

Impact of Personal Characteristics on the Livelihood Means in South Darfur State IDP's Camps

**Abdalrahman Abdalaziz Salih^{1, *}, Mohammed Badawi Hussein²,
Omaima Bashir²**

¹Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zalingei, Zalingei, Sudan

²Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural development, Faculty of Agricultural Studies, Sudan University of Science and Technology, Khartoum, Sudan

Abstract

This study conducted to measure the impact of personal characteristics of IDP's at Camps on livelihood means, south Darfur state, west Sudan. This study aimed to determine how the livelihood means were affected by IDP's personal characteristics at camp setting. The data was obtained by using both primary and secondary data sources. The questionnaire was main primary data collection technique; the study was depended on it to investigate the livelihood means for 384 respondents at five South Darfur IDP's camps. The data which were collected are analyzed by using SPSS program. Frequency tables and percentage as well as Chi-square are main analysis technique for analyzing the data. The study outlined the majority of respondent were joined to educational institution, have source of work, married and married with children by 90.4%, 71.4%, and 61.9% respectively, remittance with receiving relief aids are livelihood means of 22.7% and 93.5% of respondents respectively. Chi-square results show that there are significant relationships between respondents' ages and receiving relief aids (0.001), there are significant relationship among sex and receiving social service supports from social support institutions (0.013) and marital status (0.003). These findings have been involved to reject null hypotheses of this study. The remarks are to improve self-capacity to ensuring IDP's effectively joined to working market, assorting livelihood means to help IDP's secure their needs.

Keywords

South Darfur, IDP's Camps, Personal Characteristics, Livelihoods Means

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Darfur region has been located in the western part of Sudan, the covering area was 510.000 km², and it has four geographical features. Darfur region has been faced in the beginning of this century the political, economic and environmental crises; many of these crises and conflicts broke livelihoods for most of population. These conflicts

events were developed to cause human assets erosion, and it was accumulated since the war outbreak in the region in 2003, this war was left behind a dangerous humanitarian situation for the most of affected people.

A large numbers of people who affected by this conflict, they have been being displaced persons, some of them were became refugees in neighbor countries, such as Chad. Displacement it considers main excretions of recent conflict and fighting occurred in the Darfur. Large groups of population are left their living, production and economic

* Corresponding author

E-mail address: gishroone222@yahoo.com (A. A. Salih), Mohammedbadawi971@gmail.com (M. B. Hussein), omeimakhaliid@gmail.com (O. Bashir)

assets locations to other places, for just obtain basic security and protection needs.

The new recipient places (displaced camps) its represent large numbers of people who live in small areas. A minimum survival needs and security and protection was not available for most of them inside these camps. the life circumstances of these groups was living in much more complicated situations regards to insufficient services and jobs opportunity and decrease of livelihoods means. unskilled, and untrained employees was main feature of them, because they came from modest rural environments, most of them are depending on agricultural activities previously, forests food collections and herding animal it consists the most important sources of livelihood in the past, but the settled areas (camps) its suffer from shortages and unavailability of economic activities for most of its residents. Nyala city (South Darfur Capital) was directly affected by recent conflict. It has five adjacent IDP's camps; these five camps are approximately hosted by: 343,399 IDP's population. (HAC, 2013).

1.2. The Objectives

This study aimed to determine how the livelihoods means were affected by IDP's personal characteristics at Nyala five adjacent IDP's camps setting. Subsequently exploring what are the factors affect IDP's to establishing their own livelihood assets. Thus, to knowing the duration of displacement and their effect on IDP's livelihood means.

1.3. The Importance

This study is significant to clarifying how IDP's personal characteristics effecting on the livelihoods means inside these camps, explore how IDP's cope with these affects.

1.4. The Hypotheses

The following hypotheses put in the study to be tested:

There is no significance difference between personal characteristics and livelihood means (having source of work, receive relief aids, social supports services, and receive remittances) coped by IDP's during displacement period, the personal characteristics related to (sex, age, education level, and marital status). Through following hypotheses:

- There is no significance relationship between sex and receiving social supports.
- There is significance relationship between joining to educational institutions and having source of work.
- There is no significance relationship between age and receiving relief aids.
- There is no significance relationship between marital status and getting remittances services.

1.5. The Structure

This study was structured as follows: section one is an introductory sections represent introduction, objectives, importance, hypothesis and structure. Section two represents the methodology which specifically describes the data collection methods of data collection and analyzing methods, the sampling techniques. Section four data analysis results and discussion. The last section was conclusion and recommendations.

2. Methodology

2.1. Area of Study

Study area was consisting Nyala's five IDP's camps, it concerns as biggest IDP's camps in Darfur Region. South Darfur state has nine IDP's camps, was separated in different localities, five of these IDP's camps was located surrounding Nyala City, its (Utash, Draiej, Kalma, El-Salam, and El-Siraif), these five IDP's camps was conducted to study its:

- Kalma*: locates at Eastern part of Nyala City, its far about 10km approximately, in Bliel Locality, it was established in 2003 since beginning of Darfur conflict, it consists about; 126,172 IDP.
- Utash*: locates at North part of Nyala City, it is distance about 2 km, its nearest one and joined with the city, the total population is: 90,443 IDP.
- El-Siraif*: locates at western part of Nyala city, about 12km was the distance from Nyala city centre, it consists about 32,370 IDP.
- Deriej*: locates at north-east part of Nyala, 2.5km was the distance from the city centre, and population was about: 36,611 IDP.
- El-Salam*: locates at southern part of Nyala, 15km was its distance from the city centre, the total population was 57,806 IDP. (HAC, 2014)

2.2. Sampling Techniques

Population from these five camps is huge numbers, due to population homogeneity. The frame of sample covered all community's categories due to: age, sex, social, economic, and cash activities. The sample size has been selected for this study purpose were=384 respondents. The stratified sampling technique was conducted to select the representative sample for each camp to joined in the final sample of the study, by using *Eshbigal* statistical rules to determine the sample size, by the following:

$$n = \frac{PQ(Z)^2}{E^2} \quad (1)$$

Where

n: sample size

P: The Population percentage which we want to study. While we knew this percentage, we will use big amount of percentage (50%).

Q: complimentary percentage of (P) value.

Z: standard Degree. if it was $(0.05 = 1.96)$ or $(0.01 = 2.58)$.

E: sample error, if in (0.01) or (0.05) .

In this study, sample size was determined by using above rule, through assuming the value of: $P = (50\%)$ $Q = (50\%)$, $Z = (1.96)$, $E = (0.05)$

The study sample size according to these stratified sample which was calculated from five IDP's camps were: *Kalma*: 141, *Utash*: 101, *El-Siriaf*: 36, *Deriej*: 41, and *El-Salam*: 65= 384 respondents. That was carried out from the total population of IDP's at these five IDP's camps.

2.3. Data Collection

Data from various sources has been collected for the study, these sources mainly identified by primary and secondary ones. Primary data sources used in this study are Key informants, Observation and Interviews by using questionnaire. Supplementary data (secondary data) has been gathered from the State Ministries, Humanitarian Aid Commission reports, the UN agencies, organizations Documents, as well as books, information published on the internet, and previous studies.

2.4. Data Analysis Methods

The data of this study has been analysed by using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) program. The frequency distribution and percentage, multiple analyses were used to test the study by using Chi-square test.

3. Results and Discussion

The findings of the study were represented at this section to describe the personal characteristics and livelihoods means of IDP's inside displaced camps. (1) Frequency distribution, (2) Chi-square test were used to analyze the data.

3.1. The Frequency Distributions and Percentages of the Respondents to: Personal Characteristics

Table 1. The frequency distribution of respondents according to the sex".

sex	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
male	222	57.8	57.8	57.8
female	162	42.2	42.2	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table 1 shows that the female respondents of IDP's was represented by 42.2%, while the respondents who are male

represent 57.8% of total respondents.

Table 2. The frequency distribution of respondents according to the "age".

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
less than 18 years	10	2.6	2.6	2.6
18 – 25	82	21.4	21.4	24.0
26 – 30	104	27.1	27.1	51.0
31 – 40	97	25.3	25.3	76.3
more than 40 years	91	23.7	23.7	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents by 73.8% were in the middle age; their age was ranged between 18 – 40 years. While the respondents their age more than 40 years was 23.7%. As well as, 2.6% of respondents their age was less than 18 years.

Table 3. The frequency distribution of respondents according to joining to educational institutions.

Education	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	347	90.4	90.4	90.4
No	37	9.6	9.6	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table 3 shows that the majority of respondents were joined to education institution by 90.4% whereas 9.6% of them, they didn't join to any educational institutions.

Table 4. The frequency distribution of respondents according to marital status.

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	100	26.0	26.0	26.0
Married	100	26.0	26.0	52.1
Married with Children	138	35.9	35.9	88.0
Divorced	16	4.2	4.2	92.2
Widow	24	6.2	6.2	98.4
Desertion	6	1.6	1.6	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table 4 above illustrates that the majority of respondents by 61.9% are married, in case of 26% and 35.6 are married and married with children respectively, while 26% of respondents express that they are single. Moreover, 6.2%, 4.2% and 1.6% of respondents are tending to widow, divorced, desertion respectively.

Table 5. The frequency distribution of respondents according to having a job.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	274	71.4
No	40	10.4
Sometimes	70	18.2
Total	384	100.0

The field study 2016

The table 5. above explains that the majority of respondents by 71.4% have a job, while, 18.2% of them are working sometimes, as well as 10.4% of them, they are unemployed.

Table 6. The frequency distribution and percentage of the remittances received by family from outside camp.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	87	22.7
No	297	77.3
Total	384	100.0

The field study 2016

The table 6 above shows that the majority of respondents by 77.3% explain that there are not receive any remittances from outside the camp. While, 22.7% of them expose that they are receiving transfers from outside camp resources.

Table 7. The frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to a set of receiving relief aids.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	366	95.3	95.3
No	18	4.7	4.7
Total	384	100.0	100.0

The field study 2016

The table 7 above explains that the majority of respondents

Table 9. Chi-Square test for the significance relationship between joining to any educational institution and having source of work.

Variables			Do you have work			Total	Sig
			Yes	No	Sometimes		
Joining to educational institution	Yes	F	249	36	62	347	0.841
		%	64.8%	9.4%	16.1%	90.4%	
	No	F	25	4	8	37	
		%	6.5%	1.0%	2.1%	9.6%	
Total	F	274	40	70	384		
	%	71.4%	10.4%	18.2%	100.0%		

The field study 2016

The table 9 above explains Chi-Square test result of the significance relationship between joining to any educational institution and having work source. It is obviously showed that there is no significant relationship between two variables. This assumed that the education doesn't effect on IDP's at camp setting to get work source that means education conclusively didn't become main parameter for getting work.

Table 10. Chi-Square Test for the significance relationship between age and receives relief aids.

Variables			Do you receive relief aids		Total	Sig
			Yes	No		
less than 18 years	F	10	0	10	2.6%	0.001
	%	2.6%	.0%	2.6%		
18 – 25	F	82	0	82	21.4%	
	%	21.4%	.0%	21.4%		
Age 26 – 30	F	103	1	104	27.1%	
	%	26.8%	.3%	27.1%		
31 – 40	F	86	11	97	25.3%	
	%	22.4%	2.9%	25.3%		
more than 40 years	F	85	6	91	23.7%	
	%	22.1%	1.6%	23.7%		
Total	F	366	18	384	100.0%	
	%	95.3%	4.7%	100.0%		

The field study 2016

The table 10 above illustrates Chi-Square test result of the significance relationship between ages and receive relief aids. It is

by 95.3% receive the relief aids, while 4.7% of respondents don't receive any relief aids at the current time.

Table 8. The frequency distribution and percentage of IDP's who receives an assistance from social support institutions.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	202	52.6	93.5
No	14	3.6	6.5
Total	216	56.2	100.0
Missing	N/A	168	43.8
Total	384	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table 8 above shows that the majority of respondents by 93.5% indicate that there are social support present social services assistance to people at camp, while, 6.5% of respondents explains that these contents doesn't provide an assistance to people who live in these displaced camp.

3.2. Part Two Chi-Square Test

Chi-Square test used to measure the effect of personal characteristics (Sex, age, marital status and joined to education) on livelihood means (having work source, receive relief aids, remittances received and receiving social supports) of IDP's, and measure their livelihood condition at camp level.

clearly express that there is strong relationship between age and receiving relief aids inside camp. The relief distribution is significantly related to the age level, IDP's in high aged are received aids more than young IDP's.

Table 11. Chi-Square Test for there is no significance relationship between sex and receiving support from social institutions.

Variables			Do these contents provide assistance to IDP's		Total	Sig
			Yes	No		
Sex	Male	F	120	13	133	0.013
		%	55.6%	6.0%	61.6%	
	Female	F	82	1	83	
		%	38.0%	.5%	38.4%	
Total	Count	202	14	216		
	%	93.5%	6.5%	100.0%		

The field study 2016

The table 11 above shows Chi-Square test result of there is no significance relationship between the sex and receiving supports provided by social institution. It is obviously observed that there is significance relationship between sex and social support received by IDP's at camps setting.

Table 12. Chi-Square Test for there is no significance relationship between marital status and receiving remittance by IDP's from outside camps.

Variables			Are there any transfers received by family from outside camp		Total	Sig
			Yes	No		
Marital Status	Single	F	20	80	100	0.003
		%	5.2%	20.8%	26.0%	
	Married	F	13	87	100	
		%	3.4%	22.7%	26.0%	
	Married with Children	F	36	102	138	
		%	9.4%	26.6%	35.9%	
	Divorced	F	5	11	16	
		%	1.3%	2.9%	4.2%	
	Widow	F	12	12	24	
		%	3.1%	3.1%	6.2%	
	Desertion	F	1	5	6	
		%	.3%	1.3%	1.6%	
Total	F	87	297	384		
	%	22.7%	77.3%	100.0%		

The field study 2016

The table 12 above shows Chi-Square Test result of there is no significance relationship between marital status and receiving remittance from outside camps. It is clearly seen that there is strong relationship between both marital status and receiving remittance for outside camps, that means remittance has strongly related to IDP's marital status.

4. Discussion

According to the results obtained in this study, there are four aspects the study focuses on: the personal characteristics, livelihood means. Through data analyzing, finding could be obtained were discussed in the following.

4.1. Personal Characteristics

The results show that 58% of respondents are male. Male are more representative in study sample than female, this result was in line with Mahmoud, (2009), and Wagei Alla, (2010), by 50.8 and 67% respectively. this phenomenon indicates that the male has highly willingness to participate and give an

oral response effectively more than female, however, Zein Alabdin, (2006) results find out that there is equal representative of both male and female in the sample of study. Whereas, SDHAC, (2013-2014) report shows that the numbers of women settled at these five Nyala adjacent camps (study area) are more than men, in spite of, women have a higher number of population in study area, but they are scaring to give information for study purpose and have title willingness to deal with foreigner. This indicator was in line with International reports and research finding, which explains that there is differentiation between the numbers of male and female in displaced and vulnerability situations.

Study findings show that the majority of IDP's age are mostly targeted among (18 – 40 year) by 73.8%, this group is an economically active. this finding is in line with Hamdok, (2014), by 69.3% of respondents their age ranged between (16-45y), Mahmoud, (2009) by 67.8%, and similarly in line with Sabbil, *et al*, (2016), by 60% of respondents' age ranged between (24-49 year) and CRRS, (2010) by 65.24% of respondents aged rate between (19 – 64 y). While the results

contradict with Bello; *et al.*, (2014), by 94.4% of respondents are in economically active and in age group (24-54y). This it may illustrates that the background and maturity of respondents are well and strong matched with capability to deal with and response to questionnaire answer sheet; this is shows that the majority of camp residence are in an active working age.

According to the results findings to IDP's education status, the study tables shows that the majority of respondents by (90%) have had an educational service, this percentage was similarly in line with Hamdok, (2014) result by (76%) of respondents, whereas contradict Mahmoud, (2009), by 53%.

The study finds out that the majority of respondents are married by 61%, this result was in line with Mahmoud, (2009), by 61.7% and Sheikh, *et al.*; (2014) by 59.7%. The highest percentage of married status expresses that the majority of respondents are being at stable situation, according to the above results IDP's tend to be married to save their life against survival threats, because they lose their family members during displacement actions. This study finding is contradicted with CRRS, (2010) by 48.09% are married, this reflected to the socio-cultural and psychological nature and the differentiation among location which these studies were conducted. African studies show the high percentage conversely, with other locations in Europe studies like (CRRS).

4.2. Livelihood Means

Livelihood means are the ways which IDP's adopt as an economic activities IDP's followed to cope with their needs in displacement setting. The study findings show that the majority of respondents by 71% have work sources. Access to work is an essential livelihood means give IDP's the chance to live with dignity. IDP's are adopted many strategies to secure their needs and safe their life's during this vulnerable situation. Current situation bushing them to adopt extra unskilled work sources to cover the necessities of new life. But the majority of workers don't work continuously by 63%, because of the working market doesn't secure sustained work source for most of them. According to results findings, the majority of IDP's by 57%, depend on NGO's aids in an exaggeratedly to cover their family need shortage. While, family member's work and support present by extended family are being the other strategies followed by IDP's to cover the shortage in needs. These strategies are often IDP's lead it to secure their life needs. The study finding shows that the majority of IDP's don't receive any remittance from outside camps, by 77.3%, this means most of IDP's depends on their own efforts to secure their needs, and they didn't have any family members leave outside camps plays an effective role in their livelihood. The study results show that

the majority of respondents received social support inside camp as livelihood means. There is cooperation and extended family play major role on this case.

4.3. Hypotheses

The results show (table 9.) that there no significance relationship between joining to educational institutions and access to work, that we are accept the null hypothesis, which expresses that There is significance relationship between joining to educational institutions and having source of work. In case of the majority of respondents have source of work, but this kind of work doesn't relate to having good educational skills and knowledge. This expresses that they working in marginal and low income and unqualified work.

The study result expresses that there is significance relationship between age and receiving relief aids. That means age is critical factor for IDP's to receive relief aids at camp setting, that means people in early aged people don't have an opportunity to access to relief aids conversely, with elders, this may lead to emphasis that IDP's with sponsored family have a better chance to access to relief aids.

The study findings illustrate that there is significance relationship between sex and receiving social institutions support. This result involves rejecting the null hypothesis which states that; there is no significance relationship between sex and receiving social supports. This sequent explains that the IDP's sex has strong effect to receive support, that is due to IDP's gender, male (men and boys) are more likely to joined to this kind of institution then they are benefit from it more than female (women and girls). This it may illustrates the weakness among female to joining with types of institutions at camp setting.

The study expresses that there is significant relationship between marital status and receiving remittance from outside camps. This may imply to reject the null hypothesis "There is no significant relationship between marital status and receiving remittances services". Therefore, marital status plays an effective role to receive remittance, that means IDP's who married and have children are more intended to receive remittance than others.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

In this study findings, IDP's are living at these camps have ability to work due to aging categories, they are in middle age as a majority, while the access to appropriate work is difficult according to their skills and competence level. Most of them are household headed, due to this findings, they are

seeking any types of work to secure their family needs. Relief aid are one of the most common livelihoods means IDP's are depending on it to secure their needs. IDP's are living in social supports context, each one depends on other with co-operation deal, that means, sharing assets are one of appropriate livelihood coping strategies they depend on it to solve the needs shortage problems inside camps.

5.2. Remarks

- (1). Capacity building is important project to a rise the IDP's skills to share their assets effectively in community.
- (2). Assorting livelihoods means give IDP's opportunities to secure their needs at camp setting.
- (3). Improve IDP's women capabilities will arise their chance to effective participation in the social institutions.

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