Table	IX
	List of Abbreviation	Xi
Chapter one		
1-1	Back ground	1
1-2	Problem Statement	3
1-3	Research problem	3
1-4	Importance of Study	3
1-5	Objectives of study	4
1-6	Hypotheses	4
1-7	Variables	5
1-8	Organization of the study	5
Chapter two <i>Literature Review</i>		
2-1-1	Concept of the conflict	6
2-1-2	Types of conflicts	6

2-1-3	Conflict theories	7
2-1-4	Causes of conflict	8
2-1-5	Conflict and Poverty	9
2-1-6	Introduction to conflict and food security in Sudan	9
2-1-7	History of the conflict in Darfur	9
2-2-1	Concept of livelihood	10
2-2-2	Household coping strategies:	10
2-2-3	livelihood in west Darfur per-conflict	11
2-2-4	Livelihoods and food security after the conflict	12
2-3-1	The context of Food security	14
2-3-2	Definition of Food Security	15
2-3-3	Household food security	16
2-3-4	Food and Nutrition Security at the Individual and Household Level	17
2-3-5	Food and Nutrition <i>Status</i>	18
2-3-6	Food self-sufficiency	18
2-3-7	Food Security and Nutrition	19
2-3-8	Dimensions of food security	19
2-3-8-1	Food Availability	19
2-3-8-2	Food Accessibility	20
2-3-8-3	Food Utilization	21
2-3-8-4	Food Stability	23
2-3-8-4-1	Vulnerability	23
2-3-8-4-2	Resilience	23
2-3-9	food security relationship to conflict	24
2—4	Conflict reducing the Availability of food	25
2-5	Conflict reduces Access to Food	26
2-6	Conflict impairs the effective utilization	26
2-7	Stability of food security under conflict situation	27
2-8	Food security indicators	28
2-9	Definition of Food insecurity	29
2-10	Types of food insecurity	29
2-10-1	Chronic Food Insecurity	29
2-10-2	Acute or Transitory Food Insecurity	29

2-11	Food security and gender	29
2-11-1	Gender	30
2-11-2	Gender roles	31
2-11-3	Gender Analysis	31
2-12	Women and agricultural work	32
2-13	The actual contribution of women to household food security.	33
Chapter three Research Methodology		
3-1	Area of the research	35
3-2	Research population	36
3-3	Sampling selection	37
3-4	sample size	37
3-5	Sources of data collecting:	38
3-6	Data Analysis:	38
Chapter four Analysis and discussion of results		
Household Characteristics		
4-1	Gender	39
4-2	Age structure	39
4-3	Education level	40
4-4	Marital status	41
4-5	Family size	41
4-6	Headed of household	42
4-7	Family have children	43
4-8	Family their children leaving school	43
4-9	The reason their children leaving school	44
Displacement / asylum		
4-10	Place of displace / asylum	44
4-11	Place living during displace / asylum	44
4-12	Period spending during the displace	45
4-13	Time for Family returning back to their village	46
4-14	Reason for return back	46

Food security and livelihood		
4-15	Agricultural land	47
4-16	The production	47
4-17	Main sources of income before conflict and after returning.	48
4-18	Income generation activities before conflict and after returning.	49
4-19	Annual income before conflict and after returning.	50
4-20	Main food crops before conflict and after returning.	51
4-21	The number of meals per day before conflict and after returning.	51
4-22	purpose of cultivation	52
4-23	production affected by security situation:	53
4-24	Period of production spending by months	53
4-25	Financial ability to buy food from the market	54
4-26	The activities covers gap of food shortage	54
4-27	Storage their production in their houses	55
4-28	The reason for storage outside	55
4-29	Type of storage	56
4-30	Period of production storage	56
4-31	Purpose of production storage	57
4-32	Income spending for cereal	57
4-33	Income spending for meat	58
4-34	Income spending for legumes	58
4-35	Income spending for vegetable	59
4-36	Income spending for fruit and milk	59
4-37	Income spending for assorted good	60
4-38	Income spending for food	60
4-39	Income spending for education	61
4-40	Income spending for healthy	61
4-41	Income spending for housing and furniture	62
4-42	Income spending for social occasions	62
4-43	Income spending for clothes	63
4-44	Livestock providing from NGOs	64
4-45	T-test analysis - gende food availability , income and head of household	64

4-46	Groups discussion / situation analysis of study area	65
Chapter Five		
5-1	Summary of finding	68
5-2	Conclusion	70
5-3	Recommendation	70
	Reference	72
Appendix		
	Household questionnaire	76
	Groups discussion questionnaire	80
	Picture	81

List of table

Table	Description	Page
1-1	Variables of research	5
2-1	The potential immediate and short –term effect of armed conflict .	8
4-1	Frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to gender headed household status	39
4-2	Frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to their age	39
4-3	frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to education level	40
4-4	frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to marital status	41
4-5	Frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to Family size.	41
4-6	Frequency distribution and percentage of respondents by their household headed.	42
4-7	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by Family who have children	43
4-8	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their children leaving school	43
4-9	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by reason children leaving school	44
4-10	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent according to displacement during the conflict	44
4-11	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their living during displacement/ asylum	45
4-12	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by the period spending during the conflict	45
4-13	Frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by the time t return back to their village.	46
4-14	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their reason for returning back to their village	46

4-15	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their agricultural land	47
4-16	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their cultivation through last two season.	47
4-17	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their main basic sources of income before conflict and after returning .	48
4-18	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income generation activities before conflict and after returning . .	48
4-19	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent according to the annual income before conflict and after returning . .	49
4-20	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their main food crops before conflict and after returning .	50
4-21	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their number of meals per day before conflict and after returning .	50
4-22	Frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their purpose of cultivation .	51
4-23	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their cultivation which affected by security situation	52
4-24	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by sufficient period of their agricultural production	52
4-25	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their financial ability to buy food from the market	53
4-26	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their activities to covers the period of food shortage gap.	53
4-27	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their agricultural production storage in their houses or outside.	54
4-28	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by the reasons why they didn't store their production in houses.	54
4-29	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their type of storage	55
4-30	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their period of production storage	55
4-31	frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their purpose of production storage	56
4-32	Income spending for cereal from total monthly	56
4-33	Income spending for meat from total monthly	57
4-34	Income spending for legumes from total monthly)	57
4-35	Income spending for vegetable from total monthly	58
4-36	Income spending for fruit and milt from total monthly	58
4-37	Income spending for assorted good from total monthly)	59
4-38	Income spending for food from total monthly	59
4-39	Income spending for education from total monthly	60
4-40	Income spending for health from total monthly	60
4-41	Income spending for housing and furniture from total monthly	61
4-42	Income spending for social occasions from total monthly	61
4-43	Income spending for clothes from total monthly	62
4-44	Frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their livestockproviding by NGOs after return.	63
4-45	the significant difference mean between Gender in Food availability,	63

	Income and Head of household	
4-46	Group discussion	

List of Abbreviation

List of Abbreviation	
NGOs	Non Governmental Organization
HIV/AIDs	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
FHH	Female Head household
MHH	Male Head household
IGAs	Income Generation Activities
IDPs	Internally Displacement persons/ people
PLA	Participatory Learning Approach
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	United Nations (Agencies)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee
CFS	Coming to terms with terminology on Food Security
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
WFP	World Food Programme
IFAD	International Fund For Agricultural Development
FAR	Fellowship For African Relief
PRA	Participator Rural Appraisal
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UK	United Kingdom
EU	European Commission
WDS	West Darfur State
FEWSNET	Famine , Early System Network
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture.
PHABC	Public Health Association of British Columbia
RRA	Rapid rural appraisal

Chapter one
An Introduction

CHAPTER ONE

1-1 Back ground

The Sudan food security outlook of the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET,2013) reports indicated that as of 2013, about 3.5 million people in Sudan face Stressed and Crisis on levels of food insecurity, with 80 percent of the food insecure population in conflict-affected areas of Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei. Last year at the same time, about 4.5 million people were estimated to be food insecure what the reasons' behind that?. Conflicts are not new in Darfur but the recent conflict in Darfur could be regarded as one of the main causes that disrupted the livelihood of the different communities of Darfur areas in general, It is believed that the combination of population displacement, widespread destruction, looting of assets and restricted movement as outcome of the current civil conflict in Darfur, has devastation impact on live and livelihood of people. The impact of the conflict is varying from one community to another based on the vulnerability and ability of community to stand the shock and hazards of, as well as the severity of the conflict. During pre-conflict the study area was very strong through trade in cereal, cash crops horticulture and livestock export. Darfur was a net earner of foreign exchange through livestock export which generated 20% of national export (FEWS net, 2013, Report). on other hand the way of life of people in study area are very simple and peaceful kindly, all the member of the household working together and manage to cultivate a large area of different crops, cash crops ,food crops , vegetable during rainy season .(FAO, 2010, Report). During the past years the study area was affected by conflict which led to the destruction of resources and property, thus achieving food become a problem which affect all segments of the society (displaced, host community and Arab nomadic). As the food security of individual is depend on the role of the state in securing a balance between food availability and accessibility and the ability of purchasing, since everyone has the right to a standard of living ensuring food, health and welfare for himself and his family. Before-conflict The main livelihoods of the most population is agriculture and livestock, besides trading business, Some members of the community raise their income through small businesses that include blacksmithing (producing agricultural tools), making leather goods, tailoring, baking bread, small grocery shops, and selling goods in the open market and small handcrafts

but now some market was closed. Agricultural productions have declined in conflict areas as a result of the conflict - particularly in some areas and among certain categories of household - owing to direct threats and attacks. Insecurity could diminish the access to land and other input, all of which has reduced the ability to undertake normal farming activities and has led into decreasing the production since in this situation couldn't able to cultivate large land, farming have to be reduced into subsistence farming which will produce marginal or inadequate quantities of food (FAR,2005.) Proportion of the harsh conditions experienced by the people of Darfur, the livelihoods become very difficult and the availability of foods (quantities and quality), foods prices, marketing , stores, supply and poor quality of health services resulting of displacement and crowded population which made pressure in the available resources. As a result the West Darfur people particularly the most vulnerable (women and children) vulnerable to food insecurity, West Darfur has suffered greatly from conflict for a long time, these conflict have deep historical roots and racial ethnic and cultural dimensions. There is a complex relation between gender and conflict it has different impact on male and female household due to their gender role impact. It is also affects the existing gender roles because of the role of females in maintaining food security, and therefore females more at risk and exposes them to bodily harm. Women work as farmers they are hard workers, they take on both domestic and productive activities by working inside and outside the home. General food security of household in west Darfur depends on subsistence production (both livestock raising, crops farming).However the preparation of all activities doing together all members of household but the conflict change the system and roles of their life of household specially women and children, with the result that the women become heads of their family and responsible for food security and other needs of life. Although different organizations in terms of size, importance, and areas of interest between different countries and cultures, but their functions are similar; they are supporting the poor and vulnerable, especially. Communities suffered from war and tribal conflicts for seeking social change, and provide social services that help in achieving food security. Thus to overcome these situation in Darfur many international organizations and non-global, national and United Nations agencies were started to work since 2005 in the field of humanitarian action in all sectors (water, health, education, food, livelihoods, shelter, protection, environment, etc.).

1-2 Problem Statement:

The causes of food shortages in some Arab and African countries, including Sudan is due to several reasons, including war, tribal conflicts, drought and others. Although the Sudan country have enormous potential for food self-sufficiency in cereals (sorghum and millet), which represents the main staple food for the majority of the population, but still facing food insecurity problem. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the united Nation reports indicated that the disaster that caused food crises in Sudan are drought, wars and displacement (FAO, 2005). Humanitarian problem which facing Darfur were not the result of today or the result of emergency events in recent years but, the result of accumulations and deposits of conflicts which resulted from several factors; including natural causes, environmental, political, economic, social and neighboring countries (Chad and Lebia). The conflict in Darfur develops into a long war, which led humanitarian disaster of massive displacements into camps around the cities and the resort of large numbers of citizens to neighboring countries which suffering these people. Overall the way of life of community before the conflict the livelihood in general is very useful , Most households in study area depend on agriculture and livestock for food, people more peaceful special in social life and food quantity and qualities' it is available and accessible , supply, prices, stores of food in both (agriculture and livestock) no challenge facing the people. International organizations and government institutions and non-governmental played a key role in alleviating the suffering, by providing food, shelter, water, and health for these groups (WFP,2006) so this research will focus on the effect of the conflict on the household food security at returnees areas in West Darfur State/ Beida locality. Village of Merim-T.

1-3 Research problem:

Identify and assess the effect of armed Conflict on household food security in returnee's area in Bieda Locality village of merim-Ta.

1-4 Importance of the research:

Before the current conflict in Darfur which is continuing since 2003, livelihood of majority of people in study areas were based upon combination of two major activities, farming and herding, few of people acting another activities like tread and labour. Most groups also supplemented their farming and livestock rearing activities with migration for labour either in areas of good production within

Darfur or to areas of mechanized farming system and areas of better work opportunity in central Sudan. Remittances, collection and sales of forest products are among main income sources for different communities. But the armed conflict destruct all these activities so the importance of study can be summarized:

- The importance of, and the need to find solutions and mechanisms for food security.
- The need to involve the community and NGOs for improving food security mechanism.
- . To recognize the efforts of the organizations in improving food security if it is positive or negative.
- This research very important for researcher personal as specialist in extension and rural development , to search for developing this way in near or distant future.

1-5 Objective of the research :

- Analyze the basic resources for household food security in the areas.
- Identify the effect of conflict on food security , food availability, food accessibility.
- Highlight the role of rural women in household food security level.
- Measure the extent to which the activities that carried out by government, NGOs contribution on household food security.
- Suggest recommendation which may assist the NGOs planners and the concerned government authorities to make use and develop the strategies for better achievement.

1-6 Hypotheses :

- There is significant difference between the gender headed household in food availability and accessibility.
- There is significant difference between gender household headed genders in their income.

1-7 **Variables:**

Table (1-1) the Variables :

Independent variables	Dependent variables
Conflict effect: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conflict effect	Food security level: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food availability.• Income.• Secure food.

1-8 **Research Organization:**

The study consists of five chapters detailed as follows:

Chapter one: is an introductory it includes background information, statement of problem, research objective, importance of research, variables and hypotheses and definition of terms.

Chapter two: Reviews the literature it in clued conflict, household, livelihood, food security and gender.

Chapter three: Research methodology.

Chapter four: Analysis and discussion of results.

Chapter five: Summary of findings, Conclusions and Recommendations.

Chapter two

LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Since this study is about the consequences of the effect of the conflict on the household food security level, it is important to highlight some concepts that are related to conflict and household food security level.

2-1 Conflict

2-1-1 Concept of Conflict:

Conflict is a struggle, between individuals or groups, over values or claims to status, power and scarce resources, in which the aims of the conflicting parties are to assert their values or claims over others "Conflict is classified into violent and non-violent ones (Hassan, 2005). Violent conflict in turn is classified into inter – and intra-state conflicts. Inter-states conflicts are those where one state invades and occupies another, or where two or more states are at war. Intra-state wars, such as civil wars where one, often marginalized, group seek autonomy or transformation of the state. Intra state conflict can also be conflicts caused by the fragmentation of the State. Conflict usually seems to have only negative dimension, but it is recognized that conflict may also have has positive dimensions and is an essential part of the process of social changing (Hassan, 2005).

2-1-2 *Types of conflicts:*

Conflict is classified into four types as a social perspective:

- **Interpersonal** conflict refers to a conflict between two individuals. This occurs typically due to how people are different from one another. We have varied personalities which usually results to incompatible choices and opinions. Apparently, it is a natural occurrence which can eventually help in personal growth or developing your relationships with others. In addition, coming up with adjustments is necessary for managing this type of conflict.(Margarita,2004)
- **Intrapersonal** conflict occurs within an individual. The experience takes place in the person's mind. Hence, it is a type of conflict that is psychological involving the individual's thoughts, values, principles and emotions. Furthermore, this type of conflict can be quite difficult to handle if you find it hard to decipher your inner struggles. It leads to restlessness and uneasiness, or can even cause depression. Thus, the experience evoked a positive change which will help you in your own personal growth.
- **Intergroup conflict is** a type of conflict that happens among individuals within team. The incompatibilities and misunderstandings among these individuals lead to an intergroup conflict. It is arises from interpersonal disagreements (e.g. team members have different personalities which may lead to tension) or differences in views and ideas. Within a team, conflict can be helpful in coming up with decisions which will eventually allow them to reach their objectives as a team.

However, if the degree of conflict disrupts harmony among the members, then some serious guidance from a different party will be needed for it to be settled.

- **Intra group conflict** takes place when a misunderstanding arises among different teams within an organization. For instance, the sales department of an organization can come in conflict with the customer support department. This is due to the varied sets of goals and interests of these different groups. In addition, competition also contributes for intergroup conflict to arise. There are other factors which fuel this type of conflict. Some of these factors may include a rivalry in resources or the boundaries set by a group to others which establishes their own identity as a team. Conflict may seem to be a problem to some, but this isn't how conflict should be perceived. Conflicts, then conflict management would be needed to come up with a resolution. These positive outcomes can be reached through an effective implementation of conflict resolution. Conflict can be seen as an opportunity for learning and understanding our differences. We can all live harmoniously despite conflicts as long as we know how to responsibly manage these struggles.(Margarita,2004)

2-1-3 Conflict Theory:

Conflict theory suggests that human behavior in social contexts results from conflicts between competing groups. You are understood human society in terms of conflict between social classes, notably the conflict in capitalist societies between those who owned the means of economic production (factory or farm owners, for example) and those who did not (the workers). Subsequent thinkers have described different versions of conflict theory; a common theme is that different social groups have unequal power, though all groups struggle for the same limited resources. Conflict theory has been used to explain diverse human behavior, such as educational practices that either sustain or challenge the *status quo*, cultural customs regarding the elderly, and criminal behavior. Also conflict theories are perspectives in sociology that emphasize the social, political, or material inequality of a social group, that critique the broad social-political system, or that otherwise detract from structural functionalism and ideological conservatives such as in Darfur.(Margarita,2004)

2-1-4 Causes and effects of conflict

Over the past decade, wars have engulfed the people of Somalia Sudan, Rwanda, Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Chechnya, Haiti and Bosnia (FAO, 2004). Civil conflict result in large numbers of internally displace people (IDPs) forcing people

away from productive land. IDPs rarely find other productive land to cultivate, but more often than not, end up in a camp where subsistence cultivation or other income generation opportunities are extremely limited. Therefore, both the land and farmers are placed out of commission. Conflict can lead to further deterioration of already poor basic services, retarding development, displacement, increases in human disease and destitution of population .Conflict remove able bodied people from agriculture production and place an extra work load on household (especially women) the long –term effects of conflict are loss of live and livestock, destruction of food crops, displacement, fighting, hunger ,malnutrition and delay of, or no, farming, the Table below shows the potential immediate and short-term effects of armed conflict.(FAO, WFP,2004).

Table (2-1) the potential immediate and short –term effect of armed conflict (Kenya, 2011)

Type of arm conflict	Potential		
	Nutrition status, health ,health environment	Food availability	Household food access
Sudden with displacement	Difficult access to water possible increase in diarrhea) Loss of housing. Loss of access to health services	Loss of land Loss of crops and access to pastures Looting of livestock Looting of warehouse Loss of access to markets (Reduced market supplies movement of goods dangerous)	Loss of agricultural income from sale of crops animals and/or labour Loss of food stocks Loss of access to other income sources (petty trade, remittances Loss of productive Assets

2-1-5 Conflict and Poverty :

With the end of the Cold War, poverty and conflict have become the biggest challenges to development. Poverty is continuously cited as one of the principal

factors responsible for instability in many parts of Africa. For instance, West Africa contains eleven of the world's twenty five poorest countries and is currently one of the most unstable regions of the world. In 2002, of the 63 low-income countries, 38 are located in sub-Saharan Africa and associated with conflict (Hassan, 2005).

2-1-6 Introduction to conflict and food security in Sudan:

Conflict in Sudan over the last two decades has seriously impaired access to food at the household level and created instability of access. This affected both the quality and quantity of food availability and consumption (Kenyi, 2011). Over the past 20 years, conflict has adversely affected agricultural activities in many African countries. In recent decade, most wide-spread conflict has taken place within rather than between states. Some conflicts have been country –wide (Rwanda), while others have been localized in specific Part/parts of a country (Darfur). The origins of conflict are often multifaceted and include ethnic and economic inequities, social exclusion of segments of the population, social injustices competition for scarce resources, poverty, lack of democracy ideological issues, religious differences (Nigerian and Sudan) and political tensions. Recent conflict has often occurred in areas of influence such as the location of natural resources, important infrastructure and lines of commutation or in 'pockets' of socially marginalized or excluded .(Kenyi,2011).

2-1-7 History of the conflict in Darfur:

The sources of the conflict date back to the nineteenth century. The report traces the evolution of trade routes, tribal territories, systems of administration, land rights and relations between Darfur and the central Sudanese authorities, from the period of the Fur Sultanate to the present day. It identifies a number of national and local processes that have directly contributed to the conflict. At national level these include:

- A. The economic and political marginalization of Darfur by the central government, since the nineteenth century.
- B. Failing institutions, including the native administration, judicial systems and policing, which latterly appear to have favored certain groups.
- C. failing development, including that of education, health care, transport and veterinary and other services, which have affected different ethnic groups to varying degrees. (Jenanty, 2006) Other local-level processes include competition for, and

pressures on, natural resources within Darfur, partly due to a history of drought and famine. These pressures have led to clear ethnic rivalries and have contributed to local-level conflict. In addition, external influences from Libyan-affiliated popular committees and some political parties have contributed to political polarization between Arab and non-Arab groups in Darfur (WFP, 2006).

2-2 Livelihood

2-2-1 Concept of livelihood:

Livelihood sometime refer to a household own relationship to disasters, including how household use their assets to cope with crises as well as how societies policies institution and processes affect the household strategies for dealing with disaster - related risks and vulnerabilities. A livelihood definition more suited for disaster settings particularly those characterized by conflict. Also livelihood refer to As the ways in which people access and mobilize resources that enable to pursue goals necessary for their survival and longer term and there by reduce the vulnerability and exacerbated by conflict. What is a livelihood? A livelihood is a combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken by a household for the material provisioning of its members. Resources consist of individual skills and abilities (human capital), land, savings and equipment (natural, financial and physical capital, respectively) and formal support groups or informal networks that assist in the activities being undertaken (social capital), (livelihoods Guidance, (2009). .

2-2-2: Household coping strategies:

Households adopt a variety of coping mechanisms which are not always efficient due to lack of resources, and other factors, to offset the impact of production shortfalls three stages can be identified. The first involves elements of risk minimization such as savings, investments, accumulation of assets, and diversification of income sources. The second involves divestment of assets, and in of loan, and searching for new credit, the last one is to sell all their remaining assets, collect famine foods and migrate to other area. The range and combination of activities and choices that people make to achieve their livelihood goals, (AbdEllatif, 2012).

2-2-3 livelihood in West Darfur per-conflict:

Livelihoods in west Darfur vary widely from areas of high agricultural productivity (wadi land and higher rainfall) in the south of the state to areas of lower agricultural productivity (lower rainfall and sand soils) in the north of the state. These wide-

ranging rainfall patterns account for the regions ecological diversity from north to south and have a profound impact on livelihood in Darfur. The fundamental livelihood strategies in Darfur are based on agricultural production, livestock, trade and migrant labour. Indeed, a key feature of livelihood in Darfur is the mix of farming and herding strategies for most households. Despite the tendency –especial in the current conflict –to distinguish between pastoralists and farmers, per-conflict nearly all farmers were herding animals and nearly all herders were engaged in some crop cultivation. the distinction between farmers and herding is more accurately a distinction between sedentary agro-pastoralists and more mobile pastoralists, closely linked to ethnicity .Indeed, over the years a number of Arab nomadic tribes have become increasingly settled –at least part of the tribe whilst others migrate with the livestock .Darfur region has normally been able to a chive food self –sufficiency, although with the region this has usually meant significant grain flows from surplus production areas in south and west Darfur state to the normally food deficit north Darfur state. Only in very bad drought years has Darfur had to rely on grain imports from elsewhere in Sudan? This Kind of grain flows have been hampered by the remoteness of Darfur, which in turn is a consequence of geographical distance and very poor road and transport infrastructure. (FAO, WFP, 2004). **The assets or resources** available to households, which may be either directly owned or otherwise accessed these include:

- **Natural capital:** can be thought of the earth's equivalent of goods and services and land, water (including rights of access to grazing land, water points, and common natural resources).
- **Physical capital:** encompasses all of the structures, infrastructure and equipment used for production such as vital road, livestock, stores and stocks.
- **Financial capital:** includes the financial resources that people use to a chive their livelihood objective. In times of disuses financial resource are vital for survival and include saving money, debt, credit, claims/obligations, and investments.
- **Human capital:** relates to people, both in sheer number available for productive processes well as to their skill education experiences and capacity for work and participation in social network. Health and nutritional status, adult labor and care providers, skills and level of education

- **Social capital:** can be thought of as membership in groups or voluntary associations. In times of crisis, social networks are often turned to for support, and coping strategies include borrowing from relatives, participation in revolving loan societies, and the use of communities, household social networks, social institutions, social exclusion, norms, trust, values and attitudes
- **Political: appropriate** in the context of conflict.

Livelihood strategies, which are what people actually do, or the means by which they achieve their goals. Livelihoods usually comprise multiple strategies. (FAO, WFP, 2004).

2-2-4- Livelihoods and food security after Conflict:

The Darfur conflict which erupted ten years ago resulted in competition over land and resources such as water, grazing land, migratory routes, and farming land. Other factors such as tribal and political polarization, has continued to affect people and their livelihoods. In study areas in West Darfur, the situation is further complicated by demographic and geographic factors. The localities are near the Sudanese border with Chad. Pastoralist groups have historically coexisted alongside the sedentary agro-pastoralist communities in the two localities with inter-group interaction which has been maintained through trading and symbiotic mercantile relationship. However, since the conflict began social interactions such as inter-marriages between sedentary farmers and nomads are minimal and tribes have more strongly defined cultural identity. According to UNDP's West Darfur Situation Analysis (2011) indicates that small scale farming and (semi-) nomadic pastoralist are the main sources of income and livelihood for approximately 84% of West Darfur State. However, 77% of the farmers have become IDP's or refugees. Having lost assets and been displaced, many former farmers now depend on humanitarian aid for survival. Across most of the Darfur region, low levels of rainfall resulted in a poor harvest in 2011 resulting in food insecurity in 2012, especially among vulnerable households. Furthermore, very little or no seeds were saved from the 2011 harvest for the 2012 growing season which contributed to the food gap. The main problem in West Darfur associated with planting less was lack of land (49.1%), followed by lack of money (11.9%) and lack of seed (9.7%) (UNDP, 2011). Food security in Darfur is undermined by a number of factors including chronic poverty, constrained agricultural production, limited economic opportunities, prolonged disruption, loss of economic activities, and

reduced livestock production and productivity. High prices for food commodities have left an **estimated 76% of** the resource-limited rural population at risk of serious food insecurity and have reduced prospects for survival. The majority of resource-poor farmers are producing food below their subsistence requirements (UNDP, 2011). The systematic attacks and asset-stripping endured by the Masalit have drastically diminished their assets, and left them with very limited livelihood strategies. As a result, their hopes and goals for the future are focused on the immediate and pressing needs of protection, security, justice and food. They dream of getting back to their land and livelihoods, where issues of access to education and health would once more become important. Households were trying to cope with the collapse in their livelihood strategies and the widespread insecurity. Displacement is not a 'one-time' option. Villages have broken up, with some members of the community going to Chad and others to different parts of Dar Masalit, including Geneina. Among the IDPs in Geneina, some were returning to their land seasonally, despite insecurity and high levels of risk, in order to cultivate crops and to collect grass for fodder. People did this partly because of the inequitable distribution of relief and the corruption associated with it. The sums required to obtain ration cards seem small to outsiders, but they prohibit the poorest from obtaining aid. Therefore, the conflict is disproportionately affecting the poor, who cannot play the system. The plight of the elderly is particularly severe. They are responsible for collecting firewood and fodder for sale, and returning to the villages to plant crops: these are among the few livelihood strategies available to them. By carrying out these tasks, they protect younger men and women who are vulnerable to attack and sexual violence, but they expose themselves to high levels of risk; nevertheless, this is a price they are prepared to pay. In this context, the particular needs of older people must be specifically assessed and addressed by the international community. These findings raise questions as to how to monitor and extend security beyond the urban areas where people have sought shelter, and allow freedom of movement in and out of the towns, particularly where livelihood strategies (cultivation of crops and collection of firewood, fodder and wild foods) depend on it. Last year's harvest is long finished, and there is little time left before the next harvest in November to restart the local negotiations needed to ensure that camel herders do not allow their camels to graze farmland. This must be seen as a pressing priority among the relief community, there is a need to recognize the important seasonal dimensions of displacement and relocation linked with livelihoods. ((UNDP, 2011).

2-3 Food security :

2-3-1 The context of Food security:

Food security is critical for health, labor productivity, economic growth and sustainable development. Regional and local food insecurity, coupled with the need to develop innovative and sustainable solutions aimed at increasing food production .while human practices and consumer preferences, among other factors, are blamed not only for food loss but also food waste. Ensuring food security for a growing global population is not only about producing more food, but also about reducing the enormous amount of food that is either lost or wasted. Globally, one-third of all food produced is either lost or wasted. Ecosystem degradation is yet another form of food loss as it inhibits the ability of food producing ecosystems to provide optimal yields (EU, 2013). The long-term solution for the increasing demand for food for a growing population lies in optimum food production through sustainable ecosystem based management practices and in strategies to reduce food waste and losses (Jenanty, 2006).

"Food Security" is one of major elements of development and poverty alleviation and has been the goal of many international and national public organizations. The issue is so important that according to the state of food insecurity in the world 2012 published by FAO around 870 million people (out of which 852 million from developing countries) are estimated to have been undernourished, (FAO,2012). Although the phrase "Food Security" is being used widely, the definition and concept of food security is elusive and being evolved and expanded over time.

2-3-2. Definition of Food Security

Defining food security precisely is very difficult. There are more than 200 definitions and 450 indicators of food security. Following are some popular definitions of food security: 1996 World Food Summit: "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life(FAO,2013).

World Health Organization (WHO): "Food security means that:

- all people at all times have both physical and economic access to enough food for an active, healthy life;
- the ways in which food is produced and distributed are respectful of the natural processes of the earth and thus sustainable;
- both the consumption and production of food are governed by social values that are just and equitable as well as moral and ethical;
- the ability to acquire food is ensured;
- the food itself is nutritionally adequate and personally and culturally acceptable; and
- the food is obtained in a manner that upholds human dignity."
- Similarly Community Food Security has been defined as follows:
- "Community food security exists when all citizens obtain a safe, personally acceptable, nutritious diet through a sustainable food system that maximizes healthy choices, community self reliance and equal access for everyone." - Public Health Association of British Columbia (PHABC). From these definitions, achieving food security seems utopian (at least ideal) and no country could hope to reach in reality. Therefore, for specific program/project or particular nation definition of food security should be something achievable or measurable at least for certain duration. But, these definitions should cover the basics. No matter how we define food security, having enough to eat regularly for active and healthy life is the most essential human need. Many developing countries, especially in South Asia and Africa, haven't been able to fulfill this vital need even today. (FAO, 2013).

2.3.3 Household Food Security:

While in 1970s food security was mostly concerned with national and global food supplies, in the 1980s new thing emerged focusing on the question of access to food at household and individual level. A household is food secure when it has access to the food needed for a healthy life for all its members (adequate in terms of quality, quantity, and safety and culturally acceptable) and when it is not at undue risk of losing such access. However household food security requires adequate production of food and/ or adequate economic and physical access to food. (FANTA, 2006) Economic access comes from an adequate purchasing power, while physical access

refers to the proximity of markets and other distribution channels through which food may be acquired. Food security at global or national level may not usually address the household level food security problem. The relationship between national food security and household food security is less prominent in developing countries than in developed ones. Therefore, specific policies are required to address household level food insecurity and these policies should be contextual and problem-specific. (FAO, 2013). As well as (Daud, 2005) he mention that, food security at different levels:

- National aggregate level. Total food available from different sources of supply is sufficient to cover the aggregate national need. This particularly relates to the issue of availability. Also as Daud. (2005) mention that food security can be divided into three level: **first** sub-national food security level is the assured availability of food security for individual household to meet their minimum consumption requirement during a given period. Thus mean the key words as production, internal trade and communal food security. **Secondly** national food security level: is assured national availability of food to meet current minimum requirement per capital during preference period (year normally), and to meet any unexpected short fall over a limited period (say three month). It is the determining variables are production, imports, and export and stock changes. **The last one** Global food security level: is the assurance of an adequate food supply and/or access to it for all, both at national and sub-national level. At this point the key is globally production and stock, food and capital aid, the distribution of global resources and income, and regional and global food security arrangement(Daud,2005).
- Household food security: Capacity of different categories of households to obtain or to be entitled to the food they need. This relates to the issue of access,
- Individual level: the food actually consumed the specific nutritional needs of the individuals. This particularly relates to the issues of utilization and nutrition, but also intra-household distribution (.FAO, 2013).

2-3-4 Food and Nutrition Security at the Individual and Household Level

At the World Food Summit in 1996, food and nutrition security was defined as the situation ‘when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to

sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life' (FAO,2012). This definition of food and nutrition security reflects two key dimensions: (1) the food and nutrition status and (2) the stability of this food and nutrition status. In our conceptual framework, food availability, food access and food utilization determine the state of affairs, referred to as the food and nutrition status of an individual or a household. (Stability refers to two additional important dimensions, notably vulnerability and resilience towards the state of affairs. vulnerability is defined as 'the likelihood of experiencing future loss of welfare, generally weighted by the magnitude of expected welfare loss'; while resilience refers to the ability to recover from such a welfare loss. impact on the drivers and determinants of food and nutrition security at the individual and household level. On the other hand as according to (FAO,2013). Food and nutrition security is achieved when adequate food (quantity, quality, safety, socio cultural acceptability) is available and accessible for and satisfactorily used and utilized by all individuals at all times to live a healthy and active life", and "Food and nutrition security exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food of sufficient quantity and quality in terms of variety, diversity, nutrient content and safety to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health, education and care .Food security therefore covers availability, access, utilization and stability issues, and – because of its focus on the attributes of individuals – also embraces their energy, protein and nutrient needs for life, activity, pregnancy, growth and long-term capabilities.

2-3-5 Food and Nutrition Status:

As mentioned above, we distinguish four major dimensions of the food and nutrition status: food availability, food access, food utilization and food stability. Human beings needs for food, the primary function of food is to supply energy for the body. Foods provide six major classes or nutrients: carbohydrates, lipids (fats), proteins, minerals, vitamins and water; some supply energy: and all build and maintain cells and tissues, and regulate body processes. Human beings needs for food could include (to nourish the body; satisfy hunger, satisfy certain social needs, change needs with the human's life cycle and to satisfy food habits.).The four dimensions are strongly interlinked; the realization of food availability is a necessary but not sufficient

condition for the realization of food access. In turn, the realization of food access is a necessary but not sufficient condition for the realization of food utilization. Each of these dimensions is discussed in more detail below (FANTA, (2006).

2-3-6: Food self-sufficiency:

It is defying the needs of the people in the area of food. Is generally taken to mean the extent to which a country can satisfy its food needs from its own domestic production. It is sometimes through that the best way to increase a country food security level is to increase its level of self sufficiency and this idea has a certain intuitive appeal self sufficiency usually measured by the self sufficiency ratio (AbdEllatif, 2012). Major causes of food insecurity in Sudan has many causes, chief among which are the continuing civil conflict, period usually adverse climatic conditions and a poor physical and administrative in infrastructure that often stifles development, trade and the move mint of material these main causes overlap and exacerbate each other. Drought, floods, diseases, plagues, and others (natural disasters) have forever affected the amount of food available for human consumption. Such events will continue to impact agriculture, with regional most inevitably experiencing foods shortage. The problem inherently wrong with the food system is that farmer are (producing what they do not eat, and eating what they do not produce). For that fact many developing countries at this time paying high prices for importing food (AbdEllatif, 2012)

2-3-7: Food Security and Nutrition:

The CFS Reform Document uses the term “food security and nutrition” throughout. Since 2009, this term has been the standard for CFS documentation and is also used by FAO as one of its corporate strategic objectives: While the broad definition of food security embodies key determinants of good nutrition, the term “food security and nutrition” has been used as a way to combine the two concepts described above. This term is most commonly used in the socioeconomic and the food and agricultural communities of practice in recognition of the traditional emphasis on the food availability, access and stability dimensions of food security. In addition, it acknowledges the importance of key nutrition concerns such as care and feeding

practices, public health and sanitation issues. This terminology is also used when practitioners want to make it clear that food security is a precondition to adequate nutrition and those different, but complementary actions are needed to achieve food security and nutrition objectives. In other word food security actions should ensure that food systems provide all households with stable access to sufficient, appropriate and safe food, while nutrition-oriented action should ensure that households and individuals have the knowledge and supportive health and environmental conditions necessary to obtain adequate nutritional benefit from the food.(FAO,2012).

2-3-8 dimensions of food security:

2-3- 8-1 Food Availability:

Food availability can be described as the extent to which food is within reach of households (for example in local shops and markets), both in terms of sufficient quantity and quality (FAO, 2009). Food availability at the micro-level is strongly related to the overall availability of food, which is determined by domestic food production, commercial food imports and food aid (FAO, 2009). These are in turn influenced by domestic policies regarding food production, such as policymakers' focus on food self-sufficiency or food self-reliance. Other policies directly affecting food availability are agricultural subsidy programs, exchange rate policies affecting international trade opportunities and policies creating stable and attractive conditions for agricultural investments. In general, the food availability dimension reflects the supply side and will therefore be affected by all the drivers and determinants that have an impact on the domestic supply of food and the ability to finance food imports. At a more local level, food availability is strongly contingent on road and market infrastructure, the degree of market integration, and local market institutions. Women play an important role in the production of food. They are engaged in the production of food crops and the tenure of animals and often control the marketing and trade of the produce. According to (FAO-2011), the share of women in the labor force has a significant impact on the national food availability and positively influences domestic food productivity. The agricultural productive potential of women, however, is not exploited to its full extent due to asymmetries in ownership of and access to agricultural inputs such as land, credit, pesticides and technology (FAO. 2011).

2-3-8-2 Food Accessibility:

Household-level food access is considered to be achieved when a household has the opportunity to obtain food of sufficient quantity and quality to ensure a safe and nutritious diet (FAO, 2009). To realize this, not only domestic and local food availability must be realized; households must also have access to the necessary resources to acquire food. Important drivers of food access are household resources, food prices, food preferences and socio-political factors such as discrimination and gender inequality. Food access is to a large extent determined by food prices and household resources. Every household has a limited amount of resources at its disposal, including assets, labor, human capital, and natural resources. These resources are allocated across different income and non-income generating activities (FAO, 2009). Access to natural resources such as fields, forests, grasslands and water resources is a major determinant of the productive capacity of the food-producing household and therefore of household food supply decisions access to income-generating activities is a major determinant of the ability of households to purchase food. In India for instance the caste system excludes certain social groups from the economic system and thus prevents them from acquiring the income needed to satisfy their dietary needs. In general, the allocation of household resources to food production, wage labor or other business activities allows the household to access food, either directly through food production or indirectly through income generation .The returns to the investment of household resources in productive activities can be complemented by income and in-kind transfers from family, neighbors or the state to improve food access . Income generation and food production possibilities of the household are directly affected by individual characteristics such as the education level and health status. Education is linked to the development of cognitive skills that are likely to support income generation and food production (WFP, 2014). Enhanced cognitive skills may raise income levels and employability through better decision-making in the allocation and distribution of resources and an increased marginal productivity. Education may also play an important role in household production decisions through a better knowledge of nutrition and health practices For instance, a better knowledge of the amount of essential micronutrients contained in different crops might lead households to increase their production of nutritious crops. According to the (FAO, 2009) report that 79% of economically active women in least

developed countries report agriculture as their primary economic activity. In addition, several studies have shown that women are more likely to dedicate a substantial share of their labor and non-labor income to food and the well being of their families. Gender (in) equality may thus have substantial effects on household food access. It needs to be stressed that at the individual and household level it is difficult to distinguish food availability from food access. In regions where local markets are malfunctioning, households generally depend on food production as a means to have access to food, in which case (local) food availability and food access strongly overlap. However, even in regions where local markets are well developed it is not always straightforward to distinguish between the two. In any case, this example illustrates that food availability cannot always be easily separated from food access (FAO, 2009).

2-3-8-3 - Food Utilization:

Food utilization refers to an individual's dietary intake and his/her ability to absorb nutrients contained in the food that is eaten. Hence, food utilization relates not only to the quantity of food that is eaten, but also to the quality of the diet. For this reason, both calories and micronutrients appear in the utilization box of. In particular, the food consumed by an individual must be of sufficient quantity and quality to satisfy not merely subsistence needs, but also energy needs for daily activities, notably income generation ((FAO,2009).). Food access, as described in the previous section, is a necessary but not a sufficient condition to ensure an adequate food and nutrition status. Proper food utilization from an early age is fundamental for the physical and mental development of an individual and determines future income generation possibilities. Today many developing countries are confronted with the "double burden of malnutrition", facing both the prevalence of undernourishment especially among young children- and a rise in overweight, obesity and related chronic diseases. In general, staple foods are cheaper than high-value foods such as vegetables, meat, fish and dairy, which contain more essential micronutrients. As households grow richer, they tend to shift to more diversified diets that include larger proportions of these high-value food products. Care is broadly defined as the provision in the household and the community of time, attention and support to meet the physical, mental and social needs of the growing child and other household members' (FAO, 2009). The capacity of the caregiver - usually a woman - to meet the needs of

different household members depends on resource availability, but also on her knowledge of what appropriate care is. This, in turn, is often correlated with the education level of the caregivers. Education can for instance increase awareness of the importance of breastfeeding. In general, education plays a crucial role in the dispersion of information concerning health, nutrition and hygiene. Other important determinants of food utilization that are related to care practices are the individual health status and intra-household choices regarding the distribution of food. Individual health affects one's ability to absorb nutrients, also known as "nutrient utilization". If an individual suffers from a disease, he will have a reduced desire to eat and a constrained absorption of energy and nutrients (WFP, 2007). This interdependence between health and food and nutrition status creates a vicious circle. The quality of the health environment depends on various factors, including water supply, sanitation, housing conditions and waste disposal. Household resources also play a key role: higher real incomes allow for better access to health services and for an improved health environment within the household. Intra-household food distribution patterns determine the dietary intake and nutrition level of each individual member. Education and gender inequality play an important role in defining these distribution patterns (FAO, 2009).

2-3-8-4-food Stability:

We now turn to the second major dimension of food and nutrition security, which relates to the stability of the food and nutrition status and focuses on what happens to livelihoods when households are hit by temporary negative shocks. We first look at the immediate effect of these negative shocks (vulnerability). Then we discuss the effects on the longer term, i.e. whether households are able to recover easily or whether they are pushed into a poverty trap from which recovery is laborious or even impossible (resilience)FAO,2009).

2-3-8-4-1 Vulnerability:

Vulnerability at the level of food and nutrition security can be described as the risk that the food and nutrition status of the household is undermined by negative shocks. Households generally face multiple negative shocks over time, and each shock may affect the general welfare and food and nutrition status of the household. By adopting particular livelihood strategies to deal with these shocks, households can ease the welfare impact and reduce their vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity. Livelihood strategies therefore are a major determinant of the degree of vulnerability of the household, and which livelihood strategies are adopted will depend on the household's resources and its ability to access saving, credit and insurance markets. At the household or individual level these actions may consist of less risky production, migration, proper feeding or prevention of diseases. These 'side effects' will have an impact on household resources and consequently affect food and nutrition security in the short and long. Vulnerability to shocks can increase over time if the household has to cope with repeated shocks (FAO, 2012). This mostly relates to resilience to shocks, and will be discussed in more detail in the next subsection.

2-3-8 -4-2- Resilience:

In the context of food and nutrition security, resilience can be defined as the time needed to achieve or surpass the pre-shock status of well-being. It is important to stress the difference between resilience and vulnerability. Vulnerability is the probability of a household becoming food and nutrition insecure after, say, a food price shock. Resilience is the time needed for the household to get back to its food and nutrition state. The strategies adopted by households to reduce the time needed to regain the pre-shock level of well-being can consist of both ex-ante and ex-post measures. In practice, most of the measures aimed at reducing vulnerability that were described in the previous subsection can also be used to increase resilience. For instance, by insuring food production against extreme weather variability, a household simultaneously decreases its ex-ante vulnerability and increases its resilience: whenever an extreme drought destroys the harvest, the compensation coming from the insurer will allow the household to quickly recover from the negative shock. Portfolio diversification is another possibility to insure against extreme events such as droughts. In case a shock destroys the harvest, the household can focus on other economic activities and (at least partially) recover the loss of income and food tusk as it was before the shock.

2-3-9: food security : relationship to conflict

the World Food Summit stated that food security exists when "all people at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active healthy life"(FAO ,World Food Summit plan of Action,1996). The analysis of food security covers four dimensions: Food Availability, access, utilization and stability. Availability is related to domestic production, import capacity, food aid and stocks. Access is influenced by level of income, employment, wage, food prices, income distribution, access to assets such as land and finance, the efficiency of markets, the provision of safety nets and infrastructure capacity. The utilization of food might be considered as a component of access, that is how each individual is able to benefit from food from food intake-linked to health, sanitation conditions, the nutrient component of the diet, and the quality of food. Stability of food security refers to factor affecting variability in supply and access: as price and weather variability and political environment. All four dimension are jointly necessary conditions for increased food security, countries subject to conflict and complex and complex emergencies are characterized by weakness or absence of government functions, poorly performing institution, authorities which lack legitimacy transition from violent conflict to peace to be protracted, uncertain and prone to reversal. profound and multiple impacts on farmer livelihood and food security often result from complex and highly context-specific interaction involving such factors as environmental hazards, resource scarcity and degradation, political and socioeconomic marginalization. Lack of basic services, crime and the spread of HIV AIDS, Melaria and Evolla as well as direct war impacts such as insecurity displacement. Conflict tend to affect food security by creating food shortages , which disrupt both upstream input markets and downstream output market , thus deterring food production ,commercialization and stock management .Depending on the location of the fights in a country, crops cannot be planted , weeded or harvested, decreasing dramatically the level of agricultural production, conflict situation ,food production regions experience seizing or destroying of food stocks, livestock and other assets, interrupting marketed supplies of food not only these regions but also in neighboring regions ,these predatory activities diminish food availability and access directly , because both militias and regular armies in the field tend to subsist by extorting the unarmed population for food and any other productive

resources. Conflict can reduce the amount of food availability, disrupt people's access to food, limits families access to food preparation facilities and health care, and increase uncertainty about satisfying future needs for food and nutrition, in addition to that conflict induces the affected population to adopt coping strategies that invariably reduce their food consumption and nutrition, poor nutrition state in individuals of any age makes them more susceptible to illness and death. (USDA, 2013) International responses to complex emergencies concentrate largely on emergency relief, in particular food aid, and short-term agricultural assistance. The relief may extend to the adequate provision of health and water alongside infrastructure rehabilitation. Relief needs, beneficiary targeting and logistical aspects.

2-4 Conflict reducing the Availability of food:

First conflict disrupts production, especially armed hostilities, prevent normal farming and herding operations from being carried out. For the millions of poor households whose principal source of income and much their food supply it is derived from agricultural production, conflict can inflict significant damage to livelihood and food security for example in Darfur cutting down fruit trees or loss of crops, livestock or destroying irrigation ditches is a way of eradicating farmers' claims to the land ruining livelihood. This implies a net reduction of food availability not just to production but also to the consuming population as a whole recruitment of young men into conflict reduces the supply of labor for herding or farming. Often members of rural household in conflict zones simply flee their farmlands, leaving most of their assets (including stored crops) and livelihood behind. In many cases, they end up as displaced, refugees. Civil conflict in some countries like Liberia and Sudan caused environmental damage through extensive deforestation, with resulting effects on ecosystem services that compromise prospects for food security. **Second**, conflict disrupts flows of food, conflict reduces physical security, even for people not directly engaged as combatants or victims of violence. This insecurity disrupts normal commerce, directly reducing flows of food through market channels, as marketing agents face high risks or loss through theft and high costs if they try to protect their stock, market infrastructure necessary to link food production and consumers (USDA, 2013).

2-5: Conflict reduces Access to Food :

Access to food is the most defining aspect of an individual food security. Access implies that consumers have both the physical and economic ability to acquire the food they need. Physical access is provided to either by production on one's own farm or by going to market in which supplies are available. Economic access to food depends upon prices, income and household competing expenditure needs. Delivery of food aid to population by national or international humanitarian organization can compensate, to some extent, for disruption to either physical or economic access. High price for transportation and communication reflect this risky condition, in other cases, the destruction of infrastructure makes it physically impossible to move supplies to market. Both physical and economic access to food in these cases becomes problematic, sometime forcing the affected population to undertake further migration or to adopt coping behaviors that permit survival (USDA, 2013).

2-6 : Conflict impairs the effective utilization:

The effective utilization of food is a measure of how well food supplies accessible to consumers are used to promote their health and productivity. According to the FAO utilization refers to the proper use of food processing and includes the existence of appropriate food processing and storage facilities, practical, adequate knowledge and application of nutrition and child care and adequate health and sanitation services. Conflict makes effective food utilization much more difficult. It not only reduces both the food availability and access to safe and nutritious food and especially perishable foods of high nutrition value (vegetables, fruits, milk, meat). Conflict also makes it dangerous for women and children to collect firewood and clean water for cooking in many situations even within supposedly secure camp areas where women and children constitute the vast majority of the threat discourages people from storing food to smooth their consumption pattern over time. The reduced access to health care associated with conflict, however, seems to have the greatest impact on food utilization. Health facilities are destroyed during violent conflict (USAID, 2013).

2-7 Stability of food security under conflict situation:

According to USAID report 2013 the effect of conflict on agriculture depends on the nature of the conflict itself. If it is confined to a specific geographic region, then agricultural losses are to some extent minimized. This was true for developing countries where conflict was localized enough so that the decline in production (and exports) could be contained. The conflict afflicted area, by contrast, suffers serious economic decline. Production ceases almost immediately but the loss in output may be long-term if economic structures are specifically targeted with the intention of reducing the economic capabilities of the opponent. Moreover, in order to secure food, farmers and agricultural laborers are forced to move away from the fighting. Displaced and refugee persons lose access to their food entitlements, persons trapped in conflict zones are cut-off from market links and relief food, people lose employment and income as a result of fighting. Informal taxation adds to economic decline. Another important dimension to conflict and food security stems from the deliberate use of hunger as a weapon, the so-called scorched earth tactics and through what are termed "attacks by omission" where food aid, for example, fails to reach the most vulnerable groups, affecting the fragile stability of food access. (USAID, 2013) finds that attacks to undermine the productive capacity of agriculture occur in very countries whose economies are highly dependent on agriculture but do not have the means to increase land productivity. Moreover, the active disruption of mechanisms that facilitate access to food such as well-functioning markets, reasonably usable roads, absence of road blocks and sieges and unrestricted movement all contribute to an increase in hungry (USAID, 2013).

2-8: Food security indicators:

The adequate supply, stable availability and proper access to food are essential requirements of household food security. Indicators of food security include: the indicators related to food supply are levels of agriculture production, factors such as climatic conditions indicated by amount of rainfall, areas of conflicts with restricted movement of people (IDPs and refugees), and so on. Indicators related to household access to food are measured by food consumption data, other measured from climatic assessment on nutrient deficiencies and food stores, selling of assets, greater consumption of low status foods, increasing in food foraging and gathering of wild

food, migration from rural to urban areas and data suggesting frequent perception of food insecurity or food crisis by household member are useful indicators for extent food access. In addition to poor infrastructure and tread links such as farm production is unable to make it to the market roads, are either poor to non-existent, which increases food cost of consumers (Mohamad,2008). According to FAO 2014, multiple indicators are used to assess the degree of food security situation in a developing country these are:

- **Food production:** this refers to the average level of staple crop production over a number of years.
- **Income:** refers to the income level of a typical household, which can be approximated by the precipitate level indicator.
- **Total expenditure:** refers to the total amount of spending of a typical household on goods and services.
- **Food expenditure:** refers to the amount of spending of a typical household on staple food.
- **Share of expenditure on food:** refers to the percentage of spending of a typical household on food relative to the total spending of the household.
- **Calorie consumption:** refers to the daily precipitate calorie consumption of an individual in a typical household.
- **Nutritional status:** refers to the under nutrition level of an individual of a typical household as detected by the Required Food Intake ((FAO,2014).

2-9: Definition of Food insecurity:

According to(FAO, 2009) .annual of Training on food security in El-Obeid research corporation conference room. The food insecurity is that:

- Exists when people are undernourished as a result of the physical unavailability of food, their lack of social or economic access to adequate food, and\ or inadequate food utilization.
- Food insecurity people are those individuals whose food intake falls below their minimum calorie (energy) requirement, as well as those who exhibit physical symptoms caused by energy and nutrient deficiencies resulting from

an in adequate or unbalanced diet or from the body inability to use food effectively because of infection or disease.

2-10 : Types of Food Insecurity:

2-10-1: Chronic Food Insecurity: Lack of minimum requirement of food to the people for a sustained period of time due to extended periods of poverty, lack of assets and inadequate access to productive or financial resources can be called as Chronic Food Insecurity. Also Chronic food insecurity results from a consistently inadequate diet, or caused by a persistent inability to acquire food (FAO-2009) .

2-10-2: Acute /Transitory Food Insecurity: Sudden lack of food or reduction in the ability to produce or access minimum requirement of food due to short-term shocks and fluctuations in food availability and food access, including year-to-year variations in domestic food production, food prices and household incomes can be defined as Acute or Transitory Food Insecurity. Also a results from a temporary shortfall in food or caused by problem of availability or access.(FAO-2009)

2-11: Food security and Gender:

Over the past decade, wars have engulfed the people of Somalia Sudan, Rwanda, Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Chechnya, Haiti and Bosnia (FAO, 2004). Civil conflict result in large numbers of internally displace people (IDPs) forcing people away from productive land. IDPs rarely find other productive land to cultivate, but more often than not, end up in a camp where subsistence cultivation or other income generation opportunities are extremely limited. Therefore, both the land and farmers are placed out of commission. Conflict can lead to further deterioration of already poor basic services, retarding development, displacement, increases in human disease and destitution of population (FAO, 2009).Conflict remove able bodied people from agriculture production and place an extra work burden on household (especially women) the long –term effects of conflict are loss of live and livestock, destruction of food crops, displacement, fighting, hunger, malnutrition and delay of, or no, farming. Therefore the conflict change and/ or effect the roles and responsibility of society this lead to the relationship between food security and gender and how the conflict effects. Gender inequality both leads to and is a result of food insecurity. According

to estimates Food and Agriculture Organization (2013), women and girls make up 60% of the world's chronically hungry and little progress has been made in ensuring the equal right to food for women enshrined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Women face discrimination both in education and employment opportunities and within the household, where their bargaining power is lower. On the other hand, gender equality is described as instrumental to ending malnutrition and hunger. Women tend to be responsible for food preparation and childcare within the family and are more likely to be spent their income on food and their children's needs. The gendered aspects of food security are visible along the four pillars of food security: availability, access, utilization and stability, as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (2009).

2-11-1: Gender:

This term, of course, refers to the cultural constructions through which the differences and relationships between the sexes are understood in a given society. As such, the concept of gender has as much to do with men as with women. As an analytical tool, the concept of gender helps us look at the ideological constructs as well as everyday practices that express, reproduce, and sustain unequal distribution power, prestige and resources between boys and girls and/ or men and women in various of society. Before conflict our attention is drawn to social, cultural political and historical processes that underlie dynamics of gender relations in any given context. Gender sensitive policies are vital to good development practices, goals and objective cannot be achieved without a clear understanding of the target group. In study area knowing who does that, and who carries out what roles in providing for household food security, before conflict and after returned back to their village .gender division of labor refers to the different work that women and men generally do inside the home within the community, some tasks have traditionally been considered women's work, while others have been men's work , food crop production, such as seeds preparation, weeding and food processing and preparation have been considered women's even gathering fodder, feeding , care of animals is women's works. The roles division of labor and expectation accorded to women very with a society level of economic development and over time that is accepted for poor women may not be the same for wealthy women and what is common practice in towns may be different in rural areas. If women in generally are responsible for a practically

aspect of food security policy, they need to be specifically targeted rather than assuming they will be reached (FAO, 2009).

2-11-2: Gender roles:

Gender role is a set of behavioral norms associated with males and females respectively in a given social group or system. Gender is one component of the gender system which refers to the set of arrangements by which a society transformed needs are satisfied. Most societies have a gender / sex system although the component and working of this system vary widely from society to society. The term gender roles are predominantly used by western academics, most of research recognizes that the concrete behavior of individuals is a consequence of both society enforced rules and values and individuals disposition, whether genetic, unconscious, or conscious (Ibrahim, 2010).

2-11-3: Gender Analysis:

Gender analysis focuses on understanding and documenting the differences gender roles activities, and needs opportunities. Gender analysis involves the desegregation of quantitative data by gender it highlights the different roles learned behavior of men and women based on gender attributes. These vary across culture, class, ethnicity income education and time. According to (Ibrahim,2010) she mention that thought gender analysis we can identify the differences between women and men regarding their specific activities, conditions, needs, access and control over resources and access to development benefits as the assistant of NGOs carryout in the study area .however there are three key element have been highlighted in identifying gender analysis: (Labour: men productive tasks women reproductive tasks , Resources: women often are not allowed town capital assets and have a access and control over resources and the last one is needs: practical strategic needs differ greatly between men and women. Gender analysis is an important in the formulation of country economic memoranda strategies and structural, but in Darfur region how is the conflict affects that.

2-12: Women and agricultural work:

Both men and women play critical roles in agricultural throughout the world, producing, processing and providing the food we eat. Rural women in particular are

responsible for half of worlds, food production and produce between 60-80% of the food in most developing countries (Ibrahim, 2010). Women farmers are frequently under estimated and over looked in development strategies. They are the main producers of the world's staple crops like rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, milk which provide up to 90 % of rural poor food intake. In the livestock sector, women's feed, milk produce or processing and dry meat all thus producer assistant their family, the larger animals, while raising poultry and small animals such as sheep's, goats. Moreover rural women provide most of the labour for post –harvest activities, taking responsibility for store, handling, stocking, processing and marketing although rural women are assuming on increasingly prominent role in the economic activities. In additional women in rural of Africa are main stages of agricultural as she mention that (Ibrahim,2010) the proportion up to 80 % of staple foods yet, they are one of the poor groups of population without access to land ownership, creditor , education, health care and so on. It is often said that the latest technologies always search the rural poor compared to men. As well as in Sudan economy is based on agricultural and traditional animal husbandry so in both the pastoral and farming communities women do over loading. As in Darfur region before and after conflict the major economic activity is farming and pastorals, but now there are changing some economic activities because the tribal conflict destroyed the livelihood and the asset. Women contribute to household economic in both of these system it is has been estimated that 70-80 %, as well as the proportion of the level education within the women is 75% illiteracy in Darfur region (Adam, 2006). the economic activities above is done by women . Women's response and work load in agricultural production and other labor activities have further increased due to male out –migration during the period of drought and / or conflict.`

2-13: The actual contribution of women to household food security:

Women in most developing countries tend to be responsible for producing, processing and preparing food for their household. Pointed that much of the essential work for ending hunger, particularly in developing countries, rests in women's hands. Research in most SSA indicated that the women's activities in support of their families determine how much food available for family consumption and hence the nutritional status of their household member's .The existing literature reveals that increase of male out–migration in most African countries increase a role of women in farming

production and in the household. Women contribute to agricultural production, especially food production, more than has been generally recognized. The reality in most SSA countries is that more than 50 percent of the active female population works in agriculture, reaching 93 percent in Burkina Faso, 87 percent in Angola, 98 percent in Burundi, 96 percent in Malawi, and 92 percent in Mali and Tanzania (Ibnouf, 2009). Women's work in the agricultural sector often remains invisible because the products of their labor are for the largest part intended for household consumption and do not reach the market economy. The data from the Sudan indicate that rural women produce 60 to 70 percent of food production in most rural areas (Ibnouf, 2009). In the Sudan, as in most SSA, has a growing number of female-headed households (FHH) resulting from increases of rural-urban migration of male due to drought, civil conflicts, and other socio-economic factors, for instance, the civil war has caused profound demographic changes, with FHH reaching as high as 70 percent in Southern and Western Region of the Sudan (the war-affected areas) ,the contribution of women to agricultural production in rural Sudan specially in Darfur is considerable due to male out-migration to urban areas and abroad, and because of droughts and desertification problems, war and tribal conflict (Ibnouf,2009).The demographic changes of Sudan rural areas, as in rural areas of the Darfur, due to out-migration of males, imply the need to give more attention to women farmers who substitute males in agricultural work. Recognition of the crucial role of women in food production and non-farm activities is the first step toward the integration of women in food security and reducing hunger programs. It confirmed by this study, women with adequate access to food production sources, with different sources of incomes, and with controlling the nutritional wellbeing of their household (type of food consumption and food preparation) is more able to improve their household food security. The home-garden or backyard plot(juburaka's) products, which are completely managed by women, provide family with various nutrient food products. This is because more diversified food products, but this before armed conflict and displacement people found that the home-gardens are frequently a source of great diversity of foods. Some researchers indicated that very small mixed vegetable home-gardens could provide a significant percentage of the recommended dietary allowance for protein, vitamins, and minerals but now after people returnees pack to their village every asset are destruction.(Ibnouf, 2009).

Chapter Three
Research methodology

Chapter three

Research Methodology

This chapter discusses the area of the study, population and sampling procedure, data collecting methods and data analysis.

3-1 The area of research:

West Darfur state:

West Darfur is one of the five Darfur states with an area of 79,460 km² bordering North and South Darfur to the Central and Chad to the West. Darfur lies within the Sahelian climatic zone forming the northwestern side of the country. It lies between latitudes 10, 20o north, longitudes 22 and 25o east. The state is divided to 8 localities and 24 Administrative units; overall security situation in West Darfur has improved compared to the previous years as a result of the peace accord signed between Chad and Sudan, which compromised the movement of rebel groups of Sudan and Chad. West Darfur state is one of the hubs for returnees from neighboring, internally from IDPs' camps within the state and cross border as refugees returning from Chad (FAO, (2010)). The estimated population of West Darfur from 2008 census result is 1.41

million, 80 % of populations are Agro pastoralists, 15% are nomadic pastoralists and 5% are involved in other activities like trade and formal employment, the average household size is six persons with 51% women and 49% men FAO,(2004). Out of the total population, 58% live in rural areas while 21% live in urban areas and 21% are leading nomadic life, the state has very strong trading ties with Chad and Central African Republic FAO, (2004). The total number of livestock is estimated at 13.4 million and primarily cattle, sheep, goats, camels and horses characterize the state FOA,(2011).Armed conflict caused significant population internally displaced persons IDPs living in camps and/or with other rural/urban hosting communities and other fled to neighboring countries mainly Chad. According to the UNDP situation analysis (2011), report that the number of internally displaced people IDP currently staying in camps in west Darfur are 695,065.individuals although this IDP figure is contested by many agencies, however, this represents almost 50% of the total population of the state, and 77% of the rural population. This has had an adverse impact on every aspect of people's lives and livelihoods in West Darfur. But according to UNHCR (2014), report that the number of internally displace people currently staying in IDPs camp in west Darfur is reseals to 349,827 individuals that means the security is improved and some of IDPs return back to their village

3-2 Research population: (Meri-Ta village)

located East Administrative units in Bieada locality and three hour on foot distance, one of factor that influenced the selection of this village is that: near to Bieada locality, the returnees are stabile in their village since returne, the security situation is stable and this village has wide spread of effect of armed conflict since 2003 on the livelihood of population. The village is endowed with natural features that provide resources that in times of peace are used to sustain people's lives, and There are valley (Wadi) In the direction north the Village extensive, fertile agricultural areas where sorghum, millet, groundnuts and okra are grown. Also there are mountains from the east and south side provides building stones and wood from the small forests located at the foothills. But from west side there are main Wadi (Kaja)that border with Chad provides enough water for domestic use and for irrigating vegetable gardens and horticultural crops that the community of (Sudan and Chad) depend for food and cash, while streams provide water for domestic use ,PRA, assessment .FAR, (2005).The main economic of the study area is typical traditional it is primarily based on subsistence agricultural and livestock herding this before conflict, people grow

sorghum as the main staple food crop all over the village other cash crops are also grown in the area such as ground nut, sesame, millet, okra, tomato ,garlic, Kabkabe and Kasabra around Wadi. Different types of the livestock is kept on both nomadic and sedentary systems, this include sheep, cattle, camels and goats. But now after return back to their village the main economic is agricultural cultivation in small area most of them planting crops and vegetable for food only, the main reason underlying of these causes : **first** before the conflict there are two Damra (a small village related to Arab nomad), during the summer season came and staying around the study area (water and grass available around the Wadi), and the main economic is herding livestock only. But in rainy season go away. After the people return back to their village they found that eighty Damra of the nomads and/ or herding livestock occupy the land of agricultural areas and they had been farmer and livestock herding. **Second** the security situation did not stable and in term of people some of them suffering during the armed conflict, loss their asset and live and/ or livelihood. Arba ,Shaikh of village, interview,(2015).So that many of people not able to cultivate large areas also from my observation they are not enough food and most of returnees are women's heads household and had have children (women & children) were workers labor in anther farms, and after that doing in their farms.

Service institutions in study area: over the last years many organization and government have come to give assistance along time to Darfur since 2004, they have often focused upon in the emergence assistance focus on the vulnerability DIPs and refugees, then after situation stable some of IDPs and/ or refugees had return back to their villages, in study area when the people returnee back, many of Agencies (humanitarian Aid Commission, FAR, UNHCR) play role in giving them some services include : **water** ,there are three pumps but two disrupted, building school(two rooms, one office, four toilets, two teacher and two rooms building from local materials) ,moreover the number of students 159 include 42 girls and 117 boys, also there are one peeler with contemporary oil, police center. In additional to income generation activities services specially for women's such as (vegetable farms with 50 women heads HH, distribution goats restocking with 85 women's, build traditional storage (Dabanka)with 40 women's, Donkey Car. In the other hand for capacity building there are one midwife and two nursing , six women trained on food processing, women association, beside 4 men trained the leadership and VDC (village development community) (Abdalla. 2015)

3-3 Sampling selection:

Population of this study is people who have lost their productive assets through destruction or displacement since 2003 as consequence of the conflict and since have been in situation of transition from war to peace those people have had a change to rebuild their livelihood and expand their assets base. UNHCR in West Darfur state Nov-2013 reported that an estimated total of population of returnee is 1058 in HHs.

3.4 Sample size:

Systematic random sampling procedure was used to select respondent for the study to assess the effect of conflict on household food security level, the sample was selected by simple random sampling in order to harmony of society, The sampling frame covered all categories of the community, age, gender, religion tribes, male and female headed household who displacement and/or refugee since 2003 and then return back to their villages started 2008. Data collection involved on survey conducted with 110 returnee HHs heads were selected which approximately 10% of targeted of returnee people in study area.

3-5 Sources of data collecting:

Primary data for the study as major source of information for analysis were generated through:-

- Questionnaire: The questionnaire design according to research problem and the objective and variables of study, include questions covering all aspects of the personal characteristics of the respondent and household displacement and food security.

1- Interview:

- Key information interviews carried out to obtain information on HHs profile include the community leaders, development agencies working at the different site of study area. In addition to administrative officer in the area.
- Focus group discussion has been held with the communities, the participant of the group discussion represented different groups from various study area include 18 persons head of household.
- Household interview have been used to generate information about the social demographic and economic characteristic of household.

secondary data have been gathered from humanitarian aid organization ,government report that deal with food security and conflict , books, papers, and other relevant document support the study in the same field like website or internet.

3-6 Data Analysis:

Data have been collected and entered in the computer for analysis using statistical package for social science (SPSS).the specific method of data analysis involved tabulation of frequencies and percentages, mean, standard deviation and T. test were employed to examine and establish Statistically significant differences between conflict effect on (lack of income, displacement, loss of breadwinner) as independent variables and dependent variables as food production ,security situation, food quantity .

CHAPTER Four

Analysis and discussion of results

CHAPTER Four

Analysis and discussion of results

This chapter deals with statically analysis of the preliminary data which was obtained by questionnaire and interviews and then draw conclusion in light of the theoretical framework and the previous theories.

Household Characteristics:

4-1: Gender

Table (4-1) Frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to gender headed household status.

Gender	Frequency	percentage
Female	70	63.6
Male	40	36.4
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015

Tables (4-1) shows that the majorities (63.6%) of the respondents were female household headed; while males were (36.4 %) the percentage of women headed household is high. Most people affect in armed conflict in study area are women, children and elderly .in addition to that the Leader(Sheikh) of the study area Arabab,(2015)during the interview he mentioned that the majority of

population(75%)in study area are women headed household. That means conflict affected on the breadwinner.

4-2 The age:-

Table (4-2) Frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to their age

Age of household headed	Frequency	percentage
Less than 25 years	20	18.2
26-35 years	50	45.5
36-45 Years	35	31.8
More than 46 years	5	4.5
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015

Table (4-2) shows that about (45.5%) of responded reported that their ages between (26-35) years, (31.8%) between (36-45) years, (18.2%) less than 25 years. This indicated that most (63.7%) of responded were in their productive age (youth) or active, which means in rural areas traditionally the youth marriage early especially women, as reflected in table (4-1) 63.6% are Women headed household.

4-3: Education:

Table (4-3) frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to education level.

Education level	Frequency	percentage
Illiterate	70	63.6
Khalwa	23	21
Basis education	15	13.6
Secondary	2	1.8
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015

Table (4-3) shows that high (63.6%) percentage of responded are illiteracy,(21 %) are khalwa, (13.6%), are primary educated , (1.8 %) are secondary. This considered as

one of the important factors that promoted the tribal conflict in Darfur as WFP, (2006) mentioned that a tribal conflict in rural areas in Darfur causes consequence to lack of education services. Also I agree with WFP, (2007) report which mentioned that in food utilization in general, education level plays a crucial role in the dispersion of information concerning health, nutrition children care and hygiene.

4-4: Marital status:

Table (4-4) frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to marital status.

Marital status	Frequency	percentage
Married	40	36.4
Single (daughter)	1	0.9
Divorced	39	35.5
Widow	30	27.2
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, (2015)

Table (4-4) shows that (36.4 %) of the respondents were married, (35.5 %) Divorced (27.2 %) widows, (0.9) are single. The total of women headed household are very high is (63.6 %) compared to male (36.4%). This means the tribal conflict affect the loading especially to women headed household, this reflects women's reproductive and productive roles in food security for their family and/or to work to meet the basic needs of their families.

4-5: Family size:

Table (4-5) frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to Family size.

Family size	Frequency	percentage
4-5 (small family)	19	17.3
6-7 (medium)	57	51.8
More than 8 (large)	34	30.9
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015

Table (4-5) shows that majority (51%), of respondent's with medium family member's (30.9%) have more than 8 members. This indicated that people get marriage early if you see table (4-2) most of them youth, large and medium family size sharing to meet the basic needs of their family by taking different work. Even before the conflict when the household has large member, which means they will cultivate large areas with different crops. Moreover all number of families size living in poor houses (shelter) most of refuge and/or IDPs which consisted one room only.

4-6: head of household:

Table (4-6) frequency distribution and percentage of respondents by their household headed.

Household headed	Frequency	percentage
Household headed –by male	35	31.8
Household headed –by Women	74	67.3
Household headed –by Sons(daughter)	1	0,9
Total	110	110%

Source: field survey, (2015)

In table (4-6) the main characteristic of the sample surveyed show that the majority of respondent were women headed household (67.3 %) to secure food for family and/or basic needs, (31.8 %) male headed .This indicated that the majority of respondents were women who support their family to meet their basic need, it is observed that some time even the husband is existing the responsibility of food is located to women, especially in families with men with special needs such as illness ,unable to work and have another wife with a number of children, so women are more motivated to be responsible to engage in economic activities related to basic need for their family, this indicated that women play a major role in participation in food

security at household level. In other Words they represent the backbone that supported the food security at household level. As FAO reported that (2013) Women and girls make up 60% of the world's chronically hungry and little progress has been made in ensuring the equal right to food for women.

4-7: Family who have children:

Table (4-7) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their children.

Family who have children	Frequency	percentage
Yes we have	73	66.4
No we haven't	37	33.6
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4-7) shows that about (66.4 %) had have children so most of respondent have children this indicted that people in rural areas more motivated to secure food for their children.

4-8: Family who's their child leaving school:

Table (4-8) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent whose their children leaving school.

Family who their children leaving school	Frequency	percentage
Yes we have	53	48.2
No we haven't leaving school	20	18.2
No we haven't children	37	33.6
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4-8) shows that (48.2%) of respondent their children did not go to school. This means education in study area are not priority, and illiteracy was very high as shows table (4-3) because the people loss their access to food and inadequate of income. In addition to that children help the family in requirement of their livelihood, also poor education services and there is no encouragement from their families to go school.

4-9: Reason that their children leaving school:

Table (4-9) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by the reason that their children leaving school.

Reason	Frequency	percentage
No school	0	0
No equipment	0	0
Inadequate in come	53	48.2
Total	53	48.2%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4-9) shows that (48.2%) of respondent said that the reason are lack of income, education not being a priority for households and children working at home and/ or outside to help their family to meet their basic need. On the other hand High cost of education, when we make interview with the manger of school he mention that the total of student about 159, out of this 42 student are girls and 117 student are boys, about 50% pay the fee, in addition the enrollment are higher among boys more than 75% compared to girls, resulting in a gender gap in education. For this reason the level of Illiterate among women were high, as Adam (2006), who mentioned that the proportion of level education within women is 75% illiteracy in Darfur Region.

Displacement and asylum:

4-10: Place of displacement:

Table (4-10) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent according to their place during the conflict.

The place	Frequency	percentage
Within the state	45	40.9
Across to border (Chad)	65	59.1
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.10) shows that majority of respondent reported (59.1%) across a broad to Chad as refugee, 40.9% within the state as IDPs.

4-11: Place of living during displacement/ asylum

Table (4-11) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their place of living during displacement/ asylum

The place of living	Frequency	percentage
In camp	75	68.3
With family	25	22.7
Rent	5	4.5
Ownership	5	4.5
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.11) shows that majority (68.3%) of respondent living in the camp, (22.7) living with relative but a few (4.5 %) of respondent rent, (4.5 %) living in their houses, this means before the conflict the household have different income .

4-12: the period spending during the displace:-

Table (4-12) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by the period they spent during the conflict.

Period during conflict	Frequency	percentage
Less than 5 years	38	34.5
6-7 years	72	65.5

More than 8 years	0	0
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.12) show that majority of respondent reported that the period they spending in camp between (6-7)years(65.5%) percentage,(34.5 %) spending less than 5years this along time people suffering from lack of food and income and services.

4-13: The time return back to their village:-

Table (4-13) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by the time they return back to their village.

Time return back to their village	Frequency	percentage
2008	11	10
2009	14	12.7
2010	51	46.4
2011	34	30.9
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table(4-13) In terms of the timing of arrival for return households, since the 2008, is(10 %),in 2009 (12.7 %) , the number increasing in 2010,(46.4 %)and decreasing in 2011 (34 %).The report of FAO(2010),which mention that the result of the peace accord signed between Chad and Sudan, which compromised the movement of rebel groups of Sudan and Chad is one of the hubs for returnees back from neighboring to their village.

4-14: The reason for returning:

Table (4-14) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their reason of returning back to their village

The reason for returning	Frequency	percentage
Lack of income	61	55.5
Inadequate food	31	28.2
Security stability	16	14.5
No adaptation	2	1.8
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.14) show that majority (55.5%) of respondent reported that lack of income,(28.2%) inadequate food,(14.5%)due to security stability this indicated that they have the extent household reached both in term of sufficient quantity and quality of food. On the other hand the household lost their resources and assets during conflict, the ways in living in camp very poor and peoples suffering from lack of food and / or income (83.7%) represented that. This indicate the activities providing by the NGOs and government not sufficient for this large number of IDPs and/ or refuge.

Food security and livelihood:

4-15: Agricultural land

Table (4-15) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their agricultural land.

Do you have agricultural land	Frequency	percentage
Yes we have	110	100
No we haven't	0	0
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.15) show that all of them(100%) reported that have agricultural land, this mean one of the basic resources is agricultural land and very important because the respondent depends on agricultural and / or the livelihood depended on farming cultivated cash crops and crops for food, but these before conflict, during group discussion they mentioned that every household have farm in Sudan and other in Chad in addition to fruit garden, but some of nomad during conflict occupied the land.

4-16: production:

Table (4-16) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their production through last two seasons.

Production last two season	Frequency	percentage
Yes we cultivate	110	100
No we haven't	0	0
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.16) show that all of them(100%) of respondent reported that cultivate last two season after return back to their village , this mean the respondent their livelihood dependent on farms.

4-17: Main sources of income before conflict and after returning.

Table (4-17) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their main sources of income before conflict and after returning.

Before conflict			After returning	
Activities	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Farming	105	95.5	90	81.8
Trading (small shop)	5	4.5	19	17.3
Free business	0	0	1	0.9
Total	110	100%	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.17) shows that majority (95.5%) of respondent reported that the main basic sources are Agricultures, few (4.5%) of respondent their main basic income trading. This means that the majority of respondent in study area are farms, but the numbers decreases comparing with before conflict (81.8%) , but few (17.3%) of respondent change to small shops , so there are nature resources available such as access to land, with various types of soil wadi , water, grazing land, this agree with UNDPs report (2011) which mentioned that about 84 % of people in west Darfur their main sources of income and livelihood is farming and hardering livestock .

4-18: income generation activities before conflict and after returning:

Table (4-18) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income generation activities before conflict and after returning.

Before			After	
Activities	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Hand crafts & processing	30	27.2	0	0
Collecting firewood and straw	26	23.6	41	37.3
Small shop	3	2.7	0	0
labor (daily wage)	40	36.4	69	62.7
No have Income generating activities	11	10.1	0	0
Total	110	100%	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

The result from table (4.18) show that the majority (36.4%), of respondent mentioned that before the armed conflict their income generation activities labour, but women (50.8%) who engage handcraft, processing, collecting wood, straw, forest fruit and charcoal, (10.1%) don't have any income generating activities. that mean before conflict the agricultural production is enough for all basic need for their family, 2.7% doing small shop compared to after returning show that majority (62.7%) of respondent reported that after return back to their village the income generation activities is labor, the rate increased ,and collecting firewood (37.3%) the reason for this, negative effect of conflict on agricultural production and/ or insecurity situation However the roles of women head household very high in food security and livelihood for their family camper to men.

4-19: Annual income before conflict and after returning :

Table (4-19) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent according to the annual income before conflict and after returning.

Before			After	
Annual income	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Less than 3000	0	0	25	22.7
From 3001-3500	11	10	75	68.2
3501-4000	29	26.4	10	9.1

More than 4000	70	63.6	0	0
Total	110	100%	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

The result from the table(4.19) show that the majority (63.6 %) of respondent before the armed conflict their annual income more than 4000 SDG, that mean both the production of livestock and cultivation of cash crops very high, (26.4%) between (3501-4000). Annual income of the respondent very higher before conflict than after return back to their village most of respondent (68.2) % range between 3001-3500 , this means the income decreased. These indicate that most of respondent were loss their assets during conflict and livelihood destroyed and the cultivation also is not enough.

4-20: Main food crops before conflict and after returning:

Table (4-20) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their main food crops before conflict and after returning.

crops	Before		After	
	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Percentage
Sorghum	106	96.4	70	63.6
Millet	4	3.6	40	36.4
Wheat	0	0	0	0
Total	110	100%	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

The result from table (4.20) shows that the majority (96.4%) of respondent before the armed conflict their main food crops sorghum, (3.6%) millet, compared to after returning back most of respondent (63.6%) their main food crops sorghum, (36,4%) millet, the reason to change to millet or the proportion decrease during field survey in focus group discussion they mentioned (some Arab nomads) occupied the land of cultivated sorghum , some of them report that bad insecurity situation and a few of them report flood or erosion of valley, also they mentioned that the millet better than sorghum you can make different type of food and nutritive.

4-21: Number of meals before conflict and after returning:

Table (4-21) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their number of meals before conflict and after returning.

Before			After	
Meals	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Two meal	57	51.8	76	69.1
Three meals	53	48.2	34	30.9
Total	110	100%	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.21) shows that the majority (51.8%) of respondent before the armed conflict taken two meals per day but this meals nutritive and / or various, The breakfast, supper and dinner diet composition taken were used to have daily and regularly consisting of (milk, fish, egg, vegetable fruit and porridge because all of this products available and accessible) for all household, (48.2%) of respondent taken three meals per day. During field survey I observed some of household take (only porridge without any thing) for children and elderly in particular to eat at 3:00 o'clock. If compare the percentage between before and after conflict, the respondents who eating two meals Increase from (51.8 % to 69.1%), and who eating three meals decrease from (48.2% to 30.9%). I believe that before the conflict the quantity and quality of food are available and diversity in their houses and accessible or have ability to buy from market, moreover USAID,(2013) he mentioned that the Conflict affect food utilization it is not only reduces both the food availability and access, but also perishable foods of high nutritional value thus it is clear that there is deterioration in nutritional status, because the nutritive value of meals taken before conflict were better than the nutritive value of meal taken after returnee. .

4-22: purpose of cultivation

Table (4-22) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their purpose of cultivation.

purpose of cultivation	Frequency	Percentage
Self-sufficiency	74	67.3
Market	16	14.5

Both	20	18.2
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.22) shows that most (60.9%), of respondent the purpose of their crop cultivation for self-sufficient, (39.1%) of respondent both for market and food. According to WFP report (2006), Darfur region has normally been able to a chive food self –sufficiency. On the other hand, during groups discussion they maintained that before conflict there are some crops cultivation specially for marketing, like Kabkabe, sesame and Kasbara, but now all cultivated for food only ,because(the security situation is not stable , poor healthy for people ,lack of income , the areas of cultivation occupied by nomad and the Wadi erosion). This identity table (4.23), most of respondent (67.3%) the production effected by security situation.

4-23: production affected by security situation:

Table (4-23) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their production affected by security situation.

security situation	Frequency	Percentage
affected	74	67.3
Not affected	16	14.5
Flooding-erosion	20	18.2
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.23), most of respondent (67.3%) their production affected by security situation, (18.2 %) affected by flooding and erosion.

4-24: period of agricultural production spending:

Table (4-24) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by sufficient period of their agricultural production.

sufficient period of their agricultural production		
Period	Frequency	percentage
3-6 months	69	62.7

7-9 months	41	37.3
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

According to FAO (2009) availability of food, determined by domestic food production. It's clear; in table (4-24), majority (62.7%) of the respondent their production spending 3-6 months, (37.3%) spending 7-9, that mains the respondent met food shortage which used coping strategies to coverage the gap.

4-25: Financial ability to buy food from the market:

Table (4-25) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their financial ability to buy from the market.

Financial ability to buy food from the market		
financial ability	Frequency	percentage
Yes we have	2	1.8
Rarely	10	9.1
No we haven't	64	58.2
Sometimes	34	30.9
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015

Table (4.25) shows that the majority of respondent (58.2 %), didn't have financial ability to buy from market, (30.9 %) sometime have financial (9.1%) rarely and a few (1.8 %) said that have financial . This is attributed to the assets or resources especially financial capital and saving, debt and low income. This respondent are vulnerable especially women.

4-26: activities covers gap of food shortage:

Table (4-26) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their activities to covers the period of food shortage gap.

Activates	Frequency	percentage
Selling the family stock and equipment	21	19.1
Collect firewood /	36	32.7

Labor/ migrate	53	48.2
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Coping strategies are methods which people adopt to protect their resource base and to improve their access to food when there is a shortfall in the availability of food. There are several ways in which households attempt to improve their access to food and to protect their livelihoods during crises . Table (4.26) shows that the majority of respondent (48.2%) mentioned that they work labor such as workers in brick making, water selling, domestic servants, (32.7%) collect firewood, (19.1%) selling family stock and equipment to covers the period of food shortage. These are coping mechanism used by return to deal with non available of food.

4-27: Storage their agricultural production:

Table (4-27) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by where they storage their agricultural production.

Production storage at the home		
Storage	Frequency	percentage
In village	38	34.5
Out side	72	65.5
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.27) shows that the majority of respondent (65.5%) their production did not store inside their house, (34.5%) of respondent store in their houses, in spite of their

4-28: Reasons didn't store the production in their houses:

Table (4-28) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by the reasons why didn't store their production at home.

The reason	Frequency	percentage
Insecurity	53	48.2
Fires	19	17.3
Storage in village	38	34.5

Total	72	65.5%
-------	----	-------

Source: field survey, 2015

Table (4.28) shows that the majority of respondent (48.2%) reported insecurity situation,(17.3%) reported due to fires. Respondents in focus groups discussion mentioned that before the conflict all of the people storage their production in their houses(traditional store - Dabaka) which is a good ways to keep their production, and after return back the NGOs assist them and build storage for women head household only.

4-29: type of storage:

Table (4-29) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their type of storage.

Type of storage	Frequency	percentage
Sacks	72	65.5
Barrels	0	0
Traditional (Dabaka)	38	34.5
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.29) shows that the majority of respondent (65.5%) the type of their production store is sacks, but a few of them (34.5%) their production store in traditionally (Dabanka). As I mentioned above

4-30: Period of production storage:

Table (4-30) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their period of production storage.

Period of production	Frequency	percentage
3months	8	7.3
4-6 months	72	65.4
More than 6 months	30	27.3
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.30) shows that the majority of respondent (65, 4%) their period of storage between (4-6) months, (27.3%) more than 6 months, (7.3 %) the period three months that mean people have coping strategy for coverage the food shortage.

4-31: purpose of production storage:

Table (4-31) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their purpose of production storage.

Purpose of production	Frequency	percentage
Food only	77	70
For market	0	0
Both of them	33	30
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.31) shows that the majority of respondent (70%) the purpose of production storage only for food, (30%) for marketing and food. That means the important of cultivations for people after return back to their village to saving food even for short time, then people search about other strategies like income generation activities as they mentioned in table (4.18).

4-32: Income spending for cereal from total monthly:

Table (4-32) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for cereal from total income.

income spending for cereal	Frequency	percentage
Less than 40%	17	15.5

40%	40	36.4
More than 40%	53	48.1
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.33) shows that the majority of respondent (48.1%) reported that more than 40% from the total income in month spending for the cereal, (36.4 %) said that 40% from total, (15.5%) less than 40%. That means (84.5%) spending and more 40 % from the total income monthly for cereal.

4-33: Income spending for meat:

Table (4-34) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for the Meat.

income spending for the Meat	Frequency	percentage
Less than 15%	43	39.1
15%	59	53.6
More than 15%	8	7.3
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.33) shows that the majority of respondent (53.6%) reported that 15% from the total income in month spending in the meat, (39.1%) spent less than (15 %.), this due to lack of income.

4-34: Income spending for legumes:

Table (4-34) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for the legumes.

Income spending for legumes	Frequency	percentage
Less than 10%	72	65.5
10%	38	34.5

More than 10%	0	0
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.34) shows that the majority of respondent (65.5%) reported that less than 10% from the total income in month spent for the legumes, (34.5%) 10%.

4-35: Income spending for vegetables:

Table (4-35) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for Vegetables.

income spending for vegetable	Frequency	percentage
Less than 10%	83	75.5
10%	27	24.5
More than 10%	0	0
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.35) shows that the majority of respondent (75.5%) reported that less than 10% from the total income in month spending for the vegetables, (24.5%) spending for vegetable. As I mentioned some of the respondent lost their land as they mentioned above (nomad replace the land, flooding , erosion due to cutting of the trees) but one of provided assistance by the organization women's vegetable garden, however major cultivated vegetable for market this according to VDC interview (Abdalla, 2015). Who indicated that the respondent did not taken vegetable regularly and/or meal diversity?

4-36: Income spending for fruit & milk:

Table (4-36) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for fruit & milk.

Income spending for fruit & milk	Frequency	percentage
Less than 10%	89	80.9
10%	21	19.1
More than 10%	0	0
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.36) shows that the majority of respondent (80.9%) reported that less than 10% from the total income in month spent in fruit and milk (19.1%) 10% . As they are mentioned during focus groups discussion they take fruit during the season of Mango production, at the same time if one of family member is ill.

4-37: Income spending for assorted good.

Table (4-37) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for assorted good.

Income spending for Assorted good.	Frequency	percentage
Less than 15%	28	25.5
15%	82	74.5
More than 15%	0	0
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.37) shows that the majority of respondent (74.5%) reported that more than 15% spent in the assorted goods, (25.5%) spent less than 15% from total income for a assorted, specially sugar & tea. so that their cultural in drinking tea it is very important than the other. The results indicated that, the production and annual income for households very low, so that not enough to cover the cost of their minimum food basket, this is due to limited sources of income and this not enough to provide food to meet their other family need(healthy and active live).

4-38: Income spending for food from the total of income monthly.

Table (4-38) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for food.

Income spending for food.	Frequency	percentage
50%	40	36.4
More than 50%	70	63.6
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4. 38) shows that majority (63.6%) of respondent reported that more than 50 % of the total income spent for food basket to meet their dietary basic need for their family , (36.4 %) said that 50 % of the total income spent in food basket. The expenditure on food as a percentage of totals monthly were used as approximately indicates of household economic stress. According to report of WFP, (2015). In food security monitoring in West Darfur State, The higher a household's the share of food expenditure, the greater the likelihood of increased vulnerability to price and income shocks. Commonly used threshold for the share of food expenditure (above 65 percent) were used to identify households more exposed to economic vulnerability.

4-39: Income spending for education from the total of income monthly:

Table (4-39) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for education.

income spending for education.	Frequency	percentage
Less than 10%	93	84.5
10%	17	15.5
More than 10%	0	0
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.39) shows that majority of respondent reported (84.5%) spent less than 10 % for education, (15.5%) said that 10 % of the total income spent for education. This may be the reason of high level of illiteracy. Also during interview with the head of school he mentioned that: monthly the student pay 10 SDG, 50% from the total of student only pay fees, because their family are poor.

4-40: income spending for Health from the total of income monthly:

Table (4-40) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for Health.

income spending for Health	Frequency	percentage
Less than 10%	91	82.7
10%	19	17.3
More than 10%	0	0
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.40) shows that majority of respondent reported (82.7%) spent less than 10 % for health of the total income, (17.3 %) said 10 %. from observation during field survey there is any latrine in their houses, except in school, and their houses was very poor one or two room only, the rooms build from local material such as woods, grass. As I mentioned in table (4.5) large family members size live in small house without furniture. Also during interview with manger of health center we found that most of documentation women and children are illness, no any clean water and toilet, people and livestock drinking water gather from the valley (Wade/ Nafeir) This condition indicted to be food insecurity.

4-41: Income spending for Housing and furniture:

Table (4-41) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for Housing and furniture.

Income spending for Housing and furniture	Frequency	percentage
Less than 10%	99	90
10%	11	10
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table(4.41) shows that majority of respondent reported (90%)spent less than 10 % of the total income for the houses , 10 % said that 10 % from total income spent in housing, , that means poor housing.

4-42: Income spending for Social occasions:

Table (4-42) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for Social occasions.

income spending for Social occasions	Frequency	percentage
Less than 10%	40	36.4
10%	57	51.8
More than 10%	13	11,8
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table(4.42) shows that majority of respondent reported (51.8%) spent 10 % for **social occasions**,(36.8 %) said less than 10 % from total income spent for **social occasions** and (11.8 %) reported more than 10 %.The relationship between people after return back to their villages became very strong and cooperating, because all of them in the same level or social status. during field survey, **one of the respondent, need to build room from local material grass(goateia) , the rent for building about, (500sdg) but from where he can get this amount? so the VDC and women association of village arrange(Nafeir),in this Naferir the men was builders and women brings food and water to men.** The Cooperation and social solidarity very stronger than before conflict, even in every case, like marriage, illness and death. Conflict and Poverty make the communities very cooperative to gather, this one of advantage of conflict.

4-43: income spending for clothes

Table (4-43) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their income spending for clothes.

income spending for clothes	Frequency	percentage
Less than 10%	17	15.5
10%	40	36.4
More than 10%	53	48.1
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table(4.43) shows that majority of respondent reported (80 %) spent less than 10 % for clothing, (20%) said 10 % from total income spent for clothes. This mean that clothes for respondents were not important except for children if their family had ability or have enough money this in cases of the(Edi Ramdan).

4-44: livestock providing from NGOs:

Table (4-44) frequency distribution and percentage of respondent by their livestock ownership providing from NGOs after returning to their village.

livestock ownership	Frequency	percentage
Yes we have	64	58.2
Don't have	46	41.8
Total	110	100%

Source: field survey, 2015.

Table (4.44) shows that the majority of respondent (58.2%) after return back to their village have livestock ownership, (41,8%) don't have livestock .according to report of agency (FAR) 2013 one of activities implemented in returnee areas is goat restocking, to women headed household who have children, and also men with special needs (unable to work), received goats, each household received four goats.

4-45: T-Test: Gender, Food availability, Income and Head of household:

This analysis used to see if there is significant difference mean between Gender in food availability, Income and Head of household.

Table: (4-45) the significant difference mean between Gender in Food availability, Income and Head of household:

	Gender	Frequencies	Mean	S.D	T.Test	Sig
Food availability	Male	40	2.3	-0.464	-0.973	0.013
	Female	70	2.59	-0.496		
income	Male	40	3.70	0.608	1.953	0.20
	Female	70	3.44	0.694	2.025	
	Female	70	1.63	0.487	1.83	

Statistically significant at the level 0.05

Gender and food availability: in table (4.457) show that There is significant different between, gender in food availability (Sig- 0.013) this figure less than 0.05, and that refer to the arithmetic mean. That means women were more engage in different marginal hard work condition to secure food for their family. But the male escape from responsibility to Migrates Joined the army and going to get another married.

Gender and income: There no significant difference between gender in income, (Sig- 0.20).

Gender and head of household: There is significant difference between gender in headed of household,(Sig- 0.008) this finger less than 0.05. That means head of household male more secure food for their family than women,

4-46 - Group discussion:

The observation, interviews and the group discussion summarized a number of issues that emerged from conflict in study area and that require a lot of attention to pave the way for better living for the whole society under question:-

1- did the armed conflict have effect on livelihood and food security?

All agreed in one answer that the tribal conflict have an effect on livelihood and food security of communities.

2- whether people living during displaced, if there any services ?

People living in camp with poor conditions, poor socio-economic status and poverty specially women head household and children.

3- The security situation which led to a lack of food production, income, moreover, no sanitation facilities has yet been undertaken there is health problem faced the return.

3- Most of the people in group used to practice farming in rural area ,and were produced food crops to satisfy their household consumption and to sell the surplus of their product in local market to generate income for satisfying the other services and items needs

- 4- About 75% of the group reported had farms in country of Chad, but now the tribal conflict change in the native administration more fighting, displacement, and/ or refugee and living in camp, migration and socio- political change consequently death of humans, livestock, social disorders, economical and assets loses, ecological destructions, school abandon and /or school dropout, insecurity situation lead to increase the immoral behavior and other crimes.
- 5- The groups revealed that insecurity situation affected prices, marketing and transportation of goods, completion in labor and natural resources that led to poverty and food insecurity which in turn increased population of state.
- 6- People flee from the producing areas to another place and living in poor houses in camp depends on relief support by NGOs and government which were providing little food with lack of services.
- 7- Most of the females do not find work inside the camp due to lack of work opportunities and therefore they seek to engage in marginal jobs for more than seven years people living in camp and suffering.
- 8- The ways of living (livelihoods) was changed and fostered to adapt alternative ways such as petty trading, (small shop), cash wall, black smith water selling, brick making, domestic house.
- 9- Most of the groups reported that the reason for retune back to their village is lack of income, and a few of them reported that the security situation was stable, so that people started to retune back to their village since 2008, during the tribal conflict some nomads tribal a occupied their land around the village which were used for (agricultural, fruit trees , village and garden), and established new villages (Damra).
- 10- Most of the groups revealed that there was activities carried out by NGOs and government in study area in the last three years and the services which provided was shared with all the communities including the pastoralist but not for all household of the communities specially women head household.
- 11- Also confirmed that the services which including: build school, oil machine, water pump for vegetable gardening for the women groups, grinder machine,

and donkey care were vital for alleviate the food security of the most vulnerable households. All group which participated on the discussion were mentioned that women and children suffering a lot during conflict, due to the environmental degradation and insecurity situation reduction of forestry production especially fruits and forestry seeds, charcoal, firewood, grass, wood for building, since the female head household and young girls had to move for distances to collect these.

- 12- Gender plays an important role in determine the livelihoods strategy, but after returned all of the participants in the group discussion were agree that 70-80 % women head household take the responsibility and involving in food securing activities and doing domestic work, while men were more likely to stay at village under trees to chat. Conflict have negative impacted on gender roles especially for young girls and women so that women became the back bone for members of family to meet their basic need.

CHAPTER Five

Summary of finding, Conclusions and Recommendation

CHAPTER Five

Summary of findings, Conclusion and Recommendation

5-1 **Summary of findings :**

- 45.5 % of respondents age range between (26-35) years.
- 63.6 % of respondents are illiterate.
- 51.8 % their family size range between (6-7) member
- 67.3% of respondents are women head household.
- 48.2% of respondents their children abandonment school.
- 59.1 % of respondent across to neighboring Chad as refugee .
- 68.3 % of respondent living in camp.
- 65.5 % of respondent the period of living in camp range (6-7) years.
- 55.5 % of respondent their reason for return back are lack of income.
- 100% of respondent have agricultural land.
- 100% of respondent have cultivated last two seasons.
- 95.5 % of respondents depended on agricultural as the main economic activities before conflict and 81.8 % of respondents depended on agricultural after return back to their village
- 62.7 % of respondents' their income generation activities after return are daily wage.
- 63.6% of respondents' Annual income before the conflict (more than 4000/ pounds) and 68.2 % of respondents' Annual income after return back range between (3001-3500).
- 96.4% of respondents their main food crops before the conflict are sorghum. 63.6% of respondents their food crops after return are sorghum.
- 51.8 % of respondents before the conflict food intake consisted two meals per days, 69.1% of respondents consisted two meals after return back .
- 67.3 % of respondent their purpose of cultivation for self-sufficiency.
- 67.3% of respondent their farms affect by insecurity situation
- 62.7% of respondent their production period range between 3-6 months.
- 58.2 % of respondents did not have enough food (or money to buy food),
- 48.2 % of respondents working labor to cover the gap of food shortage.
- 65.5% of respondents storage their production outside their village.
- 70% of respondents the purpose of their production for food only.
- 48.1% of respondents reported 40% from total income monthly spending for cereal.
- 53.6% of respondents reported less than 15% from total income monthly spending for meat.

- 65.5 % of respondents reported less than 10% from total income monthly spending for legumes.
- 75.5 % of respondents reported less than 10% from total income monthly spending for vegetable.
- 80.9 % of respondents reported less than 10% from total income monthly spending for fruit and milk.
- 74.5 % of respondents reported 15% from total income monthly spending for assorted good.
- 63.6 % of respondents reported more than 50% from total income monthly spending for food.
- 84.5 % of respondents reported less than 10% from total income monthly spending for education.
- 82.7 % of respondents reported less than 10% from total income monthly spending for health.
- 90 % of respondents reported less than 10% from total income monthly spending for housing and furniture.
- 51.8 % of respondents reported 10% from total income monthly spending for social occasions.
- 48.1 % of respondents reported more than 10% from total income monthly spend for clothes.
- 58.2% of respondents have ownership goats after return back to their village but only for women's head household supported by NGOs.

5-2 **Conclusions :**

The study concluded that tribal conflicts have negative impact on the food security and livelihoods for returnees people in general and particular children and women, living in extremely poor condition ,many HH face problems of food access.

Majority of HH do not produce enough food to feed their families and dependent on purchases from market.

Increased the loading of women, they constitute the backbone that supported the food security for their families so that government, NGOs and providing goats, storage, vegetable garden, agricultural input for women headed household as well as contributed and supported the food security .

food habits are influenced by income and resource of family , the nutritive value of meals taken by respondent's pre- conflict was better than after return back ,Conflict have affected all assets, financial, physical, human being social and natural resources, so the study area in situation of chronic food insecurity.

5.3 Recommendations:

- **Recommendations to the prompt Government , community leaderships, organizations and communities:-**
 - 1- Improve the security situation through peace building, peace cultural to make strong relationship between different tribal's to return back as one community and to live to gather in peaceful as before conflict.
 - 2- Monitoring the food security situation in Darfur in general and particular areas of returnee and gain a deeper understanding of HH coping strategies to inform policies and programmes. This is especially important in history that area is where the conflict distraction the live and livelihood is likely to bring about considerable change and challenges and new policies and programmes well be needed
- **Recommendations to the prompt governmental institutions, research centers, higher institutes ,universities and organizations whom working in the field of training and empowerment of women:-**
 - 3- Review of social and cultural practices in gender constrains which are challenging the biases in gender relation to create a warrens on the livelihoods.
 - 4- Education to increased awareness among the women headed.
 - 5- Support capacity building and skills training to self-employment like income generating activities especially for women headed to help their children to go back school and promote commercial activities.
 - 6- Support natural resources management system.

- 7- People needs assistant by rehabilitation construction, (schools, health center, water point, road), and livelihood activities that helped and reduce the load of women headed household and children.
- 8- Further research could investigate how to increase the supply of food, promoting dietary diversification, improve access to economic opportunities and manage risk to help vulnerable household especially women become more resilient to absorb, stresses and threats. This could include an in-depth analysis of the contribution of arrangement of crops, livestock, forestry, agricultural and market opportunities.

Reference

1. Abdellatif, Hwida Amir, (2012). Food Poverty and livelihood perspective, Degree of Master of Science in agricultural Economics, University of Gezira.
2. Abdalla, Mohamad Haron, (2015). Field Interview, Merim-Ta village.
3. Adam, Safa Alageb, (2006). Sudanese Women ten years after Beijing, publisher for gender center of research and training.
4. Arbab, Eshag Ibrahim, (2015). Field Interview, Merim-Ta village.

5. A zzeddin, Fatema Mohammmd, (2010). The livelihood strategies in Dalling and Kadokely, rural areas pre and post conflict, research for PhD, Sudan University of Science and Technology .
6. Daud, Kawthor Mohammed,(2005). Coping strategies of the displacement, women for achieving food security at household level, in Mayo camp, research for M.S.c, University of Khartoum Faculty of agricultural.
7. EU, (2013). Framework Programme, FP7/2007-2011 under Grant Agreement n° 290693 FOODS SECURE, Hannah 1, and Anneleen Vandeplass2.
8. FANTA, (2006). 'Household Dietary Diversity Score, for Measurement of Household Food Access, Indicator Guide,' Version 2.
9. FAO, WFP,(2004).SCuk Food Economic profiles and Livelihood Zones in West Darfur, Assessment, Rome.
- 10.FAO, (2005). Market livelihoods and food aid in Darfur, a rapid assessment and programming recommendation, repot Darfur.
- 11.FAO, (2008).Emergency and Rehabilitation coordination unit, Annual Report, West Darfur State. <http://www.fao.org>.
- 12.FAO, (2009).Crops and food security assessment mission in South Sudan repot, Rome, 2009.
- 13.FAO, (2009). Research corpora on conference room ELobied, training on the basic of food security concepts.
- 14.FAO,(2010).Emergency and Rehabilitation coordination unit, Annual Report , West Darfur State , Sudan.
- 15.FAO (2012). The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011, Women in Agriculture, Closing the Gender Gap for Development, Rome. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e00>.
- 23 FAO, (2011). Emergency and Rehabilitation coordination unit, Annual Report, Sudan, West Darfur State, Geneina and Zalinge field offices Annual Report.
- 16.FAO, Draft, (2012).Coming to terms with Terminology, Committee on World Food Security, Rome.
- 17.FAO, WFP, IFAD, 2013. The State of Food Insecurity in the World, multiple dimension of food security, Rome.

- 18.FAO, WFP, (2011).Sudan, comprehensive Food security Assessment in Darfur,Almahady@wfp.org.
- 19.FAO, IFAD, WFP, (2014). The State of Food Insecurity in the World, Strengthening the enabling environment for food security and nutrition, Rome.
- 20.FAO,(2013).Sudan,The Component of the Consolidated Appeals, Challenges facing food security and **livelihoods**.
- 21.FAR, (2005). PRA, assessment in West Darfur, Bieda locality final report.
- 22.FAR, (2006). Darfur Food security and livelihood assessment, final report, West Darfur state.
- 23.Garand, Mohamd Ahmad, (2015). Health center manger, Anderng village, Field Interview.
- 24.Hassan, Jamila Elhag,(2005).Chronic conflict and livelihood in Heiban, Nuba Mountains of the Sudan, Jamilaelhaj@Yahoo.com.
- 25.Ibnouf, Fatma Osman,(2009). the Role of women in providing and improving household food security in Sudan, implications for reducing hunger and Malnutrition, working paper Journal of international Women's Studies Vol.10#4.
- 26.Ibrahim, Suad , (2010).Gender Role in Adopt of Agricultural innovation of sorghum, in Elsemeih agricultural Schememe in North Kordofan , Sudan University , research for PhD.
- 27.Jenanty, Pierre Wilner, (2006). Work paper Analyzing the effect of conflict on food security in development countries, the Oho state university.
28. Kassie1, Menale Simon, (2012).) Work Paper Determinants of Food Security in Kenya, a Gender Perspective, Contributed, University of Warwick, United Kingdom, Shiferaw3 corresponding author, Scientist-Agricultural & Development Economist at (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center), Po.Box 1041, 00621 Village market, Nairobi [Kenya; e-mail: m.kassie@cgiar.org](mailto:m.kassie@cgiar.org)
- 29.Kenyi, Michael Roberto,(2011). Agricultural development and food security in post-conflict , South Sudan, research for Master Degree, University of Kwazulu Natal.

30. Livelihoods Guidance sheet, (2009). <http://WWW.livelihoods.Org>, Department of international Development, Sustainable.
31. Margarita, Flores Susanne ,(2004). Conflict rural development and food security in West Africa, working paper, No.04-02.
32. Mahamad, Sawsan Ahmed, (2008). the effect of household food security on nutritional status, of pre-school children a case study of Umbad, Umdurman, Sudan, research for M.S.c, Alhfad University for Women.
33. Mohamad, Ahmad Mohamad, (2013). Impact of conflict on livelihood of rural women a cause study of Abushouk camp in North Darfur , research for P.h.D, Sudan University .
34. Pieters, Andrea Guariso,(2013). Food security working paper, no.13, conceptual framework for the analysis of the determinants of food and nutrition security, European Union's .
35. Save the Children-UK, 2007. The Practitioners' Guide to the Household Economy Approach. Contact: info@foodeconomy.com for a copy.
36. Sudan food security outlook of Famine Warning System Network, (FEWSNET, 2013), report.
37. USDA, (2014). Household Food Security in the United States, Department of Agriculture ,Economic Research Service Report Number 173- www.ers.usda.gov.
38. UNHCR, (2013).Report, returnee statistic in household, West Darfur State.
39. UNHCR, (2014). Internal displacement population review working group meeting, report, West Darfur.
40. UNDP, (2011). West Darfur Situation Analysis, final report
41. UK, (2014). Household Food Security, Review of Food Aid Final Report, Department of Geography, University of Sheffield
42. WFP, (2006). Livelihood crisis in Darfur, Sudan, report, Assessment.
43. WFP, (2007). Report, WWW.wfp.org, West Darfur, State.

44. **WWW-fanntaproject.org**. Food and Nutrition Technical assistance project, Measuring household food consumption ; A Technical Guide, Anne, Swindale ,Punamohri- Vachaspati .
45. WFP, 2014, Food security Update, Sudan report.
46. WFP, (2015). Food Security Monitoring Report, WWW.wfp.org, West Darfur, Sudan .

Appendix

جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا

كلية الدراسات العليا والبحث العلمي

الدراسات الزراعية

قسم الإرشاد الزراعي والتنمية الريفية

استبيان عن أثر الصراعات المسلحة على الأمن الغذائي الأسري

قدمت هذه الاستبيان استكمالاً لمتطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه

تنبيهات هامة:-

1. البيانات و المعلومات التي تساهم بها ستكون في غاية السرية ولن تستخدم الا في اغراض البحث العلمي.
2. اهمية هذه الدراسة تتوقف علي صدق اجوبتك.
3. مشاركتك في ملئ هذه الاستبانة هي موضع التقدير, وتمثل مساهمة مقدره لرسالة الباحثة وفائدة علمية قيمة.

الولاية: _____ المحلية: _____ الوحدة الأدارية: _____ القرية: _____

رقم الاستبيان _____ التاريخ: _____

2	واحدة	اثنين	ثلاثة	اكثر من 3	وجبة	وجبتين	ثلاثة وجبات	عدد الوجبات في اليوم الواحد
3	نعم	لا	لا	نعم	لا	لا	هل حصل اسرتك لم تتناول وجبة علي مدار اليوم	
4	مرة	مرتين	اكثر من اثنين	احيانا	مرة	مرتين	اكثر من اثنين	اذا كان نعم فكم مرة حصل ذلك خلال السنة

1- قسم : الأنتاج الزراعي:

- 1- هل اسرتك تملك ارض زراعية : نعم () لا () اذا كان لا من اين تتحصل علي الارض:
اجار () اقارب () اصدقاء () شيوخ () اخري حدد _____
- 2- هل زرعت خلال الموسمين الماضيين ؟ نعم () لا ()
- 3- اذا كان نعم ما هو الغرض من الزراعة ؟ 1- اكتفاء ذاتي () تسويق () الاثنين معا ()
- 4- في حال عدم الزراعة وضح الاسباب ؟ 1- لا توجد المال الكافي () لا توجد غذاء () لا توجد تقاوي ومعدات () اخري حدد _____
- 5- هل تاتر الانتاج بالوضع الامني ؟ 1- نعم () لا ()
- 6- كم شهر يخفي الانتاج لغذاء الاسرة ؟ اقل من 3 شهور () 3-6 شهر () 6-9 شهر () اكثر من 9شهر ()
- 7- في حالة عدم كفاية الانتاج هل لديك المقدرة المالية لشراء من السوق ؟ لا () نادرا () احيانا () دائما ()
- 8- في حالة عدم وجود المقدرة المالية من اين تسد النقص في المحاصيل ؟ مساعدة من الاهل والاصدقاء () إغاثات () بيع مخزون الاسرة من التقاري والمعدات المنزلية () سلفية عيني/ نقدي () جمع ثمار غاببية () جمع خطب وغش () عملي جانبي حدد _____
- 9- هل تخزن انتاجك في المنزل ؟ نعم () لا () اذا كان لا اين يتم التخزين : داخل القرية () خارج القرية اجار () وما هو السبب : الأمن () لا توجد مخزن () اخري حدد _____
- 10- نوعية التخزين؟ : جولات () مخازن بلدية / دبكا () براميل () اخري حدد ()
- 11- نوعية التخزين المستخدم لديك يحفظ المحصول بصورة : جيد () غير جيد () لحد ما () سيئ ()
- 12- مدة التخزين : لمدة ثلاثة شهور () ستة شهور () سنة () أكثر من سنة () .
- 13- هل تخزين انتاجك لغرض : البيع () الغذاء () للغذاء والبيع عند الهوجة () لان فانض () اخري حدد _____

2- قسم : الانتاج الحيواني :

هل تمتلك ثروة حيوانية : امالك () لا امالك () نهب كليا () نهب جزيا () نفقت () بعيت ()

مجموع نقاش عن : الصراعات وأثرها على النوع الاجتماعي

- التاريخ _____ القرية _____
- 1- عدد الحضور : _____ رجال _____ نساء _____
 - 2- متي تم النزوح _____ العودة متي _____
 - 3- اين السكن اثناء النزوح بالتقريب : % _____
 - 4- اكثر الاسباب للعودة / لماذا _____
 - 5- هل يوجد مركز صحي ؟ هل يقدم خدمات للمواطن علي طول ؟ اذا كان لا اين تتلقوا العلاج بعد المسافة _____
 - 6- هل يوجد مدرسة ؟ هل تتوفر فيها كل الاحتياجات؟ اذا كتن لا يوجد مدرسة اين يدرسو الطلبة؟ بعد المسافة من قرية _____
 - 7- هل لديكم مياه م _____
 - 8- _____
 - 9- ماهي الادوار التي يقوم بها الانسان (رجال- نساء في تأمين الغذاء قبل النزاعات وكيف أثر النزاع علي ذلك) عمل قائمة للأنشطة رجال ونساء قبل وبعد النزاعات,
 - 10- كيف سساهمت المرأة او ماهي الدور الأساسي التي تقوم بها المرأة في تأمين الغذاء للأسرة قبل وبعد النزاع. _____

- 11- كيف / ما هو البديل في حالة عدم توفر الغذاء / غير كافي للأسر, ولاتوجد المال الكافي لشراء احتياجات الأسرة من الغذاء
- 12- ما هي الخدمات التي قدمتها المنظمات والمؤسسات الحكومية في جميع المجالات (الصحة, التعليم , المياه, الغذاء) التدريب او بناء قدرات
- 13- الي اي مدي ساهمت الخدمات في سيل المعيشة
- 14- ما هي الخدمات التي قدمتها المنظمات في مجال الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية ؟
- 15- ما هي اولويات المجتمع: اهم ثلاثة
- 16- في اي وقت في السنة يهاجر افراد مجتمعكم:
- 17- ما هي نسبة الأسر التي هاجر افرادها بحث عن العمل %
- 18- ما هي اسباب الهجرة اهم ثلاثة
- 19- الي اين هاجرو : داخل المحلية--- داخل الولاية--- خارج الولاية – خارج الدولة %
- قسم التسويق: هل لديكم سوق محلي : نعم () لا ()
- 3- أين تسوق منتجاتك الزراعية والحيوانية
- 4- ماهية المشاكل التي تواجهك في تسويق منتجاتك (زراعية- حيوانية- يدوية)
- 5- ما مدي توفر (محاصيل , خضروات, لحوم,الخ) في اسوق منطقتكم و اسعارها مقارنة مع قبل الصراعات: و ما هي الاسباب:

انواع المحاصيل الحقلية والخضروات التي تزرعها الأسرة: قبل الصراعات وبعد العودة



Study area – Merim-Ta village



Women and crops harvest – Labour (2)



women and young children suffering



women and her boy –collect grass-(4)



Young girl –working in brick making(5)



Women selling water-

women selling meat(7)



