



Socio-Economic Base Line Survey for Women in Eastern Sudan

Kassala State

(Fadayeib, Gulsa and Sursur)

2009



The Survey was conducted by

**Pastoral & Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
(PENHA) - Sudan Office**

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Executive Summary:

PENHA conducted a Socio-Economic Baseline-Survey in Kassala State, Eastern Sudan, in three selected villages; Gulsa (around 12,000 families), Fadayeab (around 6,300 families), Gulsa, & Sursur (around 250 families). The purpose of the baseline survey was to assess the socio-economic context, identify constraints on and opportunities for women to increase their participation in economic activity, assess existing income generating activities and enterprises, to map existing institutions, networks & key actors, including prominent individuals, to identify ways of facilitating beneficiaries' access to them and to identify those who are engaged in the promotion of women's economic activity.

A random selection was done for the samples of the survey, and three hundred (300) samples were picked up. Two of the participants in the study were familiar with the local language which facilitated and guaranteed the collection of useful information from the interviews with those who did not speak Arabic.

The survey ran smoothly because PENHA had a good relationship with pastoral people in the three targeted villages; the males who participated in the survey were able to interview women.

The tools used in the study were; surveys, focus group discussions and observations.

The surveys & focus group discussions covered many aspects: general information about the interviewee, marital status, number of children, type of economic activity, skills, number of working hours (for working ladies), sources of incomes, participation in political decisions, freedom of movement for business and social activities, obstacles that faced women in business; economic & social ones.

Method:

The socio-economic survey was conducted at Sursur, Fadayeab and Gulsa with an overall sample size of three hundred people; both quantitative and qualitative data were collected using face to face individual interviews, focus group discussions and observations.

A Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) is used to analyze the data collected.

Highlights of findings:

The age in the survey was divided into 4 categories;

Children: Age (10-17) they were (13.3 %).

Adults: Age (18-24) they were 13.3%.

Age (25-31) they were 23.7%.

Age (32-38) and they were 16%,

Above 39 of age were (32.7) from the sample size (300).

The tribes found in the selected villages were:

Bani Amir and they represented 63.7% of the inhabitants.

Hadandawa were 26.3%

Other tribes were only 9%.

Education:

Illiteracy is 57.7%

Religious education (Khalwa) represented 27%

Primary level represented 12.7%.

Married women represented a noticeable percentage 59%, followed by widows 18%, and a divorce rate of 10.3%.

Early marriages age (10-17) appeared clearly as a high percentage rate: 65.7%.

Polygamy was not a phenomenon, 2 wives represented 1%, 4 wives' represented 0.3%. It was clear that economic reasons prevented men from having more than one wife.

One household could be occupied by 6 to 8 persons (15.7% to 14.7%) and the number of households with only one person working comprised the highest percentage at 84%.

The daily income for the head of the family ranged between 6-10 SDG (61%), while the daily expenses ranged between 1-5 SDG (75%).

48.7% of women do not have any daily income while 37.7% have a daily income 1-5 SDG.

33.7% of women worked. They work in handicraft items. The majority (55.3%) were not working.

Woman who could have a business of their own was 45.3%, 31% of women could not move for business by themselves and 21% had to be accompanied by males. For social events the percentage of women who could go by themselves was 50.7% whereas 49% were accompanied.

Women do not participate in decision making in political & public matters. Only (0.3%). However they are highly active in other decisions concerning family, trade, marriage and bringing up children (89%).

52% of working women devoted their income to the whole family while only a small proportion, 0.3%, kept their income for themselves.

A very significant percentage of women had no access to information through radio 68.3% and 94.3% of them had no TV and 99% of women could not communicate through phones because they lacked the devices.

The major obstacle facing women in business is the lack of capital (79%), followed by a lack of skills (17%).

Focus Group Participants:

The total number of focus group discussion participants was 60 in the three villages (Fadayeeb, Gulsa & Sursur). Both males and females participated in the discussions.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1-1: Introduction:

The basic task of this study was to gather, summaries and present information related to the socio-economic situation of pastoral women in Kassala State, Eastern Sudan, in three selected villages, Fadayeeb, Galsa & Sursur. Despite the fact that there is a growing global and domestic concern about Pastoral communities, the literature on women in pastoral societies is relatively limited, and many questions are only partially answered. There is therefore an emerging need to know more about pastoralists' house-hold organization and their social organization, their gender division of labour and the role that women play in the community as well as their socio-economic status.

As pastoralists are important sectors of the society in Sudan as well as in other countries "a total human population of 500-600 million people. Of these total some 30-40 million are believed to have "animal based" economies and the majority of these are pastoralists. Within the 30-40 million, 50-60 per cent is found in Africa, 25-30 per cent in Asia, 15 per cent in the Americas, and less than 1 per cent in Australia... In terms of the number of pastoralists, the most important single countries are (in rough order of numbers) **Sudan**, USA, Somalia, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, India and China, each with about 1 million or more pastoralists including men, women, and children." Stanford (1983:2)

In Sudan, women constitute 13,880,000 out of the total population of 28,098,000. The last census in 1993 demonstrated that the gender ratio was 102 males for every 100 female. The Sudanese women bear an average of 5.7 children at a fertility rate of 6.4 compounded with a high rate of maternal mortality of 660 per 100 000 life birth (Practical Action, 2007).

The study was conducted in order to gather more information about the socio-economic condition of pastoral women in Eastern Sudan and to decide suitable ways to empower them.

The study was conducted by PENHA, an African inspired and African led organisation founded in 1998 by group of exiles from the Horn of Africa. PENHA

has five major ways of operating: *Research for development* among pastoralist communities, *Workshops* to contribute to policy making, *Training courses* to contribute to thinking and practice at the regional and zonal level, *Disseminations* to inform people of issues affecting pastoralists through printed materials and other means, *and networking & partnership* with NGOs, intergovernmental organisations and ministries.

1-2: Justification and Rational:

The study was conducted in Eastern Sudan among some of the most vulnerable sectors of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists tribes (Bani Amir, Hadandawa and others). This sector of nomads (Semi-mobile) moves in the border area between Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia and represents an interrelated ethnic group in the three countries.

According to the preliminary studies conducted by PENHA (Dr. Zeramarim Fre, Hiroshi Kawta & Intisar Merghani) in 2008, there was a need to conduct such a study to understand the socio-economic status of women in the target areas, Fadayeab, Gulsa and Sursur and to explore suitable interventions needed in the area.

1-3: The study was conducted to fulfill the following objectives:

- To assess the socio-economic context.
- To identify constrains and opportunities to increase women's participation in economic activity.
- To survey existing income –generating activities and enterprises.
- To identify promising new economic activities & gather information on potential new income –generating activities or enterprises.
- To identify ways of facilitating beneficiaries' access to these sources.
- To identify different associations, networks and civil society who are engaged in the promotion of women's economic activity.

1-4: Literature Review

1-4-1: Women in Sudan

- The European-Sudanese Public Affairs Council
Date of Publication: 17 July 2002
- Sudan had one of the first and most active women's movements in the African and Arab world. Even sources hostile to the Sudanese government admit that women's' rights are entrenched in Sudan: "In comparison with women in many other African and Middle Eastern countries...Sudanese women have become relatively well-represented in public life."(2) Professor Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban is an acknowledged authority on Sudan, especially with regard to women:
- "When I began working in the Sudan in 1970 I was struck by the sharp contrast between the passive and controlled Muslim woman I had expected from my readings about Arab and Islamic society, and the reality which I encountered in my relationships with Sudanese women. These women presented a strong exterior with a certain toughness of mind and spirit combined, like most Sudanese, with dignity and generosity...In the public arena the movement and activity of women in the urban areas is much less circumscribed than in the past or in more conservative Muslim societies. In the rural areas the confinement of women has rarely been the norm...Veiling and confinement are features of urban bourgeois life in the Arab world and the former is not a cultural tradition in Sudan."(3)
- Professor Fluehr-Lobban has also charted the economic emancipation of Sudanese women: "Women are moving into many areas of society from which they were by tradition excluded - in factory work, government bureaucracy, the professional fields - and this slow transformation has met little resistance."(4)
- Women constitute approximately 15,600,000 out of a total Sudanese population of 31,600,000. Women play a key role in the economic field, with females constituting 26.5 percent of the total labour force. This is up from seven percent of the work force in the 1960s. Sudan's 1998 Constitution clearly states that all Sudanese are equal before the law without discrimination as to sex or race. This is entrenched in Article 21 of the constitution. All labour legislation is based on complete equality between men and women. The 1998 Constitution reiterated and reinforced earlier equal employment opportunities clauses in the 1973 Constitution. These provisions were reinforced in the 1997 Public Service Act, which provided for equal wages for equal employment; open competition based on competence, qualifications and experience; equal pension rights and equality regarding leave and holidays with due

consideration for women being allowed extra special leaves. In November 2000, the President decreed that women would received two years paid maternity leave. While most women work within the agricultural sector, a large percentage also work as professionals, serving as ambassadors, university professors, doctors, lawyers, engineers, senior army officers, journalists and teachers.(5) There are, for example, women major-generals in the police. The British government has noted that "[w]omen are numerous in the administration and the army" (6). In 1996, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa published a book entitled 'Africa's Roll of Distinguished Daughters'. Of the fifty distinguished African women listed, ten were Sudanese. These included academics, lawyers, journalists and psychologists.(7)

- Politically, women are well-represented. Sudanese women became involved in nationalist politics from the mid-1940s onwards. Women secured the right to vote in 1953. In Sudan women have an unfettered right to elect and be elected in presidential, federal, state and local elections. To offset innate conservatism and to ensure female participation in political life, there is a quota system guaranteeing female seats and participation in federal and state legislatures. A quarter of all federal parliamentary seats are reserved for women. Women are also ensured a minimum of ten percent of seats in all other state legislatures, and other elected local bodies. Women have chaired select committees within the federal National Assembly. There have been women, ministers in Sudanese governments since the early 1970s. There have been several women ministers in the present government, holding portfolios, such as health, social welfare, public service and manpower and cabinet, affairs. Ihsan Abdallah al-Ghabshawi was appointed Minister of Health in 1996. Another prominent woman minister was Agnes Lukudi, who served as the minister of public service and manpower. A southern Sudanese, Catholic, she had also served as Governor of Bahr al-Jabal State from, 1994-98. In 2000, the Sudanese President appointed a cabinet-level Advisor on Women's Affairs. There is also an Advisor for Women's Affairs, within the Southern States Coordinating Council. There have been, and are presently, women ministers within various state governments.

There is a women's policy unit within the ministry of social planning, drawing up national policies and plans for women's development. There are related women's development units in many ministries, corporations, institutions and institutes of higher education. The Sudanese Women's General Union is an officially recognised women's organisation.(8)

- Sudan's health system, which focuses on a primary health care approach, has paid special attention to the health of women and children since they make up 75 percent of the population. Women's health has always been a focus in Sudan. The first school for midwives in Africa was opened in the Sudan in 1921. Maternal and child health and reproductive health programmes have been priority areas for the government. Vaccination centres and programmes provide services for mothers, pregnant women and others. The average age of mothers increased from 17.1 years in 1989 to 25.3 by 1993.(9) The Sudanese government states that its programmes reach more than 80 percent of all Sudanese women. Despite the civil war, government health coverage programmes are also reaching more women in southern Sudan, up from 2% in 1989 to 25% in 1999. The government has initiated campaigns against harmful traditional practices such as female circumcision
- Professor Fluehr-Lobban has also noted the unique position Sudanese women have attained in the legal field - once again in contrast to many other Islamic and Arab countries:
- "In 1970 the Sudan...took a bold step when the Grand Qadi (similar to a Chief Justice) of the Islamic courts, Sheikh Mohammed el-Gizouli, appointed the first woman justice in a Shari'a legal system. Since that time three other women justices have been appointed by the Honorable Sheikh el-Gizouli, the only ones, to my knowledge, in the contemporary Islamic world. The Sudan, like most Muslim areas, is undergoing change and is evolving its own set of values that are indigenous and Muslim, and that represent a modernist approach to the improvement of the status of women."(10)
- The only Arab countries that have followed Sudan's lead are Lebanon, Jordan, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia.
- Farida Ibrahim was appointed a judge in 1972: "I was nominated to the criminal court north of Khartoum where I examined and delivered verdicts, a first in the Arab world. Arab women must be allowed to prove their competence in this area and dispel the illusions in Arab society that both a woman's indulgent nature and the sharia (Islamic law) prevent her becoming a judge...In general, women are well-considered in Sudan, which may be one reason why no defendant or accused has ever demanded my removal throughout my entire career, either in the city or in the rural zones." She has also stated that the coming to power of the present government "in no way affected the position of women judges". There were more women judges than ever before.(11) Farida Ibrahim was later appointed to the post of Chief Justice of Khartoum State, the most influential state in the federal Sudan.

- Sudanese Supreme Court judge Sania Hamza is a prominent, senior, member of the Sudanese judiciary: "Our first woman judge was appointed in 1963. We have a lot of women judges - 67 out of 800 - compared with other Arab countries or even European ones and at the very top, the Supreme Court, we have five."(12) Judge Hamza also notes: "Women have equal rights, both de facto and de jure. We drive our cars, we have equal chances and now most white-collar work is done by women."(13) Judge Hamza has admitted that there is still some conservatism in Sudan with regard to women in senior positions: "But I can say that the reluctance to accept a woman as a judge is not limited to Sudan or even to Islamic or developing countries of the world. The Sudan is in fact very advanced in this respect."(14)
- Educationally, the present Sudanese government has clearly sought to enhance equality and access. There are now more women than men at university. They presently make up 62 percent of students in higher education, compared with 47.2 percent in 1995. This drive has also been reflected in secondary education. Between 1993 and 1998, the enrolment of girls in secondary schools increased by 75 percent. Formal women's education in Sudan dates back to the early 20th century. In 1907, Sheik Babiker established Sudan's first private school, a school for girls. The Babiker family's involvement in women's education resulted in the establishment of Ahfad University for women, all the while working to provide quality education for women and seeking equality for women in all facets of Sudanese society (15). Ahfad University has over 4,600 students. Tens of thousands of Sudanese women study at many of Sudan's other universities. More women enrolled in Sudanese universities in the first five years of the 1990s than the total number of women who had entered universities since independence in 1956.
- It is very clear that there claims by newspapers such as *The Times* that women's rights are in their "infancy" simply do not reflect the reality of the position, status and activities of women in Sudan. The fact is that within the Arab and Islamic world Sudan has led the way with regard to women's social, political and economic rights

Notes

- *1 Southern rebels have even tried to portray Sudan as the "Taliban of Africa" (see, "Sudan Rebel Leader Questions Deal With 'Taliban of Africa' Government", News Article by Agence France Presse, 13 March 2002; "Government of Sudan is 'Taliban of Africa', Says John Garang, Leader of Opposition Forces", News Article by Africa Newscast, 16 March*

2002), perhaps unaware that in addition to a very restrictive position on women (see, for example, "Kabul Women Under Virtual House Arrest", *The Washington Post*, 7 October 1996), the Taliban also did not tolerate a single church in Afghanistan. Contrast this with a 5 April 1998 *New York Times* article by James McKinley which noted: "Khartoum's churches on Sunday are filled to overflowing with Christians, worshipping freely, and those congregations are growing."

2 "Women in Sudan", *Sudan Update*, available at www.sudanupdate.org. See, also, for an examination of the earlier years, Carolyn Fleurh-Lobban, "Women and Social Liberation. The Sudan Experience", *Arab-American University Graduates Information Papers No.12*, March 1974 and Carolyn Fleurh-Lobban, "Women in the Political Arena in the Sudan." Paper presented at the 7th Annual Middle East Studies Association Meeting, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 8-10 November 1973,

3 Carolyn Fleurh-Lobban, "Challenging Some Myths: Women in Shari'a Law in the Sudan", *'Expedition'*, Spring 1983, pp. 33-34.

4 Carolyn Fleurh-Lobban, "Challenging Some Myths: Women in Shari'a Law in the Sudan", *'Expedition'*, Spring 1983, p. 34.

5 In April 1999, President al-Bashir appointed Zeinab Muhammad Mahmoud Abd al-Karim as Sudan's first woman ambassador.

6 "Section: Women and Children: C.19", *'Sudan Assessment'* (Version 4), Country Information and Policy Unit, Immigration and Nationality Directorate, Home Office, London, September 1999.

7 "Ten Sudanese Daughters Honoured", *'Sudanow'*, Khartoum, August 1996.

8 "Human Rights: Sudan Women Take Their Place in Driver's Seat", News Article by Inter-Press Service, 24 November 1997.

9 'Sudanese Woman: Views and Facts', The Advisory Council for Human Rights, Khartoum, 1997.

10 Carolyn Fleurh-Lobban, "Challenging Some Myths: Women in Shari'a Law in the Sudan", *'Expedition'*, Spring 1983, pp.32-33.

11 "Sudanese Women Fight Arab Taboos Against Female Judges", News Article by Agence France Presse, 29 May 1998.

12 "In Sudan, 'Women Have Equal Rights'", *'The Times'* (London), 27 February 2002.

13 "In Sudan, 'Women Have Equal Rights'", *'The Times'* (London), 27 February 2002.

14 "Sudanese Women in Leading Posts", *'Sudanow'*, Khartoum, April 1992.

15 See, for example, Lilian Sanderson, "University Education for Sudanese Women in African Perspectives", *Sudan Society*, No. 3, (1975),

*pp. 21-30; 'Girls Education in the Sudan', Educational Planning Unit
Documentary Series No. 7, Ministry of Education, Khartoum, 1970.*

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

2-1: Site Selection and Sampling

Study: Community based study.

Study duration: March-May 2009.

Study population: Gulsa (12,000 families) Fadayeab (6,300 families) and Sursur (250 families).

Target study population: women, age 10 to above 50 years old.

Material used: questionnaire, focus group discussion, check list.

Study site: Fadayeab (30 kilometer South West Kassala), Gulsa (30 kilometer South East Kassala) (4 kilometer South West Kassala) and Sursur.

2-2: Focus Group Information & Observations:

2-2-1: Fadayeab:

It is located 30 Kilometers East West from Kassala city. The region has a proper management system, it consists of 10 (Majlis= Village). These 10 Majlis contain different committees; popular committees and developmental committees.

The Women have representatives in the Majlis, and women are open to changes and willing to enroll in literacy classes if they exist.

- Basic sources of income in the region are: animal's product, sale of animals and seasonal agriculture.
- There are no taxes in the area.
- Roads leading to the area as well as the internal roads are not paved.
- Cost of transportation to the city is SDG 5 per person.
- There is no electricity network.
- There is a wireless network for mobile phones.
- There are special Radio programs on agriculture and animal breeding.
- There are no television sets because there is no electricity.
- There is no internet service.
- There are no communication centers.

- Information about economic activities is available from Kassala city market.
- Information for and about women is from NGOs and localities.
- There is a small scale project based (Microcredit) for women.
- There are NGOs (IRC, WFP and ACCORD) working in different fields: relief, development, training, women empowerment, revolving fund.
- There is one training centre however it lacks education materials.
- There is an internal finance system which rotates community saving
- Economic activities that generate income in the region: animal products, cash crops (seasonal) and handicraft items.
- The only animal product is milk and it is produced the traditional way. The highest production is in the rainy season.
- Promising projects that could generate income for individuals: flour mills, ovens, flour mixture. Other projects : agriculture equipment (for rent), stores for animal's fodder, big farms for goats, sheep and cattle including store for animal fodder and a big shop for vegetables and supplies for daily expenses

2-2-2: Gulsa:

Gulsa is 25 Kilometers from Kassala and it takes around one hour to reach it.

- Basic sources of income come from animal products, animal trade, agriculture, handicraft and general trade; selling firewood or charcoal.
- There are no paved roads inside or leading to the village.
- People use different methods of transportation. Cars and buses to go to Kassala, animals to go to Eritrea and inside the village by foot or by cart at a cost of 0.5 SDG. The cost per person for transportation to the city is 2 SDG and this increases during the rainy season to 5 SDG per person.
- There is no electricity network. There are solar energy cells in the mosques but they are not working.
- There is no radio and TV clubs for women, only for men with at a cost of 1/2 SDG per person.
- There are special programs directed at the pastoralist in agriculture, animals and economics.
- There are no internet services in the village.

- There are no public telephones.
- There is a wireless network for mobile phones.
- Information about commercial activities is not available.
- Daily market trend information is not available.
- Information about women and for women is available through a women union and localities.
- There are no women groups, but women are represented in the council of the localities.
- Different groups (Social & political) are formulated through elections and tribal system.
- Participation in social and political grouping takes place without any fees.
- Developmental projects that target the area: water, finance to farmers, electricity network, support the region with animal's fodder and supply the region with machinery for agriculture.
- There are few organisations working in the field for empowering women. And mine awareness such as JASMAR organisation.
- Access to finance is available through government social institutions, but is limited. The finance is a revolving fund and microfinance.
- NGOs do not provide microfinance in the region except IRC who gave revolving fund for 100 women (USD 25 per women)
- The major products in the region are milk and its by-products (the traditional way) and handicraft items. The highest production of animal products is during the rainy season (July-September).
- All the products are sold directly to the consumer. Women produce prayer mats and bed mats at a cost (SDG 2.5-5 and the selling price 3-8SDG)
- Organisation working in the region: PENHA, JASMAR and IRC.
- Promising projects that could generate income for the region are: Flour mills, communication centres, cooperative societies, improved cattle, support and empowering handicraft producers financially and through improving their skills.

2-2-3: Sursur:

- ❖ It is located 4 kilometers east of Kassala city, and it takes half an hour to reach it.
- ❖ Basic sources of income are: animal products, animal trade, agriculture (seasonal) and handicraft products.
- ❖ Tax is a religious type (Zakat) and it is taken in kind, for instance sheep or cattle and only rich people are subject to it.
- ❖ The roads leading to and inside Sursur are not paved.
- ❖ The nearest transportation to Kassala city is 2 kilometers from the village.
- ❖ Cost per person to Kassala is SDG 2.
- ❖ Movement inside the village is by foot and animals.
- ❖ There is no electricity network.
- ❖ There are radio programs in the local language in agriculture and animal breeding.
- ❖ There is no internet service.
- ❖ Information about trade activities is available from the main market in Kassala.
- ❖ There are no social or political groups of women.
- ❖ There aren't any developmental projects that target the area.
- ❖ There are a few NGOs working in the area: Goal and they run an unsuccessful project in the village, and PENHA who trained the pastoralists on alternative animal fodder.
- ❖ The village has no training centre.
- ❖ There are no kinds of microcredit or revolving fund projects in the village.
- ❖ Economic activities that produce income for the village: seasonal cash crops, animal's products and handicraft items.

- ❖ Milk is produced traditionally and the highest production is during the rainy season (2 months). Projects that could be promising if executed in the village: agriculture machinery, cattle, flour mill, big water containers and generators.

2-3: Study Samples and Study Technique:

The study subjects were randomly selected (300) from the different villages under study, taking into account the total population size of each village. The selection of the study samples is done randomly and it relied on the women's willingness to participate in the study. Two interviewers knew the local dialect and the rest of the group knew Arabic.

2-4: The Basic Approach of the Study:

Various techniques were used to collect information combining two approaches due to limitation of resources and time. The combined approaches were:

2-4-1: Secondary Data:

Assessing reports from NGOs working in the area and local governments.

2-4-2: Primary Data:

The primary data was collected using questionnaires, focus group discussions & observations.

2-5: Data Collection Tools:

The primary information was collected through a predesigned computerized questionnaire combine of five pages to measure the following dimensions:

- Social analysis
- Specific gender issues
- Local economic conditions
- Border economic environment
- Transport infrastructure
- Power electricity and supply
- Access to business related information
- Barriers facing women entrepreneurs.
- Existing women associations
- Ongoing development program in the area

- Access to finance
- Existing income generating activities and enterprises
- Promising new income generating activities of enterprises
- Networking

2-6: Ethical Consideration and Obligation to Society:

- ❖ The study permissions were screened from HAC/Kassala after being reviewed and approved by their ethical committee.
- ❖ Friendly environmental materials & recycled papers were used throughout the study.
- ❖ No information or results underestimating or overestimating the findings were motivated by personal interest or political views.
- ❖ No financial interest for the participating research team or of the stakeholder affected the findings.
- ❖ No information was released prematurely.
- ❖ Data sharing and exchange of information was guaranteed between PENHA and others.

CHAPTER III ANALYSIS

3-1: Introduction:

A statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used for analysis in order to reach a thorough understanding of the socio-economic impact of women in Eastern Sudan-Kassala State at selected villages ; Fadayeab, Gulsa & Sarsur where these villages are inhabited with pastoralist and agro-pastalist: Bani Amir, Hadandawa and other tribes.

3-2: Analysis

The tables below show the frequency of the variables in the socio-economic questionnaire as well as the percent, valid percent and cumulative percent. The sample size was 300 women from different age groups and there were some missing values appeared in the data entry.

The tables are accompanied with figures and in some cases commentary, for more explanation.

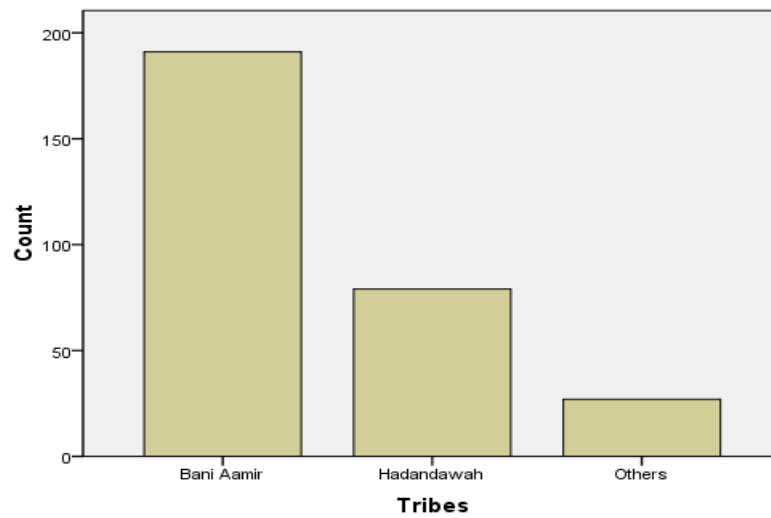
Age of women interviewed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	10 -17	40	13.3	13.5	13.5
	18 - 24	40	13.3	13.5	26.9
	25 - 31	71	23.7	23.9	50.8
	32 - 38	48	16.0	16.2	67.0
	=<39	98	32.7	33.0	100.0
	Total	297	99.0	100.0	
	Missing	3	1.0		
Total		300	100.0		



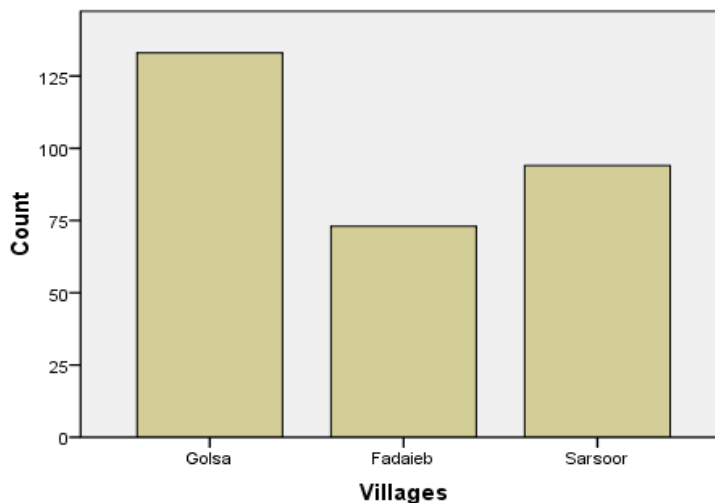
Tribes

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bani Aamir	191	63.7	64.3	64.3
	Hadandawah	79	26.3	26.6	90.9
	Others	27	9.0	9.1	100.0
	Total	297	99.0	100.0	
	Missing	3	1.0		
Total		300	100.0		



Villages

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Golsa	133	44.3	44.3	44.3
	Fadaieb	73	24.3	24.3	68.7
	Sarsoor	94	31.3	31.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

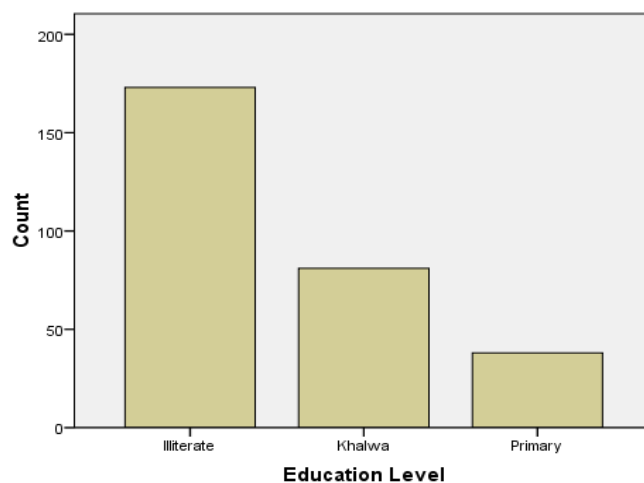


Education Level:

The table below shows the education level of women. The highest rate is illiteracy; 57.7% followed by religious education (Khalwa) 27% and only 12.7 in primary school.

Education Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Illiterate	173	57.7	59.2	59.2
	Khalwa	81	27.0	27.7	87.0
	Primary	38	12.7	13.0	100.0
	Total	292	97.3	100.0	
	Missing	8	2.7		
	Total	300	100.0		

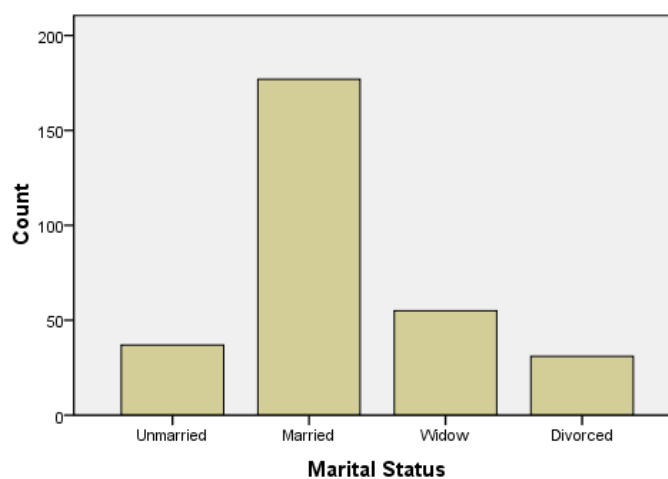


Marital Status:

The marital status below reflects that the married women are the highest percentage (59%) among the selected samples. Widows represent a noticeable percentage and the divorce rate is 10.3 percent. (Most of the divorce cases were due to poverty as appeared in the focus group discussion)

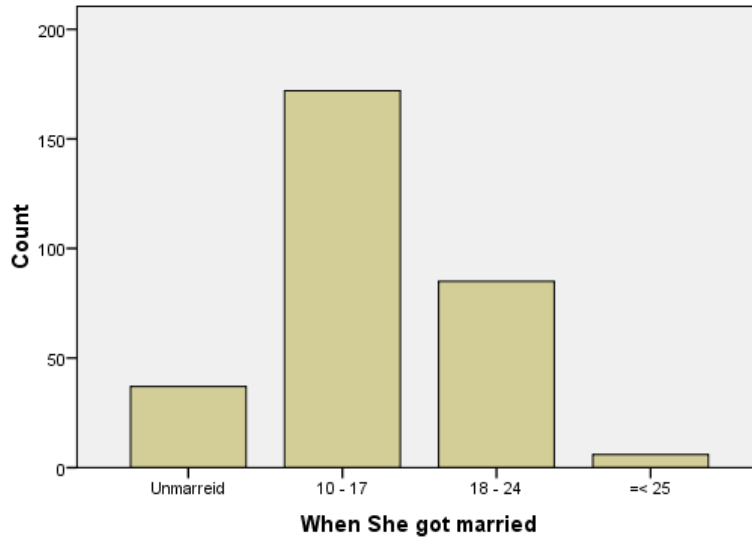
Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Unmarried	37	12.3	12.3	12.3
Married	177	59.0	59.0	71.3
Widow	55	18.3	18.3	89.7
Divorced	31	10.3	10.3	100.0
Total	300	100.0	100.0	



When She got married

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unmarried	37	12.3	12.3	12.3
	10 – 17	172	57.3	57.3	69.7
	18 – 24	85	28.3	28.3	98.0
	=< 25	6	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	



The table and figure above shows the highest rate of early marriages among women (65.7) and the range of age between 10 to 17 years old. (This is the age of schooling).

No. of years of marriage

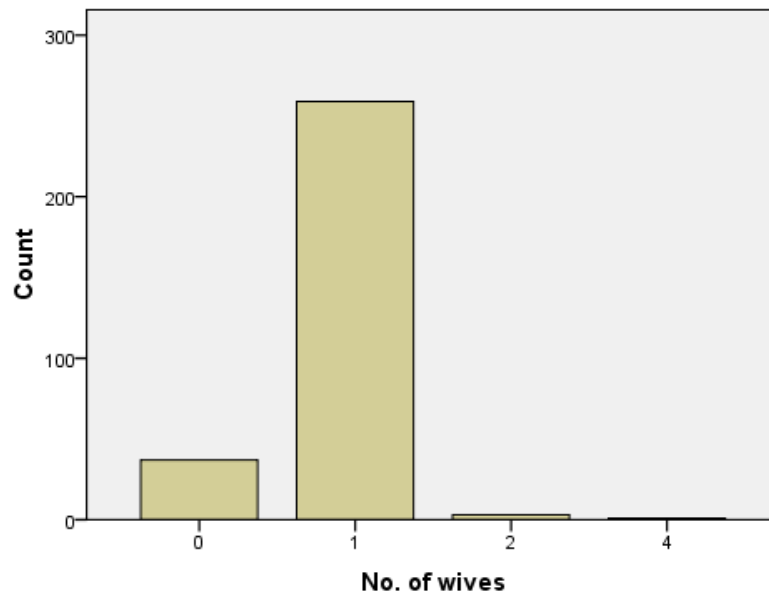
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 1 year	23	7.7	8.7	8.7
	1	8	2.7	3.0	11.8
	2	14	4.7	5.3	17.1
	3	28	9.3	10.6	27.8
	4	16	5.3	6.1	33.8
	5	17	5.7	6.5	40.3
	6	11	3.7	4.2	44.5
	7	4	1.3	1.5	46.0
	8	12	4.0	4.6	50.6
	9	5	1.7	1.9	52.5
	10	20	6.7	7.6	60.1
	12	9	3.0	3.4	63.5
	14	6	2.0	2.3	65.8
	15	17	5.7	6.5	72.2
	16	3	1.0	1.1	73.4
	17	8	2.7	3.0	76.4
	18	16	5.3	6.1	82.5
	19	3	1.0	1.1	83.7
	20	8	2.7	3.0	86.7
	21	1	.3	.4	87.1
	22	1	.3	.4	87.5
	23	3	1.0	1.1	88.6
	24	3	1.0	1.1	89.7
	25	4	1.3	1.5	91.3
	28	5	1.7	1.9	93.2
	30	8	2.7	3.0	96.2
	33	3	1.0	1.1	97.3
	34	1	.3	.4	97.7
	35	2	.7	.8	98.5
	39	1	.3	.4	98.9
	40	3	1.0	1.1	100.0
	Total	263	87.7	100.0	
	Unmarried	37	12.3		
Total		300	100.0		

If married, husband is around or not around

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unmarried, widowed & divorced	123	41.0	41.0	41.0
	husband is around	167	55.7	55.7	96.7
	husband is not around	10	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

No. of wives

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unmarried	37	12.3	12.3	12.3
	1	259	86.3	86.3	98.7
	2	3	1.0	1.0	99.7
	4	1	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	



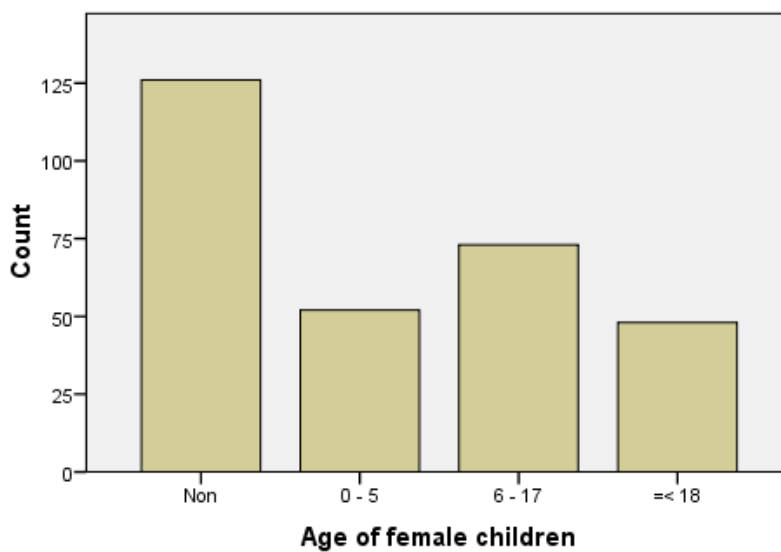
The above table shows the number of wives. Having one wife represents a very high rate (75%); three families there were two wives, and one family four wives. The economic situations behind this high percentage as the participants clarify in the focus discussion groups.

No. of female children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	125	41.7	42.4	42.4
	1	77	25.7	26.1	68.5
	2	78	26.0	26.4	94.9
	3	8	2.7	2.7	97.6
	4	7	2.3	2.4	100.0
	Total	295	98.3	100.0	
Missing		5	1.7		
Total		300	100.0		

Age of female children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	126	42.0	42.1	42.1
	0 – 5	52	17.3	17.4	59.5
	6 – 17	73	24.3	24.4	83.9
	=< 18	48	16.0	16.1	100.0
	Total	299	99.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.3		
Total		300	100.0		

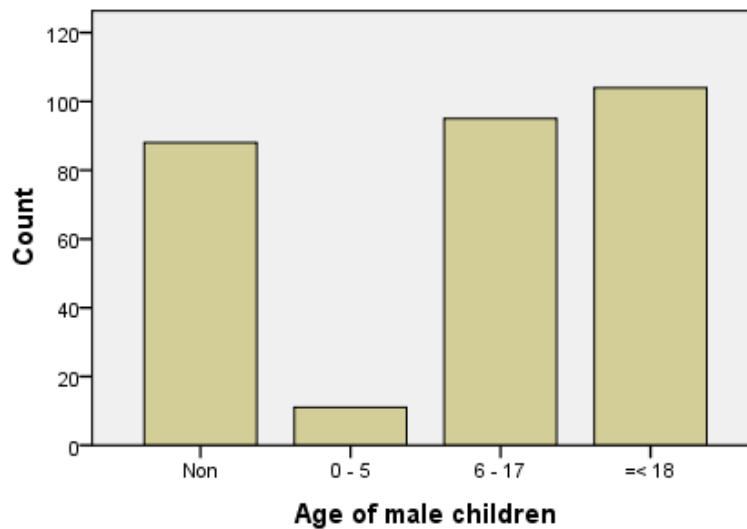


No. of male children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	81	27.0	27.2	27.2
	1	133	44.3	44.6	71.8
	2	75	25.0	25.2	97.0
	3	7	2.3	2.3	99.3
	4	2	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	298	99.3	100.0	
	Missing	2	.7		
Total		300	100.0		

Age of male children

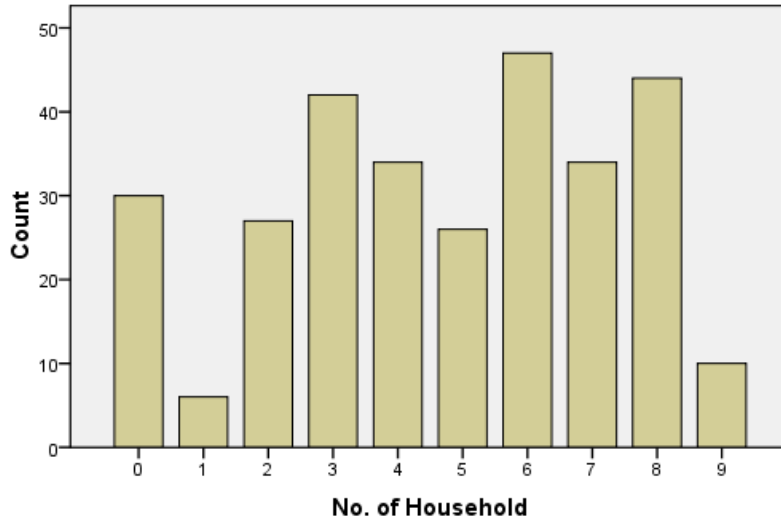
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	88	29.3	29.5	29.5
	0 – 5	11	3.7	3.7	33.2
	6 – 17	95	31.7	31.9	65.1
	=< 18	104	34.7	34.9	100.0
	Total	298	99.3	100.0	
	Missing	2	.7		
Total		300	100.0		



The table below shows that the proportion of households (15.7-14.7%) with 6-8 members the highest.

No. of Household

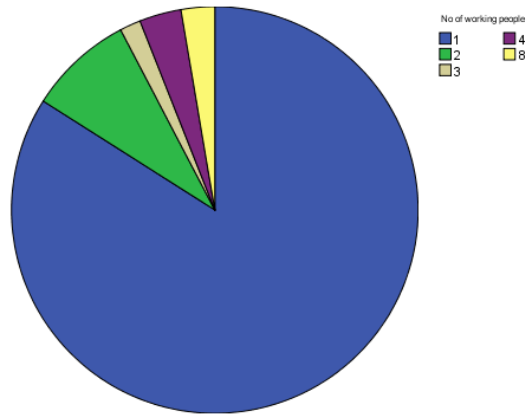
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	30	10.0	10.0	10.0
	1	6	2.0	2.0	12.0
	2	27	9.0	9.0	21.0
	3	42	14.0	14.0	35.0
	4	34	11.3	11.3	46.3
	5	26	8.7	8.7	55.0
	6	47	15.7	15.7	70.7
	7	34	11.3	11.3	82.0
	8	44	14.7	14.7	96.7
	9	10	3.3	3.3	100.0
Total		300	100.0	100.0	



The table below shows the number of working people in a family, most of the families rely on one working person only (84%). Considering that the numbers of a house hold ranging from 6-8 people as appeared from the previous table only a small proportion of the population are in work.

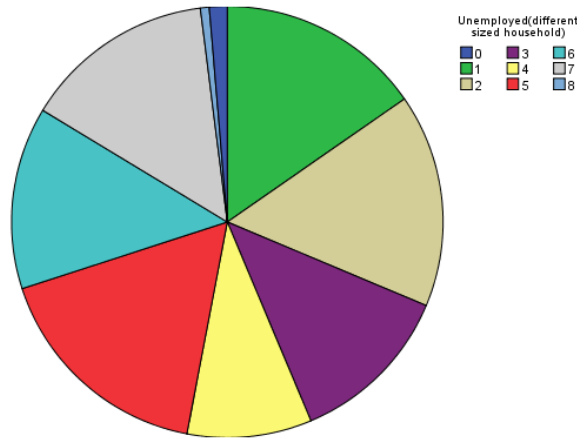
No of working people

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	252	84.0	84.0	84.0
	2	25	8.3	8.3	92.3
	3	5	1.7	1.7	94.0
	4	10	3.3	3.3	97.3
	8	8	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	



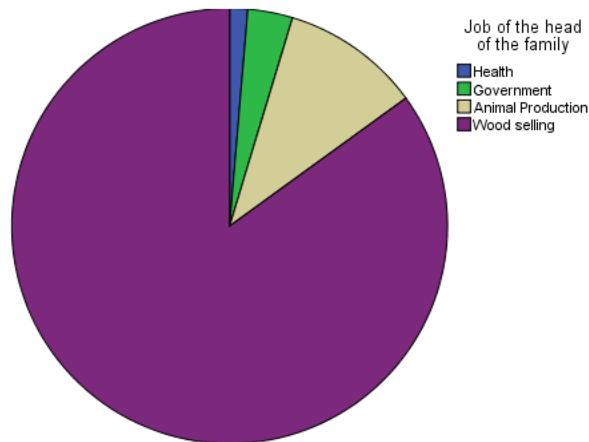
Unemployed(different size household)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	4	1.3	1.3	1.3
	1	46	15.3	15.3	16.7
	2	48	16.0	16.0	32.7
	3	37	12.3	12.3	45.0
	4	28	9.3	9.3	54.3
	5	51	17.0	17.0	71.3
	6	41	13.7	13.7	85.0
	7	43	14.3	14.3	99.3
	8	2	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	



Job of the head of the family

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Health	4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Government	10	3.3	3.3	4.7
Animal Production	31	10.3	10.3	15.0
Wood selling	255	85.0	85.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	100.0	



Daily income for the head of family (SDG)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 - 5	61	20.3	20.3	20.3
6 -10	183	61.0	61.0	81.3
11-20	40	13.3	13.3	94.7
21-30	3	1.0	1.0	95.7
31-40	10	3.3	3.3	99.0
41-50	3	1.0	1.0	100.0

Daily income for the head of family (SDG)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 - 5	61	20.3	20.3	20.3
6 -10	183	61.0	61.0	81.3
11-20	40	13.3	13.3	94.7
21-30	3	1.0	1.0	95.7
31-40	10	3.3	3.3	99.0
41-50	3	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	100.0	

The above table demonstrates that the highest daily income for the head of the family is ranging between 6-10 SDG represent 61% from the selected survey samples.

Daily Expenses (SDG)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid None	2	.7	.7	.7
1 – 5	225	75.0	76.0	76.7
6 -10	56	18.7	18.9	95.6
11-15	13	4.3	4.4	100.0
Total	296	98.7	100.0	
Missing	4	1.3		
Total	300	100.0		

The above table shows that 75% of the households have daily expenses of 1-5 SDG.

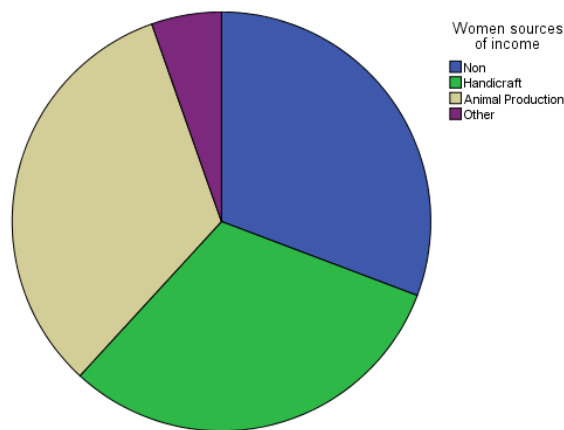
Women daily income (SDG)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid None	146	48.7	49.3	49.3
1 – 5	113	37.7	38.2	87.5
6 -10	37	12.3	12.5	100.0
Total	296	98.7	100.0	
Missing	4	1.3		
Total	300	100.0		

The above table illustrates the women's daily income; 48% of women have no income and those who have daily income, 37.7% have an income which ranges from 1-5 SDG daily.

Women sources of income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	91	30.3	30.7	30.7
	Handicraft	92	30.7	31.1	61.8
	Animal Production	97	32.3	32.8	94.6
	Other	16	5.3	5.4	100.0
	Total	296	98.7	100.0	
	Missing	4	1.3		
Total		300	100.0		

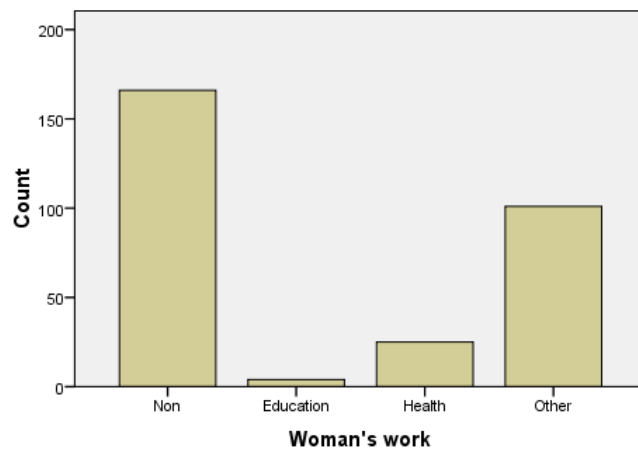


The above table confirms nearly one third (30%) of women have no source of individual income; with 32.3% have income from animal production.

The below table explains the percentage of working women; 55.3% of them are not working, while 33.7% of them are working in other professions; the majority work in handicraft business as was found out in the focus group discussion

Woman's work

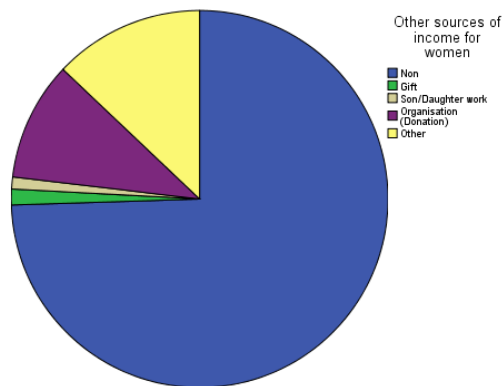
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	166	55.3	56.1	56.1
	Education	4	1.3	1.4	57.4
	Health	25	8.3	8.4	65.9
	Other	101	33.7	34.1	100.0
	Total	296	98.7	100.0	
	Missing	4	1.3		
Total		300	100.0		



Other sources of income for women

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid None	219	73.0	74.5	74.5
Gift	4	1.3	1.4	75.9
Son/Daughter work	3	1.0	1.0	76.9
Organisation (Donation)	30	10.0	10.2	87.1
Other	38	12.7	12.9	100.0
Total	294	98.0	100.0	
Missing	6	2.0		
Total	300	100.0		

The above table gives details of other sources of income for women, 73% have no other sources of income and organisations represent a small percentage as other source of income for women (10%).

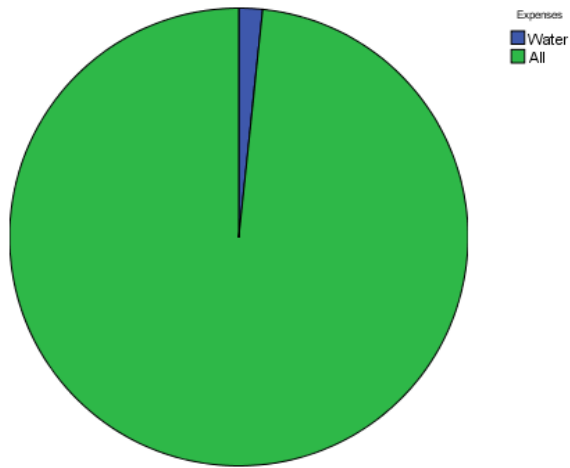


Total of income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	21	7.0	9.1	9.1
	20	5	1.7	2.2	11.3
	30	2	.7	.9	12.2
	60	7	2.3	3.0	15.2
	75	2	.7	.9	16.1
	80	5	1.7	2.2	18.3
	90	13	4.3	5.7	23.9
	100	4	1.3	1.7	25.7
	110	2	.7	.9	26.5
	120	36	12.0	15.7	42.2
	130	8	2.7	3.5	45.7
	140	1	.3	.4	46.1
	150	88	29.3	38.3	84.3
	160	4	1.3	1.7	86.1
	170	2	.7	.9	87.0
	180	2	.7	.9	87.8
	200	11	3.7	4.8	92.6
	220	3	1.0	1.3	93.9
	240	2	.7	.9	94.8
	300	12	4.0	5.2	100.0
	Total	230	76.7	100.0	
	Missing	70	23.3		
Total		300	100.0		

Expenses

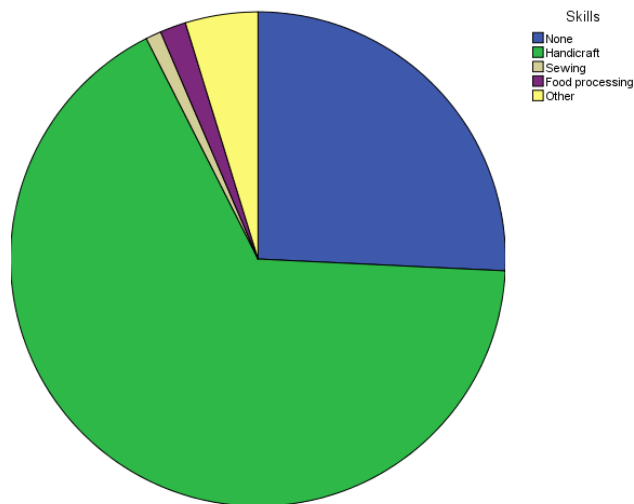
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Water	5	1.7	1.7	1.7
	All	295	98.3	98.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	



The below table make obvious that the majority of women (65.7%) possessing skills in handicraft.

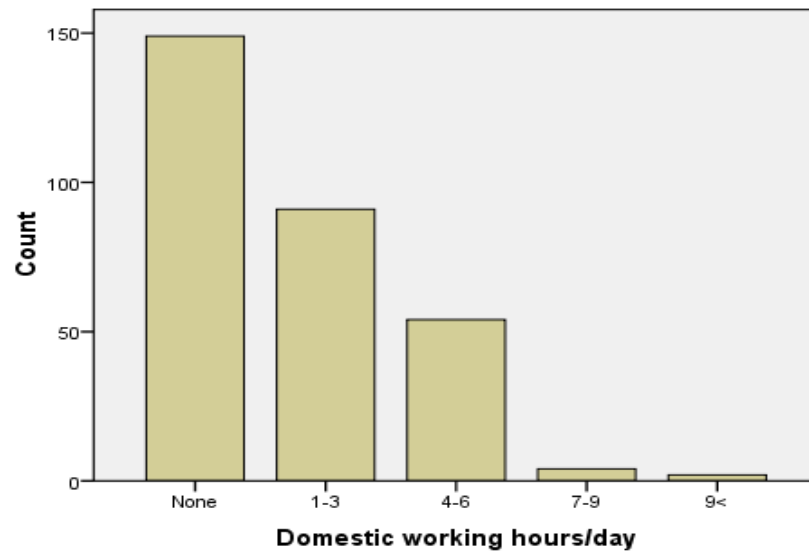
Skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	76	25.3	25.8	25.8
	Handicraft	197	65.7	66.8	92.5
	Sewing	3	1.0	1.0	93.6
	Food processing	5	1.7	1.7	95.3
	Other	14	4.7	4.7	100.0
	Total	295	98.3	100.0	
	Missing	5	1.7		
Total		300	100.0		



Domestic working hours/day

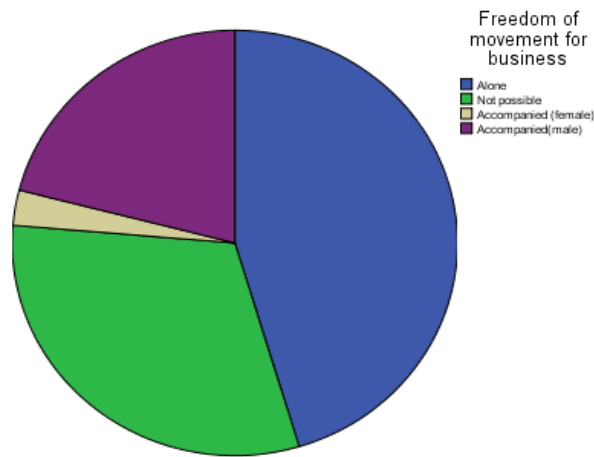
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	149	49.7	49.7	49.7
	1-3	91	30.3	30.3	80.0
	4-6	54	18.0	18.0	98.0
	7-9	4	1.3	1.3	99.3
	9<	2	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	



The below table explains the number of women can move by themselves for business; 45% of the selected samples.

Freedom of movement for business

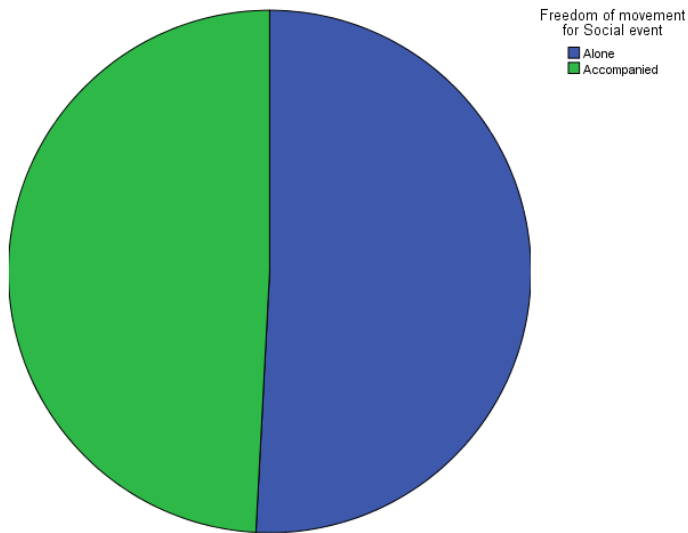
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Alone	136	45.3	45.3	45.3
Not possible	93	31.0	31.0	76.3
Accompanied (female)	8	2.7	2.7	79.0
Accompanied(male)	63	21.0	21.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	100.0	



The below table shows clearly that women are free to go alone or with companion for social events, the former is 50.7% and the latter is 49%.

Freedom of movement for Social event

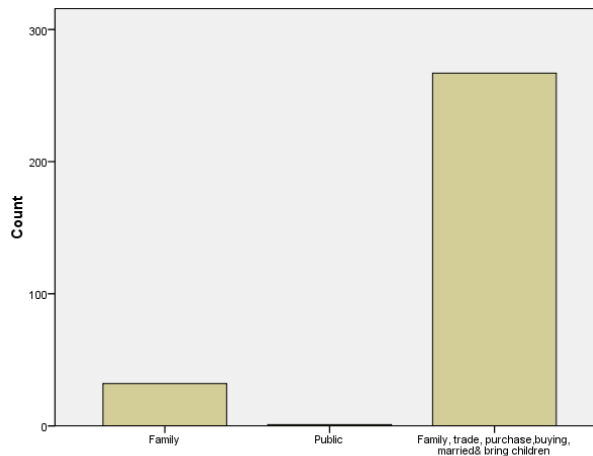
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Alone	152	50.7	50.8	50.8
Accompanied	147	49.0	49.2	100.0
Total	299	99.7	100.0	
Missing	1	.3		
Total	300	100.0		



The table below shows that women do not participate in public decisions (only 0.3% does). However, a woman can speak out in other decisions concerning family matters, trade, buying, marriage and bringing up children (89%).

Women's participation in decision making

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Family	32	10.7	10.7	10.7
Public	1	.3	.3	11.0
Trade, family, purchase, buying, married& bring children	267	89.0	89.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	100.0	

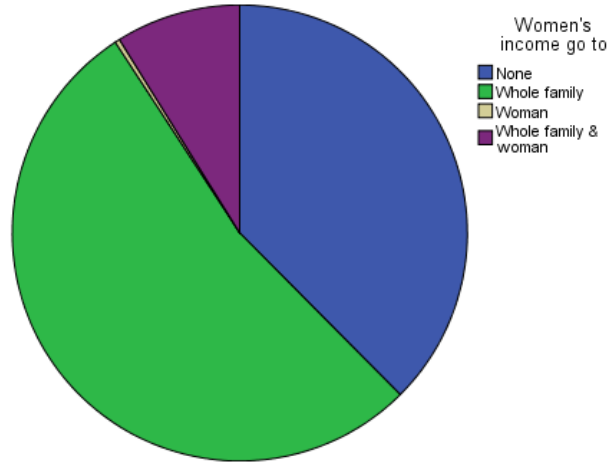


Women's participation in decision making

The table below sheds light on whether the whole family is benefitting from women's work or not. Women's income goes to the whole family with the highest percent (52%).

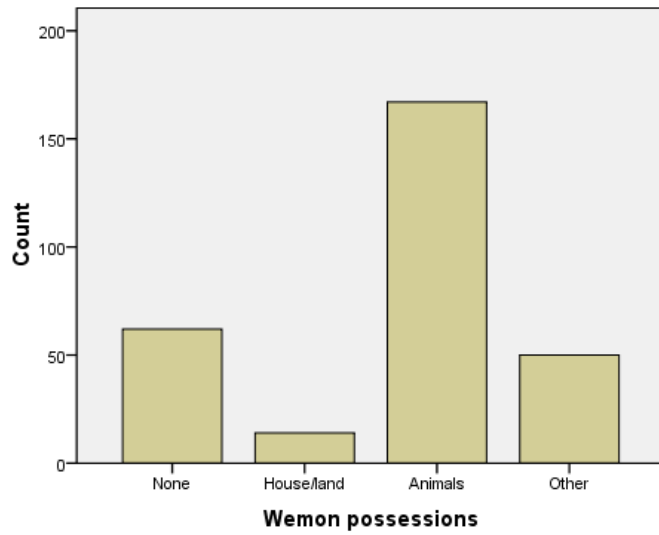
Women's income go to

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	110	36.7	37.5	37.5
	Whole family	156	52.0	53.2	90.8
	Woman	1	.3	.3	91.1
	Whole family & woman	26	8.7	8.9	100.0
	Total	293	97.7	100.0	
	Missing	7	2.3		
Total		300	100.0		



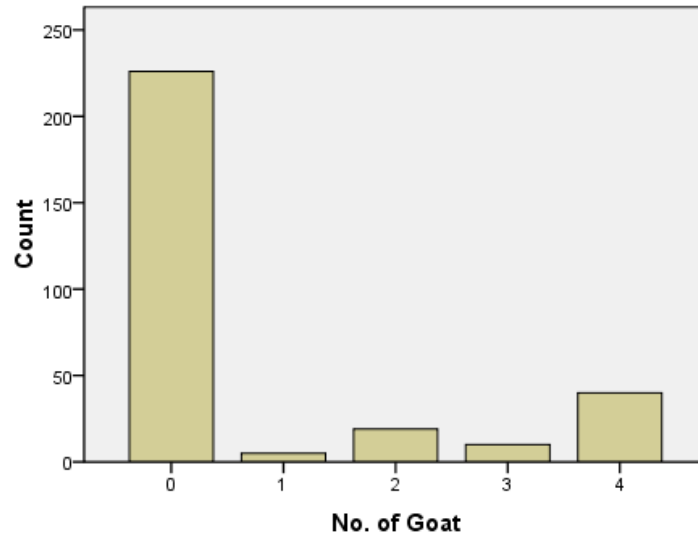
Women possessions

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	62	20.7	21.2	21.2
	House/land	14	4.7	4.8	25.9
	Animals	167	55.7	57.0	82.9
	Other	50	16.7	17.1	100.0
	Total	293	97.7	100.0	
Missing		7	2.3		
Total		300	100.0		



No. of Goat

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	226	75.3	75.3	75.3
1	5	1.7	1.7	77.0
2	19	6.3	6.3	83.3
3	10	3.3	3.3	86.7
4	40	13.3	13.3	100.0
Total	300	100.0	100.0	

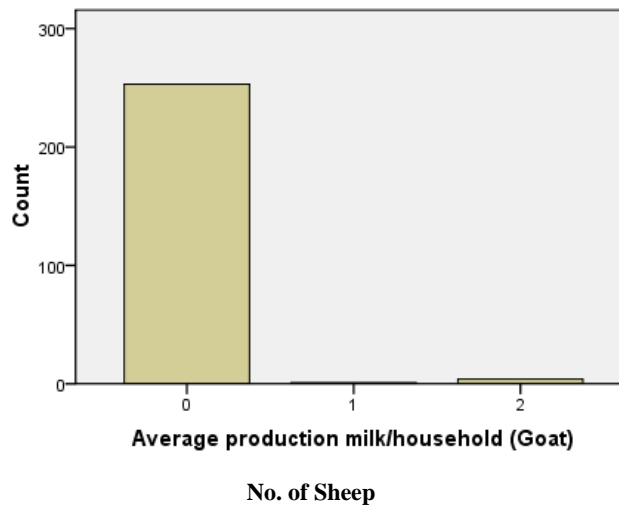


Average production milk/household (Goat)

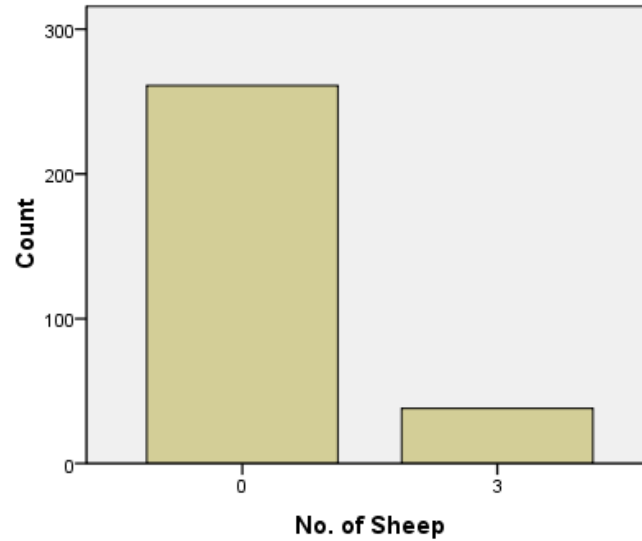
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	253	84.3	98.1	98.1
	1	1	.3	.4	98.4
	2	4	1.3	1.6	100.0
	Total	258	86.0	100.0	
	Missing	42	14.0		
Total		300	100.0		

Value(cash) of Goat

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	253	84.3	85.8	85.8
	100	2	.7	.7	86.4
	120	2	.7	.7	87.1
	160	1	.3	.3	87.5
	200	7	2.3	2.4	89.8
	250	9	3.0	3.1	92.9
	360	1	.3	.3	93.2
	400	10	3.3	3.4	96.6
	420	10	3.3	3.4	100.0
	Total	295	98.3	100.0	
	Missing	5	1.7		
Total		300	100.0		



		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	261	87.0	87.3	87.3
	3	38	12.7	12.7	100.0
	Total	299	99.7	100.0	
	Missing	1	.3		
Total		300	100.0		

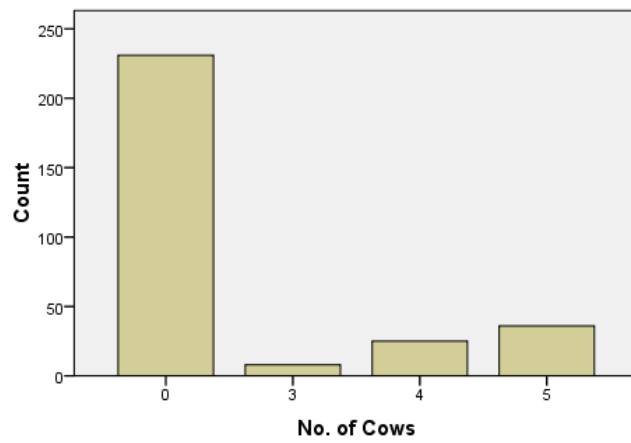


Average production milk/household (Sheep)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	262	87.3	87.3	87.3
	3	38	12.7	12.7	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

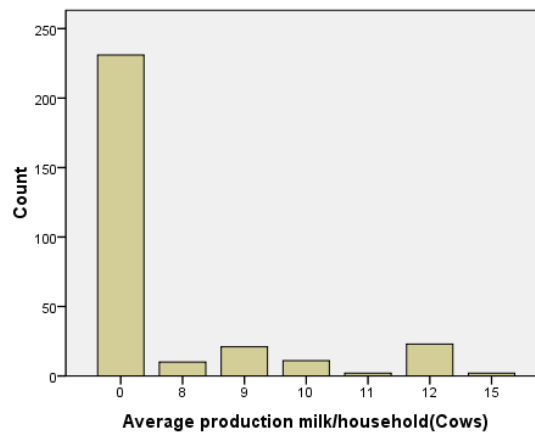
No. of Cows

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	231	77.0	77.0	77.0
	3	8	2.7	2.7	79.7
	4	25	8.3	8.3	88.0
	5	36	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	



Average production milk/household(Cows)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	231	77.0	77.0	77.0
	8	10	3.3	3.3	80.3
	9	21	7.0	7.0	87.3
	10	11	3.7	3.7	91.0
	11	2	.7	.7	91.7
	12	23	7.7	7.7	99.3
	15	2	.7	.7	100.0
Total		300	100.0	100.0	



Value(cash) of Cows

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	239	79.7	88.2	88.2
	90	1	.3	.4	88.6
	100	9	3.0	3.3	91.9
	110	7	2.3	2.6	94.5
	120	11	3.7	4.1	98.5
	130	1	.3	.4	98.9
	150	2	.7	.7	99.6
	180	1	.3	.4	100.0
	Total	271	90.3	100.0	
	Missing	29	9.7		
Total		300	100.0		

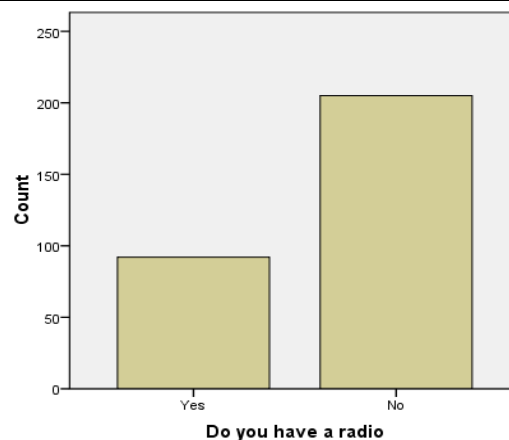
No. of Camels

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	300	100.0	100.0	100.0

Women in the three villages do not possess camels.

Do you have a radio

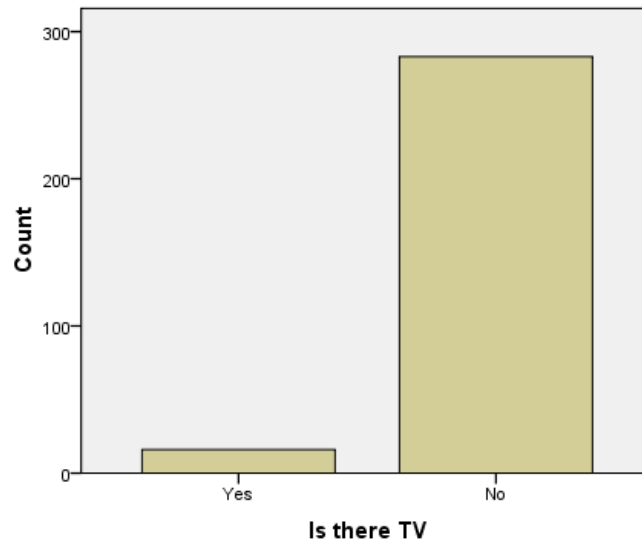
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	92	30.7	31.0	31.0
	No	205	68.3	69.0	100.0
Total		297	99.0	100.0	
Missing		3	1.0		
Total		300	100.0		



The above table makes it clear that the high percentage of women have no access to information (economic or other information) through radio (68.3%).

Is there TV

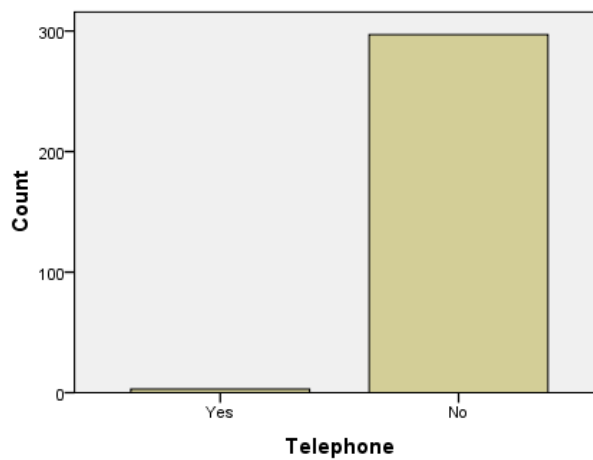
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	16	5.3	5.4	5.4
	No	283	94.3	94.6	100.0
	Total	299	99.7	100.0	
	Missing	1	.3		
Total		300	100.0		



The above table shows that a high percentage of women (94.3%) have no access to information through television because they do not have television.

The table below indicates the lack of usage of telephones for women (99%) as a means of communication.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	3	1.0	1.0	1.0
	No	297	99.0	99.0	100.0
Total		300	100.0	100.0	



The table below specifies that the major obstacles face women in business is the lack of capital (79%).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Social Constrains	7	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Husband disapproval	2	.7	.7	3.0
	Father 's disapproval	2	.7	.7	3.7
	No capital	237	79.0	79.3	82.9
	lack of skill	51	17.0	17.1	100.0
	Total	299	99.7	100.0	
	Missing	1	.3		
Total		300	100.0		

The table below points out another obstacle facing women in business is not enough capital.

Other Obstacle that face expanding

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Family commitment	5	1.7	1.7	1.7
	No enough capital	254	84.7	86.1	87.8
	Other	36	12.0	12.2	100.0
	Total	295	98.3	100.0	
	Missing	5	1.7		
Total		300	100.0		

From the tables below a **T** test was done to compare two means of connected samples (Education level & Women Source of Income) to check the extent of relation between them.

The below table describe the statistics of the two variables (paired sample statistics). The table shows that sample size is (288) out of (300) and that means there are two missing values. The table clarifying the education level variable has a mean 1.524 and standard deviation 0.702 and standard error mean of 0.414. Secondly, it explains the women source of income, it has a mean 1.16 and standard deviation 1.04 and standard error mean of 0.06.

Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1 Education Level	1.5243	288	.70298	.04142
Women sources of income	1.1632	288	1.04152	.06137

The below table calculates the correlation coefficient (with value 0.197) and describes linear relation between the variables (Education level & Women Source of Income). This linear relation is statistically significant at level 0.001.

Paired Samples Correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 Education Level & Women sources of income	288	.197	.001

The below table shows that the mean between the education level and women's income is 0.361 with a standard deviation of 1.136, with standard error mean of 0.0669 and a degree of freedom $df = n-1 = 287$. The value of T test for the connected samples is 5.39. We notice that the level of significance test from the table is .000 (sig (2-tailed)) it is less than the level of significance (0.001) and that assures the correlation between the two variables (education level and sources of income). Educational level is one of the most important factors that affects women's source of income

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences				t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower				Upper
Pair 1	Education Level - Women sources of income	.36111	1.13611	.06695	.22934	.49288	5.394	287	.000

The below table describe the statistics of the two variables (paired sample statistics). The table shows that sample size is (295) out of (300) and that means there are two missing values. The table clarifies the obstacles facing women in business variable has a mean 5.04 and standard deviation 0.8 and standard error mean of 0.466. Secondly, it explains the women source of income, it has a mean 1.18 and standard deviation 1.04 and standard error mean of 0.06.

Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1 Obstacles face women in business	5.0441	295	.80057	.04661
Women sources of income	1.1831	295	1.04672	.06094

The below table calculates the correlation coefficient (with value 0.047) and describes linear relation between the variables (Obstacles face women in business & women's source of income). This linear relation is statistically significant at level 0.420 which mean there is a very weak relation.

Paired Samples Correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 Obstacles face women in business & women sources of income	295	.047	.420

Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 Obstacles face women in business - Women sources of income	3.86102	1.28743	.07496	3.71350	4.00854	51.510	294	.000

The below table describes the statistics of the two variables (paired sample statistics). The table shows that the sample size is (296) out of (300) and that means there are two missing values. The table clarifies the daily income of the head of the family variable has a mean 2.09 and standard deviation 0.917 and standard error mean of 0.05. Secondly, it explains the daily expenses, it has a mean 1.27 and standard deviation .547 and standard error mean of 0.03.

Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1 Daily income for the head of family (SDG)	2.0912	296	.91788	.05335
Daily Expenses (SDG)	1.2703	296	.54735	.03181

The below table calculates the correlation coefficient (with value 0.599) and describes linear relation between the variables (Daily income of the head of the family & daily expenses). This linear relation is statistically significant at level 0.00.

Paired Samples Correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 Daily income for the head of family (SDG) & Daily Expenses (SDG)	296	.599	.000

The table below shows the mean between the daily income of the head of the family and daily expenses is 0.82 with a standard deviation of .735, with standard error mean 0.0427 and degree of freedom $df = n-1 = 295$. The value of T test for the connected samples is 19.2 We notice that the level of significance test from the table is .000 (sig (2-tailed) it is less than level of significance (0.001) and that show the correlation between two the two variables (daily income of the head of the family and the daily expenses). **This means that they do not have any savings.**

Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences					T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 Daily income for the head of family (SDG) - Daily Expenses (SDG)	.82095	.73533	.04274	.73683	.90506	19.208	295	.000

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4-1: Conclusion

Pastoral women represent a very important part of their communities and they play a critical role in the pastoral society. The reason behind conducting a socio-economic study is to understand the situation and needs of this important sector of the society to determine how to concretely help them with respect to their culture, habits and traditions to play critical role in developing their communities and to be major players in the development of the region and in the country's development in general. Moreover, the reason for the study is to understand the changing roles of the pastoral women under the study from merely taking care of the family and child breeding to now making their essential contribution to the welfare and economy of the family.

The study showed the obstacles facing women in making tangible economic, social and political contribution in the community under study, and the opportunities and suggestion for remedies.

The obstacles facing pastoral women in the community under study are a lack of capital, a lack of access to information, illiteracy, early marriage a lack of knowledge of the importance of political participation and decision making.

The opportunities that women enjoy; freedom of movement for business and social activities for women (for almost half of the women in the study samples), the emerging role of women from household care to improving socioeconomic status of their family (the income of working women in the study samples go to their family), the willingness of women to enlarge their participation in the community if their needs are met (getting proper education & source of income).

Despite the high level of illiteracy, and lack of capital in women's hands, women do contribute towards the betterment of their society and if they are given more consideration in different projects that aim to develop pastoral community, they will make a noticeable difference and contribution.

4-2: Recommendations:

Here are a few recommendations that should be considered to help pastoral women to have a better quality of life and to improve their socio-economic situation.

4-2-1: General Recommendations:

- Understand the basic needs of Pastoral women: the need to understand how we can help these women and what we can do for them while respecting their culture, habits, and traditions.
- To understand and know of the roles that women have in pastoral societies and how these roles are changing.
- Individualize the threats for pastoral women and make an effort to face them.
- Safeguard women's access to productive resources
- Reduce the amount of time women spend on domestic work and household care and increase the time for income-generating opportunities.
- Provide water points for domestic use. This would mean a considerable saving of women's time and energy.
- Facilitate access to the market
- Smooth the access to resources; water, land...etc
- Provide technical support to increase work
- Focus on women's access to education and training.
- Enhance women's involvement in decision-making
- Develop new opportunities for Pastoral women in different fields.
- Encourage the formulation of professional associations for women that would advocate for their need.

4-2-2: Specific Recommendations to improve the socio-economic situation of pastoral women the following pillars have to be considered:

Education:

- To advocate for education especially girls education.
- To advocate for adult literacy education.
- To provide education packages and materials to disseminate to them.

- To lobby for establishing big training centers which are well equipped for multipurpose usage: Training, Literacy classes & Radio and TV clubs for women and families.
- To coordinate with organisations working in education and other aspects of interest for pastoral communities in the region.

Skills:

- To introduce other trades to the women in the target area.
- To arrange intensive training programs to introduce new trades and training of trainers from them.
- To supply the women with essential tools needed for the trade they learnt.

Finance:

- Income generating activities; small shops for daily consumptions (retailers), tailoring, food processing, selling electricity from small generators, flour mills, public telephones, milk products (milk, butter, cheese..) and handcraft items for selling in markets....etc.
- To link pastoral women with microcredit finance institutions, NGOs working in revolving funds.
- To start a project of small scale loans (USD 500 per person).
- To link them with providers of raw materials with delayed payments.

Health:

- To arrange health days including seminars to raise awareness in HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, healthy environment, harmful habits and reproductive health.
- To arrange health days for (treatments) with collaboration with ministry of health, INGOs and NGOs working in the health field.

Politics:

- To raise the awareness of women on their political rights.
- To raise women awareness on voting.
- To encourage them to be active players in decision making.

Annexes

Annex 1

Survey Questionnaire

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

إستبيان لقياس الأوضاع

الإقتصادية والاجتماعية للمرأة

فى ولاية كسلا

Socio-Economic Survey in Kassala State

Serial No.

الرقم المتسلسل:

General Information

(1) معلومات عامة:-

Age levels

الفئات العمرية :

39≤	38-32	31-25	24-18	17-10
5	4	3	2	1

Tribe

القبيلة:

Other اخرى	Hadandawa هندنووة	Bani عامر Amir
	2	1

Village

المنطقة:

Other اخرى	Sursur سرسور	فدايبب Fadaeeyb	Gulsa قلسا
	3	2	1

Education Level

المستوى التعليمى :

University جامعى	High ثانوى School	Secondary متوسط	Primary ابتدائى	Khalwa خلوة	Illiterate امى
6	5	4	3	2	1

Marital Status:**(2) الحالة الاجتماعية :-**

▪ الوضع الاجتماعي

مطلقة Divorced	ارملة Widow	متزوجة Married	غير متزوجة Single
4	3	2	1

▪ سن الزواج: -----When She got married-----

25≤	24-18	17-10

▪ عدد سنوات الزواج: -----No. of Years of Marriage-----

إذا متزوجة -If Married

غير موجود not Around	الزوج موجود husband is around

▪ عدد الزوجات: -----No. of wives-----

عدد و العمر الاطفال : No. of Children & Age

Females Age:

▪ عمر اناث

18≤	17-6	5-0	العمر Age
			عدد الاطفال No of Children

Males' age:

▪ عمر ذكور

18≤	17-6	5-0	العمر Age
			عدد الاطفال No. of Children

Economic Situation

(3)الوضع الاقتصادى:

.....No. of Household..... عدد الافراد فى السكن الواحد

sources of income (women) (مصادر الدخل) للمرأة للاقتصادى

غير العاملين فى الاسرة	عدد العاملين فى الاسرة
Unemployed	No of working people

Job of the head of the family

عمل رب الاسرة:

اخرى Other	خاص Private	منتجات حيوانية Animal Production	زراعة agriculture	عام Government	صحة Health	تعليم education

Daily income for the head of family (SDG)

دخل رب الاسرة (ب ج.س) يوميا:

50-41	40-30	2130-	20-11	10-5	5-1	1≥-0<

Daily Expenses (SDG)

المصاريف اليومية للاسرة (ب ج.س) :

31≤	26-30	21-25	16-20	11-15	10-6	5-1

Women income daily (SDG)

دخل المرأة فى الاسر (ب ج.س) يوميا:

50-41	40-30	21-30	20-11	10-5	5-1	1≥-0<

Women sources of income

مصادر دخل المرأة:

اخرى	زراعة	منتجات حيوانية	اعمال يدوية
Other	Agriculture	Animal Production	Handicraft

▪ مهنة المرأة : woman's work

تعليم	صحة	عام	خاص	اخرى
education	health	General	Private	Other

▪ مصادر اخرى لدخل المرأة : Other sources of income for women

هبات وهدايا	عمل الابناء	منظمات	اخرى
Gift	Son/Daughter work	organisation	Other

▪ مجمل الدخل : Total of income

نقدًا cash	عينًا (مقيم نقدًا)

▪ اوجة الصرف : Expenses

الطعام	الماء	المواصلات	التعليم	علاج	سكن	طاقة	اطعام الحيوانات المنزلية	اخرى
Food	water	Transportation	education	Treatment	Housing	energy	Animal fodder	other

▪ المهارات الحرفية : Skills

اعمال يدوية	خياطة	تصنيع غذائي	اخرى
Handicraft	Swing	Food processing	Other

▪ النشاط اليومي (عدد ساعات العمل) : (working ladies) Working Hours

3-1	4-6	7-9	9<

▪ حرية الحركة لغرض التجارة : freedom of movement for business

من غير مرافق	بمرافقة accompanied	لا يمكن
Alone	ذكر	انثى
		Not possible

	Female	male	
--	--------	------	--

▪ حرية الحركة للعلاج والمناسبات الاجتماعية : Freedom of movement for Social event

لا يمكن	بمراقة	من غير مرافق
Not possible	With companion	alone

▪ مشاركة المرأة في اتخاذ القرار : women's participation in decision making

الاسرة	القبيلة العامة	القرارات العامة	التحرك والرحيل	التجارة	البيع	الشراء	الزواج	الاتجاب	الختان
family	tripe	public	Moving	trade	purchase	buying	married	Bring children	FGM

▪ العائد المرأة من الاعمال : Women's income go to

يعود لرب الاسرة	يعود للاسرة ككل	يعود للمرأة
Head of the family	Whole family	The woman

▪ التملك والحيازة : possessions

عقار	حيوانات	اخرىحدد
House/land	Animals	Other –define

▪ الحيوانات تفصيلا: Details of Animals

النوع Type	العدد No.	متوسط الإنتاج بالرطل Average production	القيمة نقدا Value(cash)
أغنام Goat			
ضان Sheep			
أبقار Cow			
جمال Camel			

▪ هل تمتلكين جهاز مذياع : Do you have a radio

لا تمتلك No	تمتلك Have

Is there TV

هل يوجد تلفزيون:

لا يوجد There isn't	يوجد There is

Telephone

التلفون :

ثابت land		موبايل Mobile	
لا يوجد	يوجد	لا يوجد	يوجد
No	Yes	No	Yes

العقبات التي تواجه المرأة في ممارسة العمل التجاري: Obstacles face women in business

	قيود اجتماعية و اسرية Social Constrains
	عدم موافقة الزوج Husband disapproval
	عدم موافقة الاب Father 's disapproval
	عدم موافقة الاخ Brother's disapproval
	عدم توفر راس المال No capital
	عدم الدراية بالعمل التجارى وعدم وجود حرفة lack of skill

العقبات غير الاجتماعية التي تمنع توسيع العمل التجارى : Other Obstacle that face expanding business

	التنقل movement
	التزامات اسرية Family commitment
	عدم وجود راس مال كافي No enough capital
	اخرىother.....

Annex 2 Focus Group Discussion

نقاش المجموعات البورية

المنطقة: Village/Area.....

اسم الحرفة: Name of trade/craft.....

المواد المستخدمة في الحرفة: Materials used in the craft.....

مستهلك Rapid consumption	معمر Long Lasting	معايير الاختيار Selection criteria	مصدرها Source	قيمة الوحدة ج.س Unit Value(SDG)	الوحدة Unit	اسم المواد Name of material
						.1
						.2
						.3
						.4

المعدات المستخدمة في الحرفة: Equipment used in the craft.....

مستهلك Rapid consumption	معمر Long lasting	معايير الاختيار Selection criteria	مصدرها Source	قيمة الوحدة ج.س Unit value(SDG)	الوحدة Unit	اسم المعدات Name of equipment
						.1
						.2
						.3
						.4

طبيعة العمل: Nature of work.....

عمل جماعي: Collective work.....

عمل فردي: Individual work.....

قابل للعمل الجماعي: Subject to collective work.....

الزمن الذي يستغرق إنتاج الوحدة: Time for unit production.....

التكلفة الإجمالية للوحدة: Total Cost of the unit.....

سعر بيع الوحدة لتاجر أو الوسيط: Unit selling price for broker.....

سعر بيع لوحده لمستهلك: Unit selling price for customer.....

طبيعة الاستفادة من المنتج: Use of the product.....

الفئة التي تمارس الحرفة: Category that practice the craft.....

هل العمل موسمي: Is working seasonally.....

كم من الزمن يستغرق تعلم الحرفة: How long it takes to learn the profession.....

هل يمكن تطوير العمل: Is it possible to develop the work?.....

هل يمكن مكنة العمل كلياً: Is it possible to mechanize the work in whole or in part?.....

هل يمكن استخدام مدربين رجال: Can men train women.....

Remarks: ملاحظات

-1
-2
-3

Annex 3

Checklist

قائمة التدقيق

Domestic Economic Environment البيئة الاقتصادية المحلية

Sources of income for the region مصادر الدخل الأساسية للمنطقة

- Animal products منتجات حيوانية
- Animal trade تجارة الحيوانات
- Agriculture زراعة
- Handicraft منتجات يدوية
- General trade تجارة عامة

External Economic Environment البيئة الاقتصادية الخارجية

- Tax ضرائب
- Zakat زكاة
- Trade license رخص تجارية
- Trade permissions تصاريح تجارية
- Border trade (قانونية) تجارة حدودية (قانونية)
- Illegal border trade (غير قانونية) تجارة حدودية (غير قانونية)

Infrastructure (Transportation) البنية الأساسية للمواصلات

Type of Roads نوعية الطرق

- Paved internal roads (معبدة) الطرق الداخلية
- Unpaved internal roads (غير معبدة) الطرق الداخلية (غير معبدة)
- Unpaved external roads (معبدة) الطرق الخارجية
- Paved external roads (معبدة) الطرق الخارجية (معبدة)

Nearest Road to the Village اقرب طريق خارجي وحمية او اسفلت للقرية

Kilometer: كيلومتر-

Hour: ساعة-

■ **Type of transportation** نوعية المواصلات

Cars العربات -

Camels الدواب -

Waking السير على لاقدام -

■ **Cost of travel to the city SDG** تكلفة التنقل الى المدن للفرد الواحد ج.س

Animals الدواب 1-

Transportation العربات 2-

■ **Cost of Movement in the village** تكلفة التنقل داخل القرية ج.س

Cars العربات 1-

Animals الدواب 2-

■ **Energy & Electricity** الكهرباء والطاقة

Available توجد -

Not Available لاتوجد -

National electricity network شبكة قومية -

Solar energy طاقة شمسية -

■ **Infrastructure (Communications) : البنية الأساسية للاتصالات والمعلومات**

Wireless network توجد تغطية بشبكة الاتصالات اللاسلكية -

Wire network سلكية -

Radio اذاعة -

Television تلفزيون -

Television & Radio club for نادى مشاهد/استماع للمرأة والاسرة
women and family

▪ البرامج الموجمة للأرشاد اذاعة/تلفزيون special Radio and TV programs
زراعى Agriculture

لا يوجد Not available

يوجد Available

حيوانى Animals

لا يوجد Not Available

يوجد Available

اقتصادى Economic

لا يوجد Not available

يوجد Available

▪ الأذاعة: Radio

- لاتمانع من ادخال بعض المواد عن بنها It is possible to present PENHA materials

Not possible

- تمناع

▪ التلفزيون TV

- تمناع Do not allow

- لاتمانع Allow

▪ خدمة انترنت فى المدن والمراكز التجارية & Available Internet in cities & trading centers

لا يوجد Not Available

يوجد Available

Information about business activities **المعلومات عن النشاطات التجارية** ■

Available communication centers **توجد مراكز اتصالات عمومية** ■

Not available **لا يوجد**

Available **يوجد**

Available - متاحة

Not available - غير متاحة

Daily market trends **اتجاهات الاسواق (يومية)** ■

New products - منتجات جديدة

New techniques - تقنيات جديدة

Women **المرأة** ■

Main channels for information **قنوات الاتصال الاساسية التي توفر معلومات عن المرأة** ■

for women

Women union - اتحاد المرأة

Locality - المحلية

Other - اخرى

Women groups **وجود اجسام نيابية او تجمعات للنساء** ■

Available - يوجد

Not available - لا يوجد

Type **نوعيتها** ■

Governmental/Political - نظامية

Not governmental - غير نظامية

Formulation of a group **تكوين التجمعات**

Through elections - بالانتخاب

By appointment - بالتعيين

Tribal system - النظام القبلى

Participation in groups **المشاركة فى هيئة التجمعات**

With fees - برسوم

Without permission - من غير رسم

What are expected **ماهى المشروعات الانمائية التى تستهدف هذه المنطقة**
development projects for the region

- (أ)
- (ب)
- (ج)
- (د)
- (هـ)

NGOs working in the region **وجود المنظمات الطوعية العاملة فى المنطقة**

Available - توجد

Not available - لاتوجد

Nature of work of the NGOs **عمل المنظمات الطوعية الموجودة**

Relief - اغائة

Development - تنمية

Training - تدريب

Empower of women - تمكين مرأة

Pastoralists - رعاة

Productive families - اسر منتجة

- مال دوار Revolving fund

- برامج ازالة امية Elimination of literacy

■ هل توجد مواد تعليمية Are there education materials

-نعم Yes

-لا No

■ مراكز تدريب وتنمية مهارات العمل Training centers

- خدمة حكومية Governmental

- منظمات المجتمع المدني Civil Society

- تجارية Commercial

■ الوصول لمصادر التمويل Access to finance

-البنوك Banks

- مؤسسات الرعاية الاجتماعية الحكومية Government social institutions

- المنظمات الطوعية NGOs

- التمويل الذاتي(من داخل الاسرة،من الشبكات الاجتماعية) Self finance

■ انواع التمويل Type of finance

- دوار Revolving fund

- تمويل بفائدة Fund with interest

- تمويل صغير Micro-credit finance

■ هل المنظمات الطوعية تدير تمويل اصغر Is NGOs work in Micro finance

- نعم Yes

- لا No

■ ماضي الاعمال التجارية والنشاط التي تدر الدخل في المنظمة Source of finance

- تسويق منتجات الحيوانات Animal products

- الزراعة والمحاصيل النقدية Agriculture and cash crops

- Gardening -البستنة
- Selling fruits& manufacturing - بيع الفواكهة وتصنيعها
- Selling Honey - بيع العسل
- Handicraft -المنتجات اليدوية
- Service sector - القطاع الخدمى مثل:
- Restaurants مطاعم
- Barbershops الحلاقين

- **Background information** معلومات اساسية
- **Type of products in the village** ماهو نوع الانتاج فى القرية
- Margarine -السمن
- Milk - الالبان
- Cheese - الجبنة
- Butter -الزبد
- Wool -الصوف
- Handicraft -اعمال يدوية
- Other -اخرى

- -----
- **Fundamental ways of producing milk** ماهى الطرق الاساسية فى الانتاج الالبان
- Conventional - تقليدية
- Non conventional - غير تقليدية
- **Highest profit:** الربح الأعلى من المنتجات
- In summer -الصيف
- In Winter -الخريف

- الشتاء Autumn /Rainy season

▪ سلسلة تسويق المنتجات الحيوانية ومنتجاتها: Chain of marketing:

- بيع للمستهلك Selling for the customer

- بيع من خلال وسيط Selling through brokers

- بيع لكبار التجار Selling to big merchants

▪ مشتقات الالبان Milks Products

- بيع للمستهلك Selling for consumer

- بيع من خلال وسيط Selling through broker

- بيع للتجار Selling to merchants

▪ الاعمال اليدوية Handicraft products

- بيع مباشر للمستهلك selling to consumer

- بيع من خلال وسيط Selling to broker

- بيع للتجار Selling to merchants

▪ المنتجات النسائية Women products

- التكلفة ج.س Cost SDG

- سعر البيع للوسيط ج.س Selling price for broker

- سعر البيع للمستهلك ج.س Selling price for consumer SDG

▪ هل تلعب الاتحادات النسائية دور في عملية التسويق Is women unions play role in

marketing products?

- نعم Yes

- لا No

▪ الاعمال ومصادر الدخل الواعدة Business and promising source of income

- ماهى المشاريع المستحدثة التى يمكن ان تكون مصدر دخل واعد

What are the promising projects that could be a promising source of income?

- (أ)
- (ب)
- (ج)
- (د)

What are the projects that could successfully applied to the region to be source of income?

- (أ)
- (ب)
- (ج)
- (د)

What are civil society organisation that provide training or equipment to be source of income?

Name of working organisations

- (أ)
- (ب)
- (ج)
- (د)

Type of equipments or tools provided

- (أ)
- (ب)
- (ج)
- (د)

Type of projects provided

- (أ)
- (ب)
- (ج)
- (د)

Networks

هل توجد جمعيات تعاونية او تجارية او
commercial networks?

Yes نعم -

No لا -

No.----- العدد -

الانتماء Purpose

..... (أ)

..... (ب)

..... (ج)

..... (د)

النشاط الاساسى Main activity

..... (أ)

..... (ب)

..... (ج)

..... (د)

كم عدد العضوات اذا وجد-----? How many women in it if existed?

يمكن ادماج بعض الاعضاء النساء? Can women join it?

Yes نعم -

No لا -

Do decision-makers accept
the integration of women in these networks?
هل يقبل صانعى القرار ادماج النساء فى هذه التجمعات

هل توجد شركات ومؤسسات اقتصادية ترغب فى خلق علاقات مع النساء فى هذه المناطق
Are there any companies and economic institutions that want to create
relationships with the women in these areas?

Yes نعم

No لا

هل توجد نواقص او احتياجات للتدريب فى هذه الشبكات
Are there any deficiencies
or needs for training in these networks?

Yes - نعم

No - لا

----- If there are إذا وجدت -

■ حرية الحركة بغرض التجارة: Freedom of movement for business

with companion - بمرافق

Without companion - من غير مرافق

Not Possible - لا يمكن