

Rural Women's Knowledge of the Repercussions of Climate Change on Household Food Security in Some Villages of Damietta Governorate

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ABSTRACT

This research mainly aimed to study respondents' knowledge of the repercussions of climate change on household food security and how to confront them. This can be achieved through the following sub-objectives: Identify the level of knowledge of the respondents about the phenomenon of climate change in terms of (concept, and the reasons for the occurrence of the phenomenon), and identify the level of knowledge of the respondents of the effects of climate change on household food security, and identify the level of knowledge of the respondents methods of adaptation to climate change, and identify the level of knowledge of the respondents methods of mitigating the repercussions of climate change on household food security, And determine the degree of contribution of the independent variables quantitative studied, namely: age of the respondent, family size, number of years of education of the respondent, monthly income of the family, level of family housing, knowledge sources, and mind flexibility) in explaining the variation in the average degrees of knowledge of the respondents of the repercussions of climate change on household food security. The research was conducted in some villages in Damietta Governorate has been chosen Kafr Saad center randomly from among the five administrative centers of the governorate, then was chosen three villages randomly namely Kafr El-Wastani, Kafr Al-Ghab, and Mit Abu Ghalib, and the human field is represented in the countryside wives of holders of agricultural land, In order

to determine the size of the sample, The sample size of 358 respondents was determined and they were randomly selected according to their presence in the comprehensive area.

The most important results: The variables of the age of the respondent, the number of years of education of the respondent, the size of the family, the monthly income of the family, the level of the family dwelling, the size of agricultural holding, the size of animal holding, the size of poultry holding, knowledge resources, and mind flexibility are collectively related to the respondents' knowledge of the repercussions of climate changes on household food security with a multiple correlation coefficient of (0.860) The value of (F) calculated for the test of the significance of the multiple correlation coefficient is (32.093), which is statistically significant at (0.01). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between the independent variables combined and the respondents' knowledge of the repercussions of climate changes on household food security, and this result supports the second research hypothesis.

Keywords: Climate change – Household food security – Rural women.