

Assessment the Food Security Situation of IDP's at Nyala Adjacent Camps

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Abstract

The study was conducted at Nyala adjacent IDP's camps to assess the food security situation of IDP's, in South Darfur State, Sudan. The study aimed to assess the food security situation of IDP's in displaced camp. The data was obtained by using both primary and secondary data sources. The questionnaire was main primary data collection technique used in this study, to investigate the situation for 384 respondents at five South Darfur IDP's camps. The data which were collected are analyzed by using SPSS program. Frequency distribution and percentage tables and Chi-square test are main analysis techniques for data collected analysis. The study outlined that 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. The majority of respondents expressed that family size range between 5 – 10 persons by 52.9%. The majority of respondents by 68% explain that their displacement duration was more than 10 years. The majority of respondents by 67.7% were food insecurity. Chi-square results show that there are no significant relationships between duration of displacement and living with extended family with food security situation. Due to these findings, there is much more efforts must have joined to reduce the vulnerability life of the IDP's at camp setting in South Darfur IDP's camp: improving the capacity of IDP's to effectively sharing them on national economy. Adopting appropriate displacement solutions themes to improve the life of these groups. Aids providers must deal to secure the appropriate ratio of food for the more vulnerable IDP's at camp setting

Keywords

Displacement, South Darfur State, IDP's Camps, and IDP's Food Security

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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. 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 people and becoming food insecurity. 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 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. unskilled, and untrained employees was main feature of them, because they came from modest rural environments, most of them are

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depending on agricultural activities, forests food collections and herding animal it consists the most important sources of livelihood in the past, 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). According to WFP report noted that the food security situation for IDPs remained unchanged compared to same time last year, while greatly improved compared to May 2011. Still, the food security situations for surveyed households in IDP communities were found to be worse than surveyed households in Mixed and Resident communities. It is possible that regular food assistance in the camps limited the negative impact of high food prices on food security WFP, (2014)

1.2. Objectives

This study was aimed to assess the food security situation of IDP's at Nyala adjacent IDP's camps in south Darfur state, through explaining the IDP's personal characteristics, the determine the food security measures inside camps, and know IDP's food sources.

1.3. Importance

This study was influential to help the services providers and decision makers to undertaken the food security situation at displacement camps, and determine the food security situation of IDP's in South Darfur State.

1.4. The Study Questions

This study paper tries to answer the following questions:

- What is the personal characteristics of IDP's at camps sites in South Darfur State?
- What is the food security situation at camps?
- What is the duration of displacement?

1.5. The Hypothesis

The following hypothesis put in the study to be tested:

- There is no significant relationship between the duration of displacement and food security situation.
- There is no significant relationship between the family size and the food security situation of IDP's.
- There is no significant relationship between living with extended family and the food security situation.

1.6. The Study Structure

The study structured in the following sections: section one is an introductory sections represent objectives, study importance, questions, hypothesis and structure. Section two reviews related to study topics. Section three represents the

methodology which specifically describes area of study, sampling techniques, data collection, and data analysis methods. 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 the five IDP's camps surrounding Nyala city, it concerns as the biggest IDP's camps in Darfur Region. South Darfur state has nine IDP's camps, was separated in different localities, five of these camps was surrounding Nyala city, its (Utash, Draiej, Kalma, El-Salam, and El-Siraif), five IDP's camps was conducted in this study.

- Kalma; has been located 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; has been located at the Northern part of Nyala City, its distance about 2 km, it's the nearest one and joined with the city, the total population is: 90,443 IDP.
- El-Siraif: has been located at the western part of Nyala city, about 12km was the distance from Nyala city centre, it consists about 32,370 IDP.
- Deriej: it located in North-east part of Nyala, 2.5km was its distance from the city centre, and population was about: 36,611 IDP.
- El-Salam: it located in southern part of Nyala, 15km was its distance from the city centre, and total population was 57,806 IDP. (HAC, 2014).

2.2. Sampling Techniques

IDP's population in these camps are homogeneity, due to homogeny of population units. The selected sample was covered all personal characteristics such as: age, sex, social, economic, and cash activities. The sample size for the study were = 384 respondents. The stratified sampling technique was conducted to select the representative sample from each camp to represent in the study sample, by using *Eshbigal* statistical rules to determine the sample size, by the following:

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

Where

n: sample size

P: the study population percentage. 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, by assuming the value of: P = (50%) Q = (50%), Z = (1.96), and 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 Interview by using questionnaire. Supplementary data (secondary data) has been gathered from the State Ministries and Humanitarian Aid Commission reports, the UN agencies and organizations Documents and reports, as well as books, and information published on the internet and previous studies.

2.4. Data Analysis Methods

The gathered data has been analyzed by using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) program. The frequency distribution and percentage and Chi-Square were techniques has been used for analysis purposes.

3. Results and Discussion

The findings of the study were represented at this section to describe the IDP's personal characteristics and food security situation of IDP's inside displaced camps by using frequency distribution and Chi-square test.

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 above shows that the women were representing about 42.2%, of respondents, while the men represent about 57.8% of 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 shows that the majority of respondents by 73.8% were in the middle age, 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 shows the majority of respondents were joined to educational institution by 90.4% whereas 9.6% of them didn't joined 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 without child	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 above illustrates that the majority of respondents by 61.9% are married, in case of 26% and 35.6 are married without child and married with children respectively, while 26% of respondents express as single. Moreover, 6.2%, 4.2% and 1.6% of respondents are tending to widow, divorced and desertion respectively.

Table 5. Frequency distribution of respondents according to Family size.

Family member	Frequency	Percent
less than 5 members	87	22.7
5 – 10	203	52.9
11 – 15	52	13.5
more than 15 members	42	10.9
Total	384	100.0

The field study 2016

Table above illustrate that the majority of respondents

express that family size ranged between 5 – 10 persons by 52.9%, while, 22.7% of respondents mentioned that the family size less than 5. Moreover, 13.5% and 10.9% were showed that their families have big numbers of members about 11 – 15 and more than 15 members respectively.

Table 6. The frequency distribution of the living with extended family.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	287	74.7
No	97	25.3
Total	384	100.0

The field study 2016

The table above illustrate that the majority of respondents by 74.7% are living with extended family, while 25.3% of them live alone without extended family at camps.

Table 7. Shows the frequency distribution of the duration of displacement.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 4 years	12	3.1
4 - 7 years	17	4.4
8 - 10 years	94	24.5
More than 10 Years	261	68.0
Total	384	100.0

The field study 2016

The table above shows that the majority of respondents by 68% explained that their displacement duration more than 10 years, that means most of IDP's are living in protracted displacement, according the study findings there is 24.5% of respondents expressed that the displacement duration ranges between 8 – 10 years, while 4.4% of them explained that the duration ranges between 4 – 7 years.

3.2. The Analysis Food Security Parameters

Table 8. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents Food security situation.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	124	32.3	32.3	32.3
No	260	67.7	67.7	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above express that the majority of respondents by 67.7% were food insecurity, while 32.3% of them were food secured.

Table 9. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents according to food availability at camp.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
very available	24	6.2	6.2	6.2
Available	27	7.0	7.0	13.3
Average	234	60.9	60.9	74.2
Unavailable	99	25.8	25.8	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above illustrate that the majority of respondents by 60.9% were indicated that the food availability is average (sometimes available and sometimes doesn't available). While 25.8% of them explained that the food doesn't available at camp. The respondents by 6.2% indicated that there is food availability at camp.

Table 10. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents in the availability of food in all time a year.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	118	30.7	30.7	30.7
No	266	69.3	69.3	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above express that the majority of respondents by 69.3% the food doesn't available all time a year, while 30.7% of them explain that the food is available all time a year

Table 11. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents according to if answer is No, in which time the difficulty of obtaining food was increase.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Summer	33	8.6	12.4	12.4
Winter	26	6.8	9.7	22.1
Autumn	113	29.4	42.3	64.4
All year	95	24.7	35.6	100.0
Total	267	69.5	100.0	
Missing	N/A	117	30.5	
Total	384	100.0		

The field study 2016

The table above illustrates that the respondents by 42.3% express that autumn is season and time there is difficultly to IDP's for obtaining food, while 35.6% of respondents express that they are facing difficulties to obtain food at all a year. However, 12.4% of respondents explain the summer season is time the IDP's faced difficulties to obtain food.

Table 12. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents in ability to access to food at camp.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very Easy	55	14.3	14.3	14.3
Easy	74	19.3	19.3	33.6
Average	19	4.9	4.9	38.5
Difficult to access	232	60.4	60.4	99.0
Very difficult to access	4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above shows that the majority of respondents by 60.4% express that the access to food is difficult at camp setting, while 33.6%. of them explain that access to food at camp was easy.

Table 13. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents for the utilization of consumed food.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	84	21.9	21.9	21.9
No	300	78.1	78.1	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above express that the majority of respondents by 78.1% explained the food consumed by the IDP's families un-utilized, while 21.9% of them indicate that the food consumed was utilized.

Table 14. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents according to the source of food at camps.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
The city	93	24.2	24.2	24.2
The farms around the camp	65	16.9	16.9	41.1
food aids	226	58.9	58.9	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above illustrate that the majority of respondents by 58.9% express that the relief food aids is main source of food at camp, while 24.2% explain that Nyala city is the source of their food.

Table 15. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents according to the number of meals intake per day.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
One Meal	34	8.9	8.9	8.9
Two Meals	318	82.8	82.8	91.7
Three Meals	27	7.0	7.0	98.7
More than Three	5	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above illustrate that the majority of respondents by 82.8% express that they are eating just two meals a day, while there are 8.9% of respondents just take one meal a day. However, 7% of them intake three meals.

Table 16. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents due to suffering from disease related to food insufficient.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	251	65.4	65.4	65.4
No	133	34.6	34.6	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above illustrate that the majority of respondents by 65.4% shows that the IDP's family members suffering from

diseases related to food insufficient, while 34.6% aren't suffer from food insufficient related diseases.

Table 17. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents for the food distribution problems in current time.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	251	65.4	65.4	65.4
No	133	34.6	34.6	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

In the table above the results shows that the majority of respondents by 65.4% illustrate that there is food distribution problem at current time at camp. While 34.6% of them explain that there is no food distribution problem at the current time.

Table 18. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents for the number of families suffers from insufficient food contents.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
very big numbers	166	43.2	43.2	43.2
Big number	152	39.6	39.6	82.8
Average numbers	51	13.3	13.3	96.1
Little number	11	2.9	2.9	99.0
Very little numbers	4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above illustrate that the majority of respondents by 82.8% of them express there are big numbers of IDP's household suffer from the shortage of food content at camp. While 3.9% explain that there are little numbers of IDP's household suffer from the shortage of food contents at camp.

Table 19. Shows frequency distribution of respondents for the quality of food consumed by IDP's.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very good	13	3.4	3.4	3.4
Good	53	13.8	13.8	17.2
Average	226	58.9	58.9	76.0
poor	92	24.0	24.0	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above shows that the majority of respondents by 58.9% explain the quality of food consumed by IDP's is average, while, 24% of respondents express that the quality of food consumed by IDP's household is poor. However, 17.2% of them indicate that the quality of food consumed by IDP's household at camp setting is good.

Table 20. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents according to the reserved food family.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	104	27.1	27.1	27.1
No	280	72.9	72.9	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The field study 2016

The table above express that the majority of respondents by 72.9% them they didn't have any spare food. However, 27.1% of respondents explain that they have spare food stored.

Table 21. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents according to sharing the spare food with others.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	98	25.5	93.3	93.3
No	7	1.8	6.7	100.0
Total	105	27.3	100.0	
Missing	N/A	279	72.7	
Total	384	100.0		

The field study 2016

The table above express that the majority of respondent by 93.3% they share this spare food with other households at camp. While, 6.7% of them they aren't share this spare food with other.

Table 22. Shows the frequency distribution of respondents according to the groups share.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Extended family	70	18.2	66.7	66.7
Neighbors	25	6.5	23.8	90.5
Indigents	10	2.6	9.5	100.0
Total	105	27.3	100.0	
Missing	N/A	279	72.7	
Total	384	100.0		

The field study 2016

The table above shows that the majority of respondents by 66.7% shared the spare food with extended family. While, 23.8% of them share the food with neighbors. However, 9.5% they are just share the food with indigents around the living site.

3.3. Part Two Chi-Square Test

Chi-Square test is test used to measure the significant relationship between displacement duration, the number of family members and living with extended family with the food security situation of IDP's at camp setting,

Table 23. Chi-Square test for the relationship between the duration of displacement and IDP's food security situation

Variables	food security		Total	Sig		
	Yes	No				
The duration of your displacement	Less than 4 years	F	5	7	0.499	
		%	1.3%	1.8%		3.1%
	4 - 7 years	F	8	9		
		%	2.1%	2.3%		4.4%
	8 - 10 years	F	30	64		94
		%	7.8%	16.7%		24.5%
More than 10 Years	F	81	180	261		
	%	21.1%	46.9%	68.0%		
Total	F	124	260	384		
	%	32.3%	67.7%	100.0%		

The table above explains Chi-Square Test results of the significant relationship between the duration of displacement and IDP's food security situation. It is clearly showed there is no significant relationship between the duration of displacement and IDP's food security situation of IDP's at camp level, it assumed that the duration of displacement doesn't have any effect on IDP's food security situation of IDP's. The null hypothesis was accepted.

Table 23. Chi-Square Test for the significant relationship between the numbers of Family members and the food consumed utility by family members covers the needs.

Variables	Food consumed utility		Total	Sig		
	Yes	No				
Family members	less than 5 members	F	13	74	0.030	
		%	3.4%	19.3%		22.7%
	5 - 10	F	41	162		203
		%	10.7%	42.2%		52.9%
	11 - 15	F	15	37		52
		%	3.9%	9.6%		13.5%
more than 15 members	F	15	27	42		
	%	3.9%	7.0%	10.9%		
Total	F	84	300	384		
	%	21.9%	78.1%	100.0%		

The field study 2016

The table above express Chi-square Test result of the significant relationship between the numbers of family members and the food consumed utility by family members, it was obviously seen that there is significant relationship between two factors by the value of significant (0.030). That means the number of family member effect on the food security situation of IDP's households at camp. The null hypothesis was rejected according to this result.

Table 24. Chi-Square Test of the significant relationship between living with extended family and the sharing of spare food with other groups.

variables	Does the family share this spare food with other groups		Total	Sig	
	Yes	No			
Are you living with extended	Yes	F	76	5	0.709
		%	72.4%	4.8%	

variables	Does the family share this spare food with other groups			Total	Sig
	No	Yes	No		
family	F	22	2	24	
	%	21.0%	1.9%	22.9%	
Total	F	98	7	105	
	%	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%	

The field study 2016

The table above showed the Chi-Square Test of the significant relationship between the living with extended family and the sharing spare food among IDP's at camps, it's obviously seen that there no significant relationship between both factors, according to the calculated value of significant degree (0.709). it indicates that the living with extended family doesn't has effect on sharing the spare food with other living mates.

4. Discussion

According to the results obtained in this study, there are two aspects the study focuses on: the personal characteristics, and food security situation at camps setting. Through findings abstracted from analyzed data could be obtained and discussed in the following.

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 indicate 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 in these five Nyala adjacent camps (study area) are more than men, despite women has a high number of population in study are but they are scaring to give information for study purpose and deal with foreigner. This indicator was in line with International reports and research finding explain that there is differentiation between the numbers of male and female in displaced and vulnerability situations.

Study findings show that the majority of respondents 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 illustrate 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 action of displacement. 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 location Europe studies like (CRRS).

The results show that the IDP's family size was range between 5 – 10 members, by 53% of respondents. This is the average of family size at displaced setting in south Darfur IDP's camp, this finding is in line with Hamdok, (2014), by percentage of 51% and Abdu Samad, (2014) by 57.7%, but some studies showed higher percentage of the family size, and contradict with Mahmoud, (2009) findings by 72.2%, and Abdel Hameed, (2015) by 82.8%, both results were upper than this study finding, conversely, contradict with Zein Alabdin, (2006) by 41.6% is lower than the study family size findings. Obviously, the result finding of this study shows that the family size is less than 5 members by 22.7% of respondents, this result is contradicting with CRRS, (2010) finding by 88.21% (majority), the tendency to small family in Serbia (Europe) is versus the propensity to average to big family size in African countries like Sudan. The family size enlargement is become one of the food security strategies among IDP's to insure different source of income from gaining multi-work opportunities among family members. This family size number sometimes has bad reflection to the IDP's household's food security situation, in case of the limitation of the working source opportunity available for the most of family member at camp setting.

The study findings stated that the majority of respondents by 74% are living with extended family in displaced site, this

might have advantage to IDP's who live as a groups with relative, it gives IDP's support means to face the living difficulties. This results are contradicting with LANDINFO-3, (2008) report, stated that one third of the internally displaced persons from Darfur living in Khartoum do not leave closely with family relatives in the city.

The study finds out that the majority of respondents by 92.5% explain that the displacement duration was more than 8 years. This result was in line with Salim, (2013), was noted by 91.3%, likewise, both studies results illustrated that the majority of respondents have been lived in protracted displacement (more 8 years). This protracted displacement it may have negative affects to IDP's to sustain their food security according to the long life of displacement pressure the livelihood assets. Crawford; *et al*, (2015), reported that the protracted displacement among IDPs is also a major phenomenon: in two-thirds of countries monitored for conflict-induced displacement in 2014, at least 50% of IDPs had been displaced for more than three years. This prolonged displacement in Darfur becomes a humanitarian dilemma, faces national and international efforts for get durable solution. Couldrey, Marion; and Herson, Maurice; (2009), are mentioned that, some two-thirds of displaced people in the world today are not in classic emergency situations but are trapped in protracted displacement. Giglio; *et al*; (2014), noted that, all protracted refugee and IDP situations have in common the absence in a foreseeable future, of an end to displacement or of the possibility for people to rebuild their lives in dignity.

5. Food Security Parameters

The food security definition according FAO (1996); 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. According to this definition there are four main dimensions of food security can be identified are: physical availability of food, economic and physical access to food, food utilization and stability of the other three dimensions over time.

In this study case; the results show that the IDP's households leave at camp setting with food insecurity, by 67.7% of their responses, this finding shows that the food security situation at these five camps is bad according the following four dimensions of food security. The IDP's households have food availability problems that was noted by 25% of the respondents, while the majority of respondents by 60% a raised that the availability is average. In this case IDP's households faced sometimes difficulties in the availability of food at all time a year, according to the findings there is

about 70% of respondents explains that food doesn't available at all time a year. This may be reflected to the seasonality of food production in a whole Darfur situation especially in IDP's living situation. The findings express that the 42.3% of respondents illustrate that the Autumn season is a time IDP's faced food availability problems, while there is 35.6% of respondents noted that the availability problems is all a year.

The result shows that there are food access problems faced IDP's Households at camp site, that was clearly seen by 60% of respondents, there is difficulties to access to food at camp level, this due to the seasonally of food production and their price raising at the whole level, recently there is decrease of the food aids ratio inside camps this may add additional pressure on IDP's food security as they mentioned through interviews answer. However, the fragility of economic condition of IDP's, lead to food insecurity.

The study illustrates that the majority of respondents by 78% express the consumed food by IDP's households at camp setting is not nutrient, this it may due to content of food consumed is poor for the main source of notorious elements at food contents, this its related to the poor economic conditions, and the sources obligated to secure food aids ratios are dramatically decrease their efforts to deliver the services, and there are no alternatives to IDP's to obtain the food.

The Chi-Square Test results for the first hypothesis show that the time IDP's households have been spent at camp after displacement doesn't has effects to food security situation at long or short term. The displacement duration doesn't critical element to measure food security situation at displacement setting, the earlier and newer camp residents have same food insecurity problem affects.

Chi-Square Test result for the second hypothesis express that the IDP's households' size has direct effects on the utilization of consumed food. This may reflect to the IDP's Family members suffer from the quantity and the quality of food intake. The members who share this amount of food may effect on the food security situation of the IDP's household.

Chi-Square Test result for the third hypothesis shows that the living with extended family at camp setting doesn't has affect to IDP's households being food secured in the south Darfur IDP's camps. That means living with extended family may improve the social networks among the IDP's, but the food security doesn't achieve by the most of IDP's Households at camp, then living with extended family can't be a strategy to solve food security problem.

6. Conclusion

The IDP's households live in camp with group of people

share most things gained by them, but this propriety doesn't enough to cover all IDP's needs at same time.

The IDP's families suffer from the effect of the prolonged displacement, which lead to deteriorate the livelihood assets and food security situation handled by IDP's through protracted displacement. The erosion of the assets leads to increase the severity of the life among the IDP's, decreasing the numbers of the services provider works in the ground lead to decrease the services received by IDP's due to long term of serving time in emergency phase. Low-skilled workers of IDP's in the working market lead to handling low-income source of work and the highly competition on work source these all lead to decrease the opportunity to covers the lifesaving needs. In case of this the food security situation of IDP's households may become a critical issues faced IDP's, Services providers and government to reducing suffering of people in Darfur.

7. Remarks

Due to these findings, there is much more efforts must have joined to reduce the vulnerability life of the IDP's at camp setting in South Darfur IDP's camp:

- a) Improves the capacity if IDP's to share effectively in national economic.
- b) Adopt the appropriate displacement solution theme to improve the life of these groups.
- c) Aids providers must deal to secure the appropriate ratio of food for the more vulnerable IDP's at camp setting.
- d) Encourage the local host community's institutions to share the efforts for the improving food security situation.

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