

## **ASSESSING THE LIVELIHOODS ACTIVITIES AT KORARI (DAR FUR STATE, SUDAN)**

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### **Abstract**

This Study was conducted on 23-28 Nov. 2011, in Omdiat Korrari in west part of Abata sub-unit of Zalingei locality, West Darfur State, Sudan, which located north Azoum Valley. The study aimed at creating community profiling. PAR Technique is applied in data collection in the study through group discussion mechanism. The area was divided into four group discussions points to facilitate data collection on urgent issues, concentrating on three pressing problems. Descriptive method was applied in revealing results and findings. Study findings showed that the whole area suffers more from the lack of agriculture services either in winter or rainy season. The study recommends that: agricultural & veterinary services and sanitary water should be provided to support the livelihood in the area.

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**Keywords:** Assessing Livelihoods Activities

### **Introduction**

Oumdiat Korrari is located at north part of Azoum Valley, it is stretch in area estimated about 250 hectares, see figure. Administratively the area considered as a west part of Abata sub-unit of Zalingei locality, West Darfur State, Sudan. In the past before Darfur crisis all area controlled by one local native administration called Oumodia which divided into three Kolyats (Grash, Korgo, and Korrari). Oumdiat Korrari is led by one Shartaya as first level of local native administration and two Oumdas as second levels of local native administration. The population now is estimated about 10,000 persons, in the past they considered as nomads but now they settle in semi villages in (Damras). Before Darfur conflict there were more than 20 villages existed in these areas, but all of them were displaced due to conflict except one village still existed (Barno village), table (1.1). The

people who displaced from those villages, majority of them are settling in Al-Hassahisa and Hamidia IDPs Camps.

### **Objectives**

Objectives of this study are:

1. To assess livelihood of community in the area.
2. To evaluate natural resources.
3. To identify problem facing available natural resources

### **Methodology**

Field survey is conducted for assessment by the team work. Two leaders of the community (Oumda and Sheikh) were participated in community mobilization which took three days for explaining the objectives of survey and encouraging people to participate in group discussions. Checklist for community mobilization was formulated to guide survey process. In addition to that PAR technique (Participatory Rural Appraisal) is applied for data collection and problems analysis, through divided target groups into four meeting points according to their locations (Barno village, Korrory, Korgo for seasonal returnees and qualitative group discussion). However observation and notes were considered. Descriptive approach and estimation are used to show the results.

### **Live lihood Activities**

The results revealed that agriculture and animal breeding are considered as main livelihood activities of people in the area. The survey showed that some Nomads owned lands; they used to raise their animals and grow their land in rainy season, but some of them have no animals, while Barno village people and seasonal returnee depend only on agricultural activities in rainy and winter seasons. After conflicts some Nomads occupied IDPs land, and started to grow the lands without lands owners' permission. Findings showed that Handicraft activities such as tailoring, Blacksmith, etc., are not existed in the whole area, even women handicraft activities. Training is highly needed in the field of handcrafting especially for women. Field survey revealed that women participate in all livelihood activities such as bringing water, working in farms, firewood, grass collection and commerce, besides housekeeping, so empowerment for women is urgently needed to help them to become effective economic agents. Team work has interviewed women representative at Barno village, Damras, and seasonal returnees, their real demands depend on adult education class and provision of agricultural tools (Hand Hoe, Shovels, diggers, rakes etc.), besides other inputs. Study declared that seasonal returnee (women) used to go back to the area, to cultivate their own farms or working as casual labor. Livelihood in the area

is highly vulnerable to income and climatic shocks, so capability building programs are highly needed for helping people to overcome bad situation. As far as coping strategies for famine and bad situation is concern, people in the area used to sell their assets, firewood, grasses, etc. in order to balance income deficiency beside remittances from their children and relative who work out of the area. , Table (1) and table (2) show sources of income, production, productivity and prices.

Table (1) Sources of income

No.	Name of village /Damra	Main Sources of income	Secondary sources of income	Agricultural seasons	T. Crop grown	T. Animal raising
1	Barno Village	Agriculture	None	rain fed and winter season	Onion, Potato, Tomato, and vegetables in winter season. Millet, Dura, Groundnuts, Hibiscus, and sweet Potato in rainy season	None
2	KanKolei (East & West)	Agriculture and Animal raising	Firewood and grass collection (women), poles, wooden holders, Driving cattle to main markets, animals trading	rainy season	Millet, Dura, Groundnuts, Sesame, Hibiscus, Tomato in some places in rainy season,	Cow, sheep, Goat, a few Camels
3	Hager-Obeid					
4	Sag Elnaam					
5	Gouz Elnabag					
6	Baldah					
7	UmElgoura					
8	Zougo (North, South&Middle )					
9	Tango					
10	Silo East					
11	Amar-Gadeed					
12	Kirkir					
13	Kurarei					
14	Nougu-Talgei					
15	Golba					
16	Korgu					
17	Douba (South &Middle)					
18	ElGebisha					
19	Zoullei					
20	Seasonal Returnee	Agriculture		Winter and rainy season	Onion, Patato, Tameto, and vegatables in winter season. Millet, Dura, Groundnuts, Hibiscus, and sweet Patato in rainy season	None

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

Table (2) Crops, productivity, and prices

No	Crops	average cultivated land per person in winter season	average productivity in feddan per sacks	cost per feddan/SD G	average prices per sack	Seeds Quantity feddan	Seeds cost per feddan/SD G
1	Onion	1 to 2	120	5,000	80	2.8 Kg	770
2	Potatoes	1 to 2	90	4,000	150	7 sacks (50 Kg)	1,225
3	Millet	1 to 2	10	400	160	7 Kg	20
4	Dura	1 to 2	12	400	140	7 Kg	20

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

### Environment and natural resources

All the area is well vegetated with trees, shrub, bushes, grasses, and weeds. But the vegetation exposed to some bad conditions and misusing, such as conflagration, cutting trees for firewood, charcoal, and timber. Considering planted forest, there is one planted forest at Grash which controlled by government. There are some wild animals lives in the area such as foxes, wolves, monkeys, chimpanzee, arddvark, rabbits, wild chicken, ect. Regarding water resources, there are some seasonal valleys and stream.in addition to that ground water is abundant, which can be found about 1.5 to 30 meters deep.

### Problem Identification

#### The three main problems

Illiteracy, lack of sanitary water, lack of agricultural and veterinary Services are the main problems facing community in the area. During group discussion each village/Damra representatives have gotten their enough chance to speak and discuss their pressing problems and prioritize them, table (3). In addition to that community representative were asked about their contribution toward the solution, so they have driven out the areas of effective contribution, for example they can participate in collection of local materials (sand, gravels, mud, .. etc.), keeping others materials, formulating committees and societies, providing security services to others.

Table (3) Problems Analysis

No.	Name of village /Damra	First problem (P1)	Second problem (P2)	Third problem (3)
1	Barno Village	Lack/poor of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health services (Preventive and medicative)	Lack of Agricultural services (wells, machineries, Seeds,Pump machines)
2	KanKolei (Eest & West)	Lack of water	Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
3	Hager-Obeid	Lack of water	Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
4	Sag Elnaam	Lack of water	Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
5	Gouz Elnabag	Lack of water	Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
6	Baldah	Lack of water	Lack of Agricultural services (wells, machineries, Seeds,Pump machines)	Lack of Education (Young and adults)
7	UmElgoura	Lack of water	Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
8	Zougo (North, South&Middle)	Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of water & Agric. Services	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
9	Tango	Lack of water	Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
10	Silo East	Lack of water	Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
11	Amar-Gadeed	Lack of water	Lack of Education (Young and adults)	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)
12	Kirkir	Lack of education	Lack of Health human and animals services (Preventive and medicative)	Lack of agricultural services
13	Korray			
14	Nougu-Talgei			
15	Golba			
16	Korgu			
17	Douba (South &Middle)	Lack of agricultural services	Lack of education	Lack of water
18	ElGebisha	Lack of agricultural services	Lack of education	Lack of water
19	Zoulei	Lack of agricultural services	Lack of education	Lack of water
20	Seasonal Returnee	Lack of wells	Lack of engines	Lack of agricultural services

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

### Problems Trees

The main two core problems (Illiteracy and low production) are well considered and analyzed according to their root causes, effects, and impacts, figure (1) and (2) show problems trees.

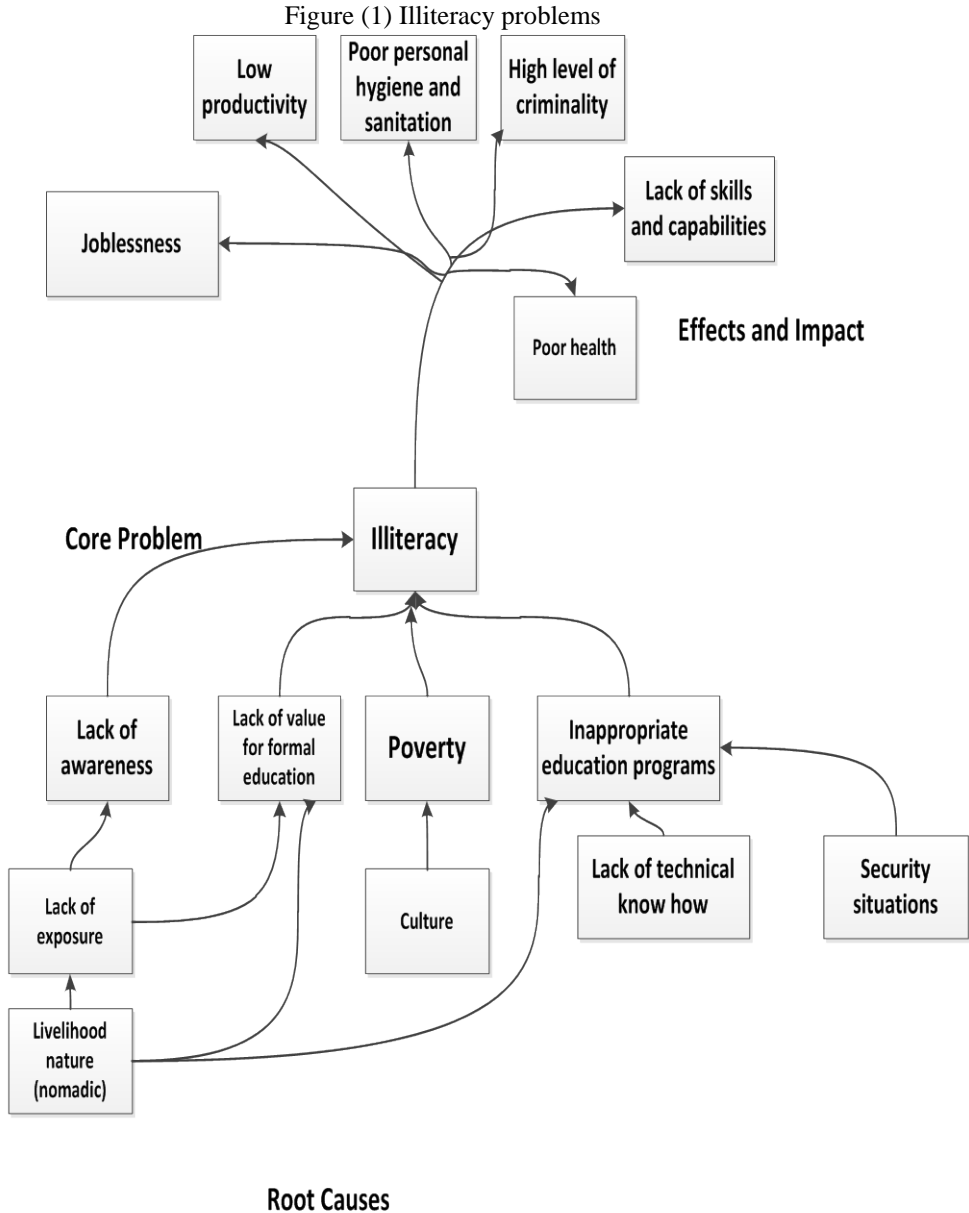


Figure (2) Low agricultural productivity

