

Abstract

The last protracted civil conflict in Darfur has directly and indirectly affected people's livelihoods and the way in which people make their living in so many features and levels, new coping strategies have been adapted by population to reduce vulnerability, maintain balance related to their livelihoods and food security.

This study is an attempt to gauge the impact of that conflict on livelihoods strategies, and alteration occurred by affected people to cope with current situation, as well as, to highlight critical areas on which, future livelihoods support could focus.

Study has targeted Shangle Toobi Internal Displaced People IDP Camp in Locality of Dareislam - North Darfur State. Research population sample is (100) households selected randomly.

The methodology applied in data collection is the social survey using the questionnaire, data is analysed in SPSS, findings were scheduled in percentages and averages illustrated with tables.

Main findings have indicated that:

- ❖ As an impact of the conflict, size of household is increased by 10% (from 6 to 6.6 in average) from time before conflict, women headed households are increased (from 9% before the conflict to 33% after the conflict) due to factors of displacement
- ❖ The conflict has negatively affected the livelihood strategies in the area of study, as subsistence farming was exercised by 98% of respondents, which has decreased to 93% after the conflict. Dependency on trade is decreased as well (from almost 100% of respondents adapted trade before the conflict to 36% after the conflict)
- ❖ The community structure is changed, as well as the household structure, as the percentage of representation in Umda group has decreased from (37%) before the conflict to almost (1.3%) after the conflict.
- ❖ New coping strategies have adapted by people investigated, as farmers reduced the size of area they cultivate (for example, 31% of respondents used to cultivate 15 to 20 Acres before the conflict, now this size is only cultivated by 2% of respondents after the conflict)
- ❖ Specific livelihood assets are required to improve lives of respondents such as agriculture as physical asset (is

raised by 96% of respondents), market and business as financial capital (raised by 60% of respondents)

- ❖ In terms of gender division of labour, majority of women (89% of respondents) exercise reproductive activities such as domestic, and few (20%) undertake productive activities such as employment

Key recommendations that have been come out with the research:

- ❖ Conduct comprehensive livelihoods assessment in the area focusing on the livelihoods strategies for population, and the linkage between the roots of conflict, as an attempt to fine out a mechanism for conflict resolution.
- ❖ Design a programme targeting support livelihoods assets focusing on the social capital