Gender, Conflict and Land Tenure
Situation Analysis of Sudan Focusing on Darfur

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Land Legislation and Women Rights

- Pre-British period
- During the British Condominium
- After Independence
- Numeiry Regime
- Third Democratic Period
- The Salvation Government within CPA
Gender Standards and Norms

• Development Gender Approaches
  – Women in Development (WID) 1970s
  – Women and Development (WAD)
  – Gender Mainstreaming (GM), 1325/2000

• Regional and International Conventions
  – CEDaW
  – African Charter
  – Gender-based Violence
  – UNSC resolution 1325
Market in Kutum
In Brouish 2001, Darfur
FES, Livelihoods and GBV
## Gender Role in the Conflict

### Gender Roles in the Conflict Situations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Conflict initiator</th>
<th>Passive role</th>
<th>Victim</th>
<th>Responsible for family during and after conflict</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definition

• Social Conflict definition (Mason, 2004): “A social conflict arises when:
  • 1) at least two parties interact in an incompatible way;
  2) at least one of the involved parties intends or ignores the negative impacts on the other party stemming from the interaction; and
  • 3) at least one of the involved parties experiences damage from the interaction”.

Gender and Conflict Transformation

• Social changes
  – Demographic Modifications - more res. for women
  – Political Modification- ♀ has experience & knowledge
  – Economic Modification- woman-headed HH

• Gender and conflict impacts, interests and roles are different for women & men
### Women Daily Task

- **Woman daily duties in BN, NM and Dafur**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:00-8:00 am</td>
<td>Prepare coffee and tea,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:00 am</td>
<td>Walk 3-5 km for bring two gallons water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:30 am</td>
<td>Walk 2-5 km for collecting firewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:00 am</td>
<td>Clean house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-11:00 am</td>
<td>Cook and prepare breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-12:00 am</td>
<td>Walk 3-5 km for bring water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-12:30 pm</td>
<td>Walk 2-5 km for collecting firewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-17:00 pm</td>
<td>Work in the farm, cultivating in Jubraka during the rainy season, in the drought time, she works in the market as food seller / building worker or purchases water and firewood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00-18:00 pm</td>
<td>Walk 2-5 km for bring water for the third time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00-19:00 pm</td>
<td>Cook a meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00-22:00 pm</td>
<td>Clean dish, wash clothes and look for children till they get to bed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:** Woman works 18-19 hours per day without salary and payment.
Men Daily Task

- **Men’s daily duties in BN, NM and Darfur**

- **6:00-800 am** Drink tea or coffee

- **8:00-10:00 am** Chat with others men at market, in rainy season cultivate land

- **10:00-11:30 am** Eat breakfast

- **11:00-12:30 am** Chat, play card and take rest

- **12:30-17:00 pm** Chat, play card and drink tea at market or felling trees for charcoal in the rainy season plough farm

- **17:00-18:00 pm** Rest at home

- **18:00-1900 pm** Eat meal

- **19:00-22:00 pm** Chat, listen to radio, play cards and go to bed

**Conclusion:** men in the rainy season work 7-8 hours (from May-Oct), in drought only 3-4 hours
Comparison among Blue Nile, Nuba Mountains and Darfur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>No. of NGOs</th>
<th>Activation</th>
<th>No. of ♀ in NGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Nile</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuba Mountains</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darfur</td>
<td>&gt;40 registered</td>
<td>Poor and medium</td>
<td>More than 1,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Gender Population and Election, 2009

(♀ = 51% of total population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Women in elective office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Darfur</td>
<td>3,634</td>
<td>1,853 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Darfur</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>972 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Darfur</td>
<td>1,878</td>
<td>957 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,418</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,783 23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommendations

• Integrating GM in all national policies

• Reform the land legislations, land allocations

• No. of women in conflict affected areas > men: should be reflected at development policies

• Women should participate in all peace negotiation and policy-formulation committees.

• Women have equal rights to:
  • access to resources and property rights
  • access to knowledge and information
  • access to basic need and services
♀ and ♂ are two faces of the same coin; you couldn’t see one side and assume that you also see the other.

Women have great potentialities to participate actively in political, socioeconomic arenas, beside also contributing in development and conflict solving.

Please think deeply.

Thank You.