

Dedication:

***I dedicate this work to
my family father, mother,
husband, brothers, and
friends, who gave my life the
meaning and helped me to
progress.***

Acknowledgement:

I wish to express sincere gratitude and appreciation to my major advisor for his intellectual stimulation, discussion, guidance, unlimited help and close supervision throughout the period of the study

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My ever lasting thank, go to Allah who without his will, this achievement could not have taken the present shape.

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to assess the impact of the tribal conflict on food security of males and females- headed households.

The field survey was used as the research method in two areas Kufout and Kabkabia in North Darfur state, which were main areas that suffered greatly from conflicts for a long time. So equal number of males and females- headed household were selected by systematic sampling for comparison to determine the impact of tribal conflict on food security

The total numbers of interviewed households were 120 (60 male and 60 female). Questionnaire was developed and field personal interviews were conducted to collect the data .The collected data were coded and fed in the computer using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). Data was analysed by using frequencies, percentages and chi square test at the level of significant of 0.05 to see the relationship between food security and conflict.

Major Finding of the study:

- Relatively high percentage of male and female headed- households (43%- 46%) in both areas had household size ranging between (7- 5) and(8- 10) members .
- High percentage of female and male headed house holds in kabkabia 35% and 33.3% respectively depended on

agriculture as the main economic activity during the conflict compare to 46% and 35 % of female and male-headed house hold in kafout depended on agricultural production as the main economic activity before conflict

- Equal percentage (41.7%) of male and female-headed households in Kafout area depend on agricultural as main economic activity during conflict compare to 31.7 of female and 35% of male in Kbkabia whose main economic activity change to laboring.
- There were significant relationships between sex of households heads in Kafout (0.7) on the main source of food before conflict while in Kabkabia (0.2) there are no significant relationship between males and females-headed house hold on the main source of food before conflict.
- There were highly significant relationship between sex of household heads on main source of food during conflict in Kafout (0.002) while in Kbkabia area there were no significant relationship (0.77) because 30% of female 25 of male depended on donations as main source of food during conflict.
- There were no significant relationship between sex of household heads in Kafout (0.7) and Kbkabia (0.2) in term of number of meal taken per day before conflict.

- There were no significant relationship between sex of household heads in both Kafout (0.13) and Kbkabia (0.11) in term of number of meal taken per day during conflict.
- There were no significant relationship between sex of household heads and types of humanitarian assistants in Kabkabia but in Kafout there were no assistants.
- There were no significant relationship between sex of household heads and quantity of food effort per month as assistant in Kabkabia but in Kafout there were no assistant.

Recommendations of this study include:

- All concerned parties are advised to empower the local community to support the Darfour dialogue and to help the community to come together for peace building
- All concerned parties are advised to raise community awareness towards peace
- Food donors are advised to do more in the direction of insuring equitable distribution of aid food especially between household heads by different sexes.
- The government and concerned parties are advised to study and find long lasting solution for the causes of the conflicts in Darfur State.
- The government and international communities and tribal leaders are advised to take full responsibility towards Protection of affected families, especially women and children.

- The government and international and local organisations are advised to Support and motivate the affected families to start their normal livelihoods as before the conflict
- Consider participation of the community in all programs to ensure that benefits of the programs are sustainable
- We advise all concerned parties to respect the culture and traditional administration system of the beneficiaries
- Sustainable development must be initiated and supported by all parties which including provision of water, health, education, and other related cross cutting issues (gender, human rights and peace building) must be initiated and supported by all concerned parties.

ملخص الأطروحة

يهدف هذا البحث لمعرفة أثر الصراعات القبلية على الأمن الغذائي لمعيلي الأسر من النساء والرجال في منطقة شمال دارفور في منطقتي كفوت وكبكاوية التي عانت ولا زالت تعاني من الصراعات القبلية منذ أمد بعيد حيث تم اختيار نسبة متساوية (120) من الرجال والنساء معيلي الأسر- عن طريق الاختيار المنظم لعينة عشوائية منظمة لتحديد أثر الصراعات القبلية على الأمن الغذائي. العدد الكلي للأسر- هو 120 60 رجال و 60 نساء .

جمعت البيانات عن طريق المقابلات الشخصية والاستبيان الذي صمم لجمع البيانات لمعيلي الأسر- ثم حلت باستعمال الحزم الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS) وقد اشتملت النتائج على النسبة المئوية والتكرارات واختبار مربع كاي.

وفيما يلي أهم ما توصلت إليه الدراسة من نتائج :

1. بعض من الرجال والنساء معيلي الأسر- في المنطقتين (43%-46%)

علي التوالي لديهم أطفال من (8 - 10 و 5 - 7) .

2. نسبة عالية من الرجال والنساء في منطقة كباكبية علي التوالي ()

35%-33%) يعتمدون علي الزراعة كنشاط اقتصادي أساسي- قبل

الحرب مقارنة بنسبة (46%) و (35%) من النساء والرجال معيلى

الأسر في منطقة كافوت يعتمدون علي الزراعة كنشاط اقتصادي قبل

الحرب .

3. نسبة متساوية من الرجال والنساء (41.7) معيلى الأسر- في منطقة

كفوت يعتمدون على الزراعة كنشاط اقتصادى أثناء الحرب مقارنة بـ)

31.7%) من النساء و (35%) من الرجال تغير نشاطهم الزراعى إلى

عمالة .

4. لا توجد فروقات معنوية بين الرجال والنساء فى المصدر الأساسي-

للغذاء قبل الحرب في منطقتى كفوت(0.7) و كباكبية(0.2) .

5. هنالك فروقات معنوية كبيرة بين الرجال والنساء معيلى الأسر- فى

المصدر الأساسى للغذاء أثناء الحرب فى منطقة كفوت (0.002) حيث

لا توجد فروقات معنوية بين- النساء والرجال معيلى الأسر- بمنطقة

ككبائية (0.77) نسبة لانه 30% من النساء و 25 من الرجال

يعتمدون على المانحين كمصدر أساسى للغذاء أثناء الحرب .

6. لا توجد فروقات معنوية بين الرجال والنساء معيلى الأسر فى منطقة

كفوت (0.7) ومنطقة ككبائية (0.2) وعدد الوجبات التى يتناولها الفرد

فى اليوم كثلاثة وجبات اساسية قبل الحرب .

7. لا توجد فروقات معنوية بين- الرجال والنساء فى منطقتى كفوت (

0.13) وككبائية (0.11) وعدد الوجبات التى يتناولها الفرد فى اليوم

أثناء الحرب .

توصلت الدراسة لأهم التوصيات الآتية :

1. تفويض ودعم المجتمعات المحلية لمساعدة المجتمع للتفاوض ووضع

حلول للسلام .

2. رفع وزيادة الوعي للمجتمعات اتجاه السلام .

3. توزيع عادل للغذاء بالنسبة للمستفيدين المتأثرين .

4. دراسة وإيجاد الحلول طويلة المدى للصراعات القبلية في منطقة

دارفور .

5. دعم الأسر المتأثرة بالمشاكل القبلية حتى يستطيعوا ممارسة حياتهم

بشكل طبيعي .

6. على المنظمات والإدارة الأهلية ومنظمات العون الإنساني والمنظمات

المحلية احترام العادات والتقاليد الخاصة بالتأثرين .

7. التنمية المستدامة لتوفير المدارس والمياه الصحية والطرق يجب أن

تنشئ وتدعم من قبل الحكومة المنظمات المحلية والأجنبية .

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