

## **Abstract**

The study followed the analytical descriptive method questionnaires, personal contacts, field visits primary and secondary sources and personal Observations:

The study concluded that the main factors affecting meat consumption included income levels at 41% of the sample studied though 34% of the sample mentioned the effect of food culture in addition to the variation of meat preparation and processing techniques.

individual meat consummator 62% of the sample indicted daily and of 37% once weekly.

As for meat availability 41% stated that it was increasing at the study time depending on income increase, work opportunities and the enterance of Organization which changed the food consumption attitudes specially for those in the camps.

On the other 42% of the sample studied indicated that meat availability was on the decreasing side due to lack of security and moving animal to more secure areas inside and outside the state.; this in was in addition to reduction of market animals , many owners and animal raisers got rid of their animals due to restricted and limited movement , fear from thefts and armed raiding loosing of some owners of their animals by being forced or for amend raiding or for hard and harsh environmental factors rain waters shortage and shrinkage and lack of water points on animal tracks .

For meat prices 86% of the sample studied indicated price increase during war times was due to many of the owners and producers beigin the camps , more migrations to big towns and townships, changing food habbits in addition to reduction of in

coming animals at the market from the surrounding or from other areas of the State .

As for the negative effects of the war 66% of the sample studied confirmed that .

For meat preference 48% of the sample ranked mutton first as a national heritage followed by 22% for poultry meat which strengthens the importance of poultry development programs.

This is, while 3% of the sample preferred beef. This low percent is due to that cattle are considered a national resource and a parameter of the individual or tribal social status which reduces cattle meat consumption

For the role of Organization 87% of the sample indicated that their role was between weak to moderate. Their role dose exceed distributing small ruminants for some animal raisers. This is in addition to vaccine provision and limited drug amounts and animal feed .

Organizations, mainly, concentrate their activities on quick services but not on long term future development projects or on developing individual capacities or project or techninguen for self-dependence and self help activities. These Organizations dont have strong contacts with the Animal Resources Division or El fashir University in local social development programs .

For veterinang services 86% of the studied sample indicated low to moderate levels in covering notifications or availing veterinary services in addition to the weak role in the Green Revolution program and the absences of the government role in the Productive Student Programs .

