

Dedication

I dedicated this effort

To my parents who gave me love,

To my husband,

To my daughters Tabarak, Braa and Tbyan,

To my brothers, sisters, and friends who encourage me continuously, and

To everyone from whom I acquired knowledge

Acknowledgment

First of all, I thank Allah for my existence and health and for giving me the power to undertake and fulfill this work.

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Abu shock IDPs camp near El Fasher city in North Darfur State. The main objectives were to investigate the socio-economic conditions of the displaced, the impact of conflict on the livelihood of the displaced rural women, and to identify and assess the livelihood strategies that are adopted by women heads of households. A quota sample of 150 women were selected to include the different tribal groups and geographical location in the camp. Structured interview schedules were used for collecting primary data. Data analysis involved use of the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS). The statistical methods, included; t.test analysis; correlation analysis; regression analysis; path analysis and frequency and percentage distribution which include, Half of the respondents (50.7%) were from the Fur tribe, and the rest included members of the Tonjor, Zaghawa, Barry, Barrgo, Mosabaat, Barno and Gimir tribes. Less than half of the respondents (46.7%) had basic education and (78%) of them were unemployed. The main economic activities that were performed by women before displacement were farming, animal rearing, laboring, and petty trading. After displacement, no farming or animal rearing was pursued by women. Their main income generating activities in the camp were found to be handicrafts making for sale, selling of portions of the supplied relief materials, brick making, petty trade, selling of fire wood, selling beverages and cooked food items, water vending, laboring, and selling of family assets when in need. Most of the women in the sample (88%) stated that their households were formerly headed by their husbands, but after moving to the camp 66% of the women in the sample became the heads of their households either because of death or migration of husbands, or because their husbands are unemployed. Most of the respondents stated that the standard of health and education, and other services that are provided in the camp are better than those which they used to get in their areas of origin before displacement. However, 76.5% of them revealed that they are facing security problems in the camp. About 87.3% are facing shortage of water, 66.7% are facing health services problems, and 46.3% reported food insecurity problem. The majority of the respondents expressed a desire to remain in the camp. Only a minority (18%) of the respondents revealed that they would return to their areas of origin if the government ensures security, supply of needed services. The study Recommended that the concerned authorities encourage voluntary return of the displaced to their areas of origin through establishment of law and order in those areas by peaceful means, observing human rights and equity in supply of social services and their expansion, rehabilitation of the natural resource base of the abandoned areas, provision of financial subsidies to the displaced families as seed money, provision of institutional support services that enhance and sustain the rural livelihood activities.

مستخلص البحث

أجريت هذه الدراسة بمعسكر أبو شوك للنازحين المقام على مقربة من مدينة الفاشر بولاية شمال دارفور. الأهداف الرئيسية للبحث هي دراسة أحوال النازحين الإقتصادية و الإجتماعية، و تأثير الصراع بالمنطقة على سبل كسب العيش في أوساط النساء، و التعرف على و تقييم الإستراتيجيات التي تمارسها النساء بالمعسكر. و لأغراض الدراسة تم إختيار عينة حصرية مكونة من 150 من النساء بالمعسكر مع مراعاة تمثيل القبائل و الأطراف المختلفة من المعسكر. تم إستخدام إستبيان لجمع البيانات الأولية من أفراد العينة عن طريق المقابلة الشخصية و تم تحليل البيانات بواسطة إستخدام الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الإجتماعية. وطرق التحليل المستخدمة هي، اختبار (ت)، تحليل الارتباط، تحليل الانحدار و تحليل التوزيع التكرارى و النسب المئوية و لقد تبين من التحليل أن نصف العينة مكونة من أفراد قبيلة الفور و النصف الأخر مشكل من أفراد القبائل الأخرى بما في ذلك التنجر و الزغاوة و البرتي و البرقو و المسبعات و البرنو و القمر. و تبين أقل من نصف العينة (46.7%) تلقين تعليماً أساسياً و أغلبهن (78%) عاطلات عن العمل المدر للدخل. لقد كانت النساء قبل النزوح إلى المعسكر يعملن في مناطقهن الأصلية بالزراعة و الرعي و العمل كأجراء و بالتجارة. و في المعسكر إتضح أن النساء بالعينة لا يمارسن الزراعة و الرعي و أفدن بأنهن لا يستطعن زراعة أراضيهن بالمناطق التي نزلن منها بسبب إنعدام الأمن و ضعف الإمكانات المالية و صعوبة المواصلات و تدهور خصوبة الإراضي التي كن يمتلكنها. و تبين أن النازحين بالمعسكر لا يملكون موارد للإنتاج الزراعي و الرعوي و أن أغلبية النساء بالعينة العاملات يعتمدن في إدرار الدخل على صنع و بيع منتجات الأعمال اليدوية و العمل كأجراء و على بيع أجزاء من مواد الإغاثة الغذائية التي توفر لهن بالمعسكر و يعملن في تصنيع الطوب و في التجارة البسيطة و بيع الحطب و المشروبات الساخنة و المأكولات و بيع المياه داخل المعسكر، و على بيع بعض ممتلكات الأسرة في بعض الأحيان. لقد أوضح التحليل تغيير في دور المرأة، حيث أن الرجال كانوا على رأس أسرهم في المناطق الأصلية و لكن بعد النزوح صارت أغلب الأسر تحت رعاية النساء كمصادر للدخل و توفير الإحتياجات. و من نتائج التحليل، تبين أن مستوى الخدمات الصحية و التعليمية بالمعسكر أحسن حالاً من تلك التي كان يجدها النازحون في مناطقهم الأصلية، غير أن النازحين ما زالت تواجههم في المعسكر مشاكل متعلقة بعدم إستتباب الأمن و النقص في المياه و الخدمات الصحية و مهددات الأمن الغذائي. و رغم ذلك فإن الاغلبية من المبحوثات ابدن رغبة في البقاء في المعسكر، و الأقلية (18%) من المبحوثات لهن الرغبة في الرجوع إلى مناطقهم الريفية التي نزحوا منها حتى في حالة ضمان إستتباب الأمن في تلك المناطق و ضمان تقديم الخدمات المطلوبة. و عليه أوصت الدراسة بأن تقوم الدولة بتشجيع العودة الطوعية للمناطق الريفية بالعمل على إستتباب الأمن بتلك المناطق بالطرق السلمية و إستصلاح الموارد الطبيعية و توخي العدالة في تقديم الخدمات الإجتماعية كأساس للإستقرار. و توفير دعم مالي عاجل للإسر كمكون يعينهم على الإنخراط في نشاطات الإقتصادية في مواطنهم الأصلية، كسب العيش، و كفاة الدعم المؤسسي لإستدامة سبل كسب العيش بالمناطق الريفية.

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Abbreviations

DFID	Department For International Development
GOS	Government of Sudan
GOs	Governmental organizations
IDPs	Internal Displaced persons
IRC	International Rescue committee's
NGOs	Non Governmental organizations
PPAs	Participatory Poverty Assessments
SPRC	Spanish Red cross
UNDP	United Nations Development program
UNCIEF	United Nations children Education Fund
UNEP	United nations Environment program
WFP	World Food programs