SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

COLLEGE OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES

(PHD) DEGREE IN PEACE STUDIES

TITLE:- SOCIAL JUSTICE, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE-BUILDING

CASE STUDY :-(BLUE NILE AREA- BAU 1985-2015)

العدل الاجتماعي والتنمية وبناء السلام

دراسة حالة :- (منطقة النيل الازرق- محلية باو1985-2015)

STUDENT: ABDALLA HASSAN HAMED MOHAMMED

SUPERVISOR: PRO.Dr. SULEIMAN YAHIA MOHAMED

2019

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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يقول الله سبحانه وتعالى في محكم تنزيله :–

- (لَهُ مُعَقِّبَاتٌ مِنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ يَحْفَظُونَهُ مِنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّىٰ يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ ۗ وَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ سُوءًا فَلَا مَرَدَّ لَهُ ۚ وَمَا لَهُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَالٍ)

صدق الله العظيم

- الاية رقم(11) سورة الرعد .

 (For him are (angels) guarding the consequences (of his deeds), before him and behind him, who guard him by Allah's command. Surely Allah changes not the condition of a people, until they change their own condition. And when Allah intends evil to a people, there is no averting it, and besides Him they have no protector.)

(11) AR-RAD

By Maulana Muhammad Ali

<u>Dedication</u>

This work is dedicated to:-

- My family who missed me too much during the trips that I conducted to collect the Data from Blue Nile Area.
- Those who left their home to seek safe and shelter within Bau Locality or inside neighbor localities.
- Those who try to mitigate and settle the problems and difficulties of the internal Displaces people.

Acknowledgement

First of all, thanks for ALLAH who enable me with his goodness to write this research. Moreover, thanks are extended to all who provided me with ideas, suggestions and books that facilitate to me to conduct this research.

The sincere gratitude is to **Pro.Dr. SULEIMAN YAHIA MOHAMED** who offered me his precious time and great efforts in following up and guidance throughout the research as well as correcting errors.

 Thanks are also extended to those with whom I conducted the questionnaires, the NGO's STAFF and the OFFICIAL STAFF

Thanks are also extended to those with whom I conducted the interviews in displace camps i.e. the people of Ingassana.

I particularly extended my gratitude to the helpful people of the National library's staff.

Thankfulness moves to those with whom I discussed the idea the professors, colleagues and the masters study scholars of Sudan, Nilein University and Higher Academy for Strategic & Security Studies, I am thankful for their suggestions and informative ideas.

Last and not the least thanks are extended to the Sudan University of Science & Technology, College of Post Graduate Studies and the Centre for Peace Studies and Culture of Peace (CPSCP) for giving the opportunity to submit this research.

Abstract

The Study shed light on the opportunities and possibilities aim to sustain social justice and diminish the suffering and grievances of effected people of Bau Locality (the Ingassana people). The analytical, historical descriptive methodology were used in the analysis as well as tools such as questionnaires and interviews to collect the information and data.

The objective behind the study is to investigate the current social justice and relations between the war-affected communities. Also it aims to assess the programs that used to support post-conflict process of peace-building. Finally to review the projects seek to mitigate the impact of displacement phenomenon.

In case of Blue Nile Area in particularly Bau Locality, the conflict zone, different Hypotheses set out such as the limited programs attributed to social integration, no equal opportunities, narrow of space for social peace and human development, lastly negligence and disinterest of the conflict parties to solve the roots of the problem in the area.

The study resulted in; - the war-affected people of Ingassana are at risk due to the new norms of life. Long term projects are the suitable to solve the IDPs of Ingassana around the cities. The eruption of the last conflict terminated the low process of peace. The political agenda and lack of trust are behind vanishing of Popular Consultation. The study assured the threats of co-existence of the IDPs and the refugees of Ingassana in Bau Locality when they repatriate back home.

Lastly, the research recommends paving the way for peace and development should be through legitimate initiatives. Draw Plans and executing genuine projects beside the participation of indigenous people.

المستخلص

سلطت الدراسة الضوء علي الفرص والامكانيات التي تسهم في تحقيق العدل والسلام الاجتماعي و تقليل معاناة المتضررين من النزاع في محلية باو (شعوب الانقسنا). وقد استخدم في دراسة المنطقة المنهج التحليلي والتاريخي الوصفي في تحليل المعلومات التي جمعت من خلال الاستبيانات والمقابلات الشخصية.

وجاء الهدف وراء هذه الدراسة الوقوف علي العدل والعلاقات الاجتماعية للمتاثرين بالحرب مع المجتمعات الجديدة وانفسهم . كما هدفت الدراسة الي تقيييم البرامج الداعمة لعمليات بناء السلام بعد توقف الحرب واخيرا تهدف لمراجعة المشاريع الرامية الي تقليل اثار ظاهرة النزوح.

ففي حالة دراسة منطقة النيل الازرق خاصة محلية باو كمنطقة نزاع برزة عدة افتراضات تمثلت في محدودية البرامج الرامية الي التكامل الاجتماعي المنشود ، بالاضافة الي عدم التكافوء في الفرص ، كما ان محدودية مساحة برامج السلام والتتنمية البشرية كانت حاضرة واخيرا الاهمال وعدم الاهتمام من قبل الاطراف المتنازعة في ازالة جذور المشكلة.

خلصت الدراسة بان المتاثرين بالحرب (النازحين) في تحدي كبيرمع نمط الحياة الجديدة . وان المشاريع طويلة المدي يمكن ان تسهم في حل مشاكل النازحين حول المدن ، وان اندلاع الحرب مرة اخري كان سببا في وقف عملية السلام البطيئة اصلا، وانهيار المشورة الشعبية نتج من الاجندة السياسية وعدم الثقة بين الاطراف . كما اكدت الدراسة علي صعوبة التعايش السلمي لشعوب الانقسا من نازحين ولاجئين مرة اخري في محلية باو بعد عودتهم لموطنهم.

في الختام توصي الدراسة بضرورة تمهيد سبل السلام الاجتماعي والتنمية البشرية من خلال مبادرات واقعية وتنفيذ مشاريع وخطط حقيقية تضمن مشاركة المواطنين الاصليين في جميع المشاريع.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CPA: Comprehensive Peace Agreement
SPLA/M: Sudan People Liberation Army/Movement
SPLA/N: Sudan People Liberation Army/North faction
BNA: Blue Nile Area
BNS: Blue Nile State
BL: Bau Locality
DDR: Disarmament Demobilization Re-integration
IDO:Islamic Dawa Organization
IDP: internal displace People
GoS: Government of Sudan
NGOs: Non Governmental Organization
PhD: Philosophiae Doctor – Doctor of Philosophy
IGAD: Inter Governmental Authority on Development
RSS: Republic of South Sudan
CSS: Country of South Sudan
UN: United Nations
AU: African Union
PC: Popular Consultant
SSR: Security Sector Reform
HAC: Humanitarian Aid Commission
UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees
GDP: Gross Domestic Product
UNDP: United Nations Development Program
SAF: Sudanese Arms Forces
SDF: Social Development Fund
CPS: Centre of Peace Studies
HMDP: Health Ministry Development Program
PDF: Popular Defense Force
NISS: National Intelligence Security Services

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Chapter One

Introductory Chapter

1- Introduction.
2- Plan of the Study
3- Research Structure
4- Literature Review

1. INTRODUCTION

A. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Sudan has been a country in long-lasting conflicts since attaining political independence in 1956. It witnessed one of the longest civil wars in Africa. Since independence, the seeking for a modern state has remained a central issue in Sudanese and indeed African, politics. The conflict in the South has further compounded the efforts to realize independence and form a stable and functional state. It is to be recalled that, pursuant to colonial policy, Southern Sudan was screened off from the North as well as the Blue Nile and South kurdofan.

The issue of the closed areas resulted negatively in the developing of that closed areas, not only a different identity, but also a hostile attitude towards the North. This was to be the most important defining element of Sudanese politics from Independence till the late secession of the south Sudan.

Historically, the Blue Nile Area was part of the closed areas such as the South, South kurdofan and part Darfur region during the British colonial era. The homogenous tribes consist of Africans, Arabs and the immigrant people who came from West Africa and settled in the area .The construction of multi tribes were experienced harmony way of life since the (Funj) Blue kingdom- the first systemic way of ruling- until the late of eighties.

Lately, the area was discussed within the framework of North South negotiation and had given a separate protocol in Machakos discussions, which out of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005 between the central government of Khartoum and the Sudan People Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A).The separate protocol associated to Blue Nile area issues and south kurdofan was given the popular consultation framework as the base and source.

The South has seceded, yet many of the problems of the past are remaining. The physical absence of the South has, however, produced new circumstances allowing for a fresh approach to deal with the problems facing the country. Secession of the South means not only that Sudan has lost one fifth of its land mass and one third of its population, but also that its geopolitics has changed.

Despite these sacrifices, the most important goal, i.e., peace, has not been achieved and the two nations created by the partition are later on the verge of dispute. However, there is still hope among Sudanese that the future would witness an end the civil-military cycle that has dominated politics since independence; that the issues of governance, power-sharing and socio-economic development would be addressed with a more consensual attitude; and that a new and more enduring constitution would be in place.

B. BLUE NILE REGION

The Blue Nile Region is an area that located East South of North Sudan region, the area was administrated within the North block of Sudan since independence in 1956. Due to several circumstances the area wittiness devastated conflicts such as some others areas. Blue Nile Region lately played imperative role in South –North Sudan dispute .The issues of dispute attributed the area to the South Region although there are similarities and differences in entities and characteristics. Different factors should be talked during the research process of social peace and human development in Blue Nile Area (BNA).

The parameters and factors that are more or less form the deep rooted to the conflict in the area are the followings;-

A- Realization of Tolerance and Peacemaking among the affected people.

B- Convincing of Disarmament and Arms spreading.

C- Social Reconstruction and Empowerment.

D- Human Development Structures and its Processes.

E- Economic Structures and Processes.

Others factors behind poor grievances of the Blue Nile Area are Marginalization, non development, the remote of location to the centre and the proximity of the area to the South, lack of serious interest and poor administration organs are the main factors of those grievances.

Looking back to the case of Blue Nile Area (BNA) (state), the area is in need to realize Sustainable social peace and human development. The state needs crucial institutional choices. There must be a real incorporate of the whole ranges of different actors into transitional and more permanent governance processes.

The actors that are deeply related to each other within a broad context of the area have efficient impacts, which, should be identified. The foremost dynamics factors are security. It includes the issues of Disarmament, Demobilization and Re-integration of former combatants (DDR). Linked to that is the activation of traditional social norms of peacemaking. As well as functioning system of law and order without restriction.

The questions of redress (to put right) past crimes, refugee and Internal Displaces People (IDP) return and reintegration are the main essential aspects that are needed to be resolved. Economic and fiscal policy, education reform and the incorporation of local and civil society actors all form part of social development processes that supposed to be implemented in a proper manner.

C. BAU LOCALITY

Bau is the case study of this research. Bau is the fourth locality of Blue Nile State. The capital of the locality is also called Bau city. Bau is a rich grazing area with unexploited resources in Ingessana hills and oil in the West.

The locality suffers the disputes over land and resources. The locality is divided in fourth administration unites namely; Baw, Wad abouk, Masfa, Dairang. The population of the locality is estimated about 161245 persons.there are about 28800 persona under 5 years ,66159 person uder15 years according to **EPI, SMOH 2010**.The population of Baw locality according to the census of 2008 is about 127251 persons. About 63149 as male and the female are about 64102 women.

Due to the conflict there are over 35,000 people, who were forcibly displaced from Baw have recently been forced to relocate to areas on the outskirts of Ed Damazin town and Roseires,

The majority of the displaced families are currently living around Roseires and Ed Damazin. Moreover, the displaced people are also scattered between neighboring Sennar and Al Gazira States.

Baw locality noted that the reason for this displacement is due to eruption of conflict between SPLA/North and the Sudan Armed Forces. Local authorities are carrying out a need-assessment survey and some humanitarian organizations are providing assistance to the displaced families in the area.

Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) announced it registered about 2,825 families (about 16,818 people) who moved from Baw locality to Ed Damazin and Roseires localities as of 4 June. Another fighting between the Sudan Armed Forces and the SPLA-N in Wad Abok Unit confirmed the

displacement of 24,500 people in June. They fled mainly to El Tadamun locality and others. **UNHCR-Radio Tamazuj**,(2015)

The last eruption of conflict in Blue Nile State affected all Baw localities in particular. Families have been forced by insecurities and conflict to abandon their fields. They moved to the saved cities such as Ed-Dmazin, Roseires and else.

Citizen of Baw locality who is living around the cities as displaced people should be addressed in any development programs. Activities should be planned directly to benefit 55,770 people. The beneficiaries are located in 19 villages of the Kadalu area, with 5 clusters occupied by returnees, two IDPs camps and 12 villages of Baw Locality. The anticipated programs should gain the followings:-

A- Improving the community's capacity to plan and manage development to reduce conflict damages.

B- Facilitating access children to education programs.

C- Increasing food availability through improved crops and animal production.

D- Facilitating access of targeted communities, such as returnees and Internally Displaced People to reliable and high value agricultural

E- Facilitating access to water, sanitation and health care services.

2. Plan of the Study

A. Statement of the problem

Blue Nile Area (BNA) is one of the conflict zones in Sudan that still witnessing impacts of dispute and war. Nevertheless, it is a promising area of huge natural resources of mineral and vast land for cultivation beside few populations. Ingassana people of Bau Locality (the focus of the study) are deeply affected by the last eruption of conflict in 2011. Consequence they were scattered as displacement people inside Blue Nile State and refugees in South Sudan Republic. **Why they turned to be fighters rather than simple, naive and friendly herdsmen?**

The Area was regarded as one of the affected areas in terms of natural disasters such as floods, entomologic diseases of insects. The area was much known by traditional farming and none organized cultivation the issue associated with dispute only between nomads and farmers as the cases in some areas in Sudan.

Blue Nile Area, in general, enjoys different natural resources. The area was known of pure natural materials such as vast areas for cultivation, raising animals and grazing, huge potential of metals such as iron, gold as well as oil crude and charcoal the factors that led it to be invaded in the past by Turkish colonial.

Despite the richness of the natural resources in the area, it was less observed by some of central governments in its plans, schemes and projects aimed to develop the area. Only cultivation and agriculture schemes of sorghums and oil seeds were the main projects assumed to the area.

Agriculture is the main source of the income and livelihood for most of the state population with 74.3% of them are living in rural areas. Sorghum sesame and groundnuts are the main crops.

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Blue Nile as whole involved in the war of the south which continued for long time. It was full affiliated to the second South conflict after nineties by those who took arms and joined (SPLM/A) such as Malik Agar and some others from the region. Thus, the region assumed under spotlight lately before the declaration of the secession of South Sudan in September 2011.

The final provisions of the (CPA) addressed the agreement that covering the Blue Nile Area problems. This agreement aimed to reach a deal to resolve the deep crisis in the area .It was decided to witness six years of power-sharing arrangement between the two parties namely(SPLA/N) and (NCP) of the government . It also included the popular consultation which intended to give the residence of the region a voice in how to restructure their relationship with central government and to address the conflict's root causes. A tenuous (weak) peace was held in the state for five years and a contested state election of 2010.

Blue Nile Area (Bau Locality the focus of the study) was involved lately again in a new other conflict immediately after the secession of the South. Ingassana area for the first time to be affected and joined kurmuk and Geissan. The question is what factors behind the eruption of war. Although, the protocol is grant specific plans, policies and interventions towards maintaining social development and realization of peace in the area.

B. Significance of the study

This Study aims to shed light on the numerous opportunities and possibilities which were capable to redress the suffering and grievances of effected people of Blue Nile Area.

The study tries to explore some risks that agitate the factors of self-ruling, self-determination or secession. In other words, it tries to explain norms which were undergone in case of South Sudan and not inboard the Area.

As well as the study tries to initiate what should be done to prepare the space in which citizens will appreciate harmony of life within the area instead of conflicts and disputes that retracted the development and devastated the massive natural potentials and the welfare of the area relish. Hence, the coming section will address the objectives.

C.OBJECTIVES:

The objectives behind the studying of the Bau Locality area are as followings:

a. To study the current social relations particularly among war-affected rural communities of the Area (Ingassana people) to point out their harmony and the coexisting in the new environment.

b. To assess the concepts of post-conflict such as social justice, development, and peace-building are truly realized there.

c. To address both long and medium term interactive policies and interventions towards improving Social peace Human development in Bau Locality.

d. To assess whether the international community has so far applied appropriate programs to support post-conflict social integration and peacemaking (stability of the Area).

e. To review the challenges and prospects of peacemaking in the area after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005.

f. To investigate to what extent the development projects mitigate the impacts of conflict across the border areas in particular, Bau Locality.

D. Focus of the study

a. This study will focus on Blue Nile State in particular BAU locality within the period of (1985-2015) the time of joining SPLA and (CPA) signature.

b. The impacts of the new eruption of conflict in Blue Nile Area immediately after the secession of the South Sudan (2011) on Ingassana people .

c. Since the study would become social and an academic material that could be used by the concerned academic institutions, the study will investigate the problem in Blue Nile State, Baw locality as a case study.

d. Other delimitations come from the limited administration units in Bau. The locality consists of four administration units namely, Bau, Wad abouk, Masfa and Dairang where the information suppose to be collected and gathered.

E. Hypotheses of the study

This study aims to investigate numbers of null hypotheses to explore how much social justice, development and peace-building are maintaining social integration in case of Blue Nile Area in specific Bau locality. The following are the hypotheses:-

a. There is a limited (if not rare) programs attributed to social integration, peace and human development rather than political agenda.

b. Recognition of Social justice is one of the factors that may eliminate grievances and other sorts of hatred.

c. Conflict agreements in Sudan specify limit of space for social integration and human development (issues) programs aimed to mitigate social disputes (peaceful interaction).

d. Peacemaking in Blue Nile Area associated with troublesome and non agreed initiative under the name of public consultant.

e. There is absence (if not lack) of regulatory and monitory of programs, plans and policies implementation associated with affected people.

f. Negligence and disinterests of parties of the agreement (GOS-SPLA/N) to solve the problem of the affected people in the Blue Nile Area.

F.METHODOLOGY:

The type of approach that will be used in this study is historical, descriptive analysis methodology and others. The methods will go through different processes in order to collect enough data for analyzing.

a. Of course multi methods will be attributed to the study; Qualitative research aims to collect in-depth information concerning the condition of the people in the study area before and after the Peace agreement as well as their economic status considering both the positive and negative views if possible. The discipline will investigate "why" and "how" decisions are making. The researcher will conduct four field trips to the study area. The general context is one where the existing state society and economy has been affected by numerous crises at different levels. Of course in conflict areas there is state of insecurity created by the war and crisis of farming or farm products that is linked to the mounting fiscal crisis of the state.

b. Quantitative research aims to gather information concerning with much numbers of respondents. Quantitative will address how much projects and programs that are executed to develop the affected people in the study area before and after the agreement. That will include Along with questionnaires, interviews with the respondents and a few experts in this field will also be conducted. As well as areas, volume, time, levels and

cost of what has done to improve human development and social peace will be addressed.

G. Data collection

A survey will be conducted to gather primary source data from institutions related to the study and currently engaged in similar research. The researcher will as well conduct trips to stand upon the area to collect information from the local people of the area.

The survey will collect data on the economic status of the people and the changes witnessed as a result of agreement. The survey will mostly emphasize on peacemaking as one of the key components of this research taking into consideration the steps already taken towards that line by both the government and the (NGOs).

The research sampling method that will be used in this study is random sampling to obtain a more scientific result that could be used to represent the entirety (total) of the population.

From the whole Blue Nile Region, few sites will be picked through random sampling. The officials and (NGOs) staff will then be the target part of sources of the researcher. The authorities in those selected areas will be contacted. A letter of consent will also be sent to them along with a sample copy of the questionnaire that will be used. A letter shall be addressed to the town concerned officer to obtain endorsement and consent to conduct a research in the selected areas and distribute questionnaires to people.

H. Tools

a.Respondents

Respondents in this research will all be coming from one single location – the Blue Nile Region, specifically Bau locality. The researcher chooses the locality mainly because of the socio-economic conditions present in the area

that is relevant to the study and also as it fits the time frame and resources of the researcher. The sampled respondents will be asked by the researcher for consent and approval to answer the questionnaire until the desired number of respondents which is 150 is reached. The opinion of experts will also be sought in this research to provide explanations as well as in comparison regarding the respondents information gathered.

b. Questionnaire

A questionnaire also has questions related to statements that are perceived to be factors that influence the peacemaking efforts by the Government and other Non-governmental Organizations in the region. The description of the type of financial activities mostly engaged in by the population in the area to give the researcher the overall view as to whether it has enhance the development situation in the region as related to the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.

c. Interviews

an interview will be engaged in this research. It aims to fill some gaps which may appear to add more information from different sides to enhance the research information.

3. Research Structure

This study comprises of four (4) chapters presented as follows:-

10. **Chapter One**

Introductory Chapter.

This chapter includes the followings:-

A- The introduction.

B- The plan of the study.

C- Research Structure.

D- The literature review.

11. **Chapter Two**

General Background.

The researcher will address the followings:-

1- General profile of Blue Nile Area.

2- History and Geography of the area.

3- Economics and social activities of population

4- Roots and causes of conflict in B.N.A.

12. **Chapter Three**

Conceptions of the Study.

This chapter will deal with the relevant concepts of the Social Peace & Human Development. It mainly discusses the following issues:-

1- Peace.

2- Social peace.

3- Conflict.

4- Development.

5- Human development.

13.   **Chapter Four**

Data Collection and Analysis.

This chapter will tackle the components of data as follows:-

1- Data gathering.

2- Data classifying.

3- Data analyzing.

4- Utilization of data.

14.   **Chapter Five**

Conclusion, Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Studies.

This chapter will deal with the findings as such:-

1- Introduction.

2- Conclusions.

3- Findings (results).

4- Recommendations.

5- Suggestions for further studies.

4. Literature Review

This chapter previews the relevant studies that study the main topics of the research, namely are: - The Blue Nile Area, Peace – peacemaking, social peace, Development and Human development. The study of literature reviews is come across others' researches to add or increase your knowledge on the discussed field. The benefit it paved the way for the coming studies. Previous studies open doors to fill the missed or gaps that are not addressed before. This study of Blue Nile was divided into social peace and human development (the study of concerned). The researcher addressed the topic in different aspects in order to study as many as topics. The following studies are (10) topics to hold (PhD) degrees.

A. The Blue Nile Area

a- ISMAIL IBRAHIM MOHAMMED, (PhD .2014) on his Arabic research under the title of Impact of Environment on the Spreading Peace and Culture in Al tadamoon Locality- Blue Nile State (2005-2009)(translated).His study addressed the Peace and Culture in Blue Nile State. The study aims to discuss the essence of spreading peace culture and creating stability through environment as a scientific approach. The researcher adopted the descriptive historical analytical approach to show how the environment effects on spreading culture and peace building on the Blue Nile State. The study resulted in

1-the study confirms the direct relation between the environment and conflicts, deteriorate in environment escalates the essence of disputes, conflicts and stability of Blue Nile State.

2-The environmental factors and the recourses can play a positive role in creating peaceful environment.

3-the population of the study area depend totally on environment on their everyday living, it's their income revenue.

4-Disputes occur during raining season, since local administrative has significant role on conflict resolution.

Comments:-

1- The environmental recourses play a positive role in creating peaceful coexisting among citizens of the same area. The availability of resources does not answer the question of competition.

2- The study stipulates that natural recourses are the components of everyday living; it's the income revenue of the area population. It means that a lot of business activities should be launched.

3- The study attributed the conflicts to environment, but it seems that issues and factors of disputes in Blue Nile State are not only the environment's factors. The policies and plans of development towards the area did not meet the core problems of rural area.

4-Creating buffer zone between nomads and farmers is essential to prevent disputes during raining and harvest season.

b. ABD ALLATEEF ALTAHIR HASSAN ALI, (PhD .2015) who discussed the <u>Geographical Factors of the Conflicts in the Blue Nile State and their Socio-Economic Repercussion (1994-2014)(Arabic)</u>. The study is characterized within the peace studies and its perspectives in the Blue Nile State. His study investigated the types of conflicts in the area and the geographical factors that contribute to the emergence of the conflicts and their evaluation throughout the different period. Also the study exposed the economic and

social repercussion of the conflicts which caused the fragmentation of the social and the economic fabric. The descriptive / analytical approach was adapted to elucidation of conflicts in their historical and political dimensions in addition to political ecological method to analyze the conflict from the point of the interaction of ecological factors with the political, economical and cultural factors.

The study came out with different results namely are;-

a-The conflicts in Blue Nile State are conflicts over the resources.

b-The conflicts transformed to armed conflicts due to their connection with political issues which affected not only area even the Sudan in general.

c-The study concluded that the conflicts on the area had socio-economic repercussion.

D-The study indicated the impacts of the conflicts on the social relation between tribes and on the displacement phenomenon.

The Comments on the research as follows:-

1. Both studies agreed on the assured of rights of all citizens of the State in participating at lying down and implementation of development plans. It is important to seize all types of the armed conflicts in order to open the space for peace and development to be realized. Good management of the resources on favors of the balanced is essential point to peace and sustainable development.

2. The study explained the social coexistence of the Blue Nile tribes within the framework of culture and tradition. The issue opened wide range to expect and discover the roles and tribes' contribution on peacemaking and development which are not apparent in the study.

3. Since the study classified the geographical factors are behind the escalating of conflicts in the Blue Nile State, then no much benefit of the huge resources on the economic development.

4. The study stipulated the geographical factors paved for researches to investigate other factors contributed positively /negatively on the process of peace and development.

B. Development

a. Tag Alsir Mohamed Salih, (PhD .2015) in his Dissertation under the Title of the <u>Impact of Development in Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in North Darfur State (2003-2014)</u>(Arabic). His study shed light on poor development and the reasons behind the conflict on North Darfur state.

Tag Alsir came out with the following results:-

1-Development infrastructure is the back bone for development in North Darfur State.

2-Utilization of natural resources is the basic steam for the state development. The poor development is the mean reason on the state's conflict.

3-The study indicates that there are other reasons contribute on the escalating the situations that need to be tackled instead, such as exclusion and marginalization policies of the centre.

4-There is an urgent necessity for social development and spreading of peace culture in area. Social development and peace culture should be as alternative rather than violence culture.

The Comments on the Dissertation of Impact of Development in Conflict Prevention and Peace Building: -

1. It is agreed with the study that the development infrastructure is the back bone for any development; therefore, it is the base for the areas' development in particular North Darfur State.

2. The utilization of natural resources is the main factor on the development of states. The huge potentials of resources result positive whenever a rational utilization. It is agreed that poor development associated with poor recourses, accordingly poor or short recourses lead to conflict anywhere. 3.That is due to the risk and profile of competition will be very high. It is true that development eradicates the conflict and helps on building peace whenever there is rational utilization of recourses.

b. Omar Abdurrahman Mohamed, (PhD .2015) under the title of Impact of Conflicts on Human Development in Darfur (2003-2013)(Arabic).He tried to identify the negative and positive influences of conflicts on human development. To illustrate the effects caused by conflicts on human development, economic, social, scientific health and culture domains .to investigate the role of individuals, groups, institutions and government on human development in the state. In this study the researcher adopted the historical descriptive method. His study resulted in:-

1-There is direct effects of conflicts on human development.

2-Youth are the most effected groups who are supposed to be assisted and in need to be help.

3- The study recommends the important to benefit the qualified cadre to promote development.

4-Use of the available resources and direct them to development process.

5-Support the academic institutions to adopt the research process for the benefit of people.

Comments are as follows:-

1-The study shares the same attitudes, that conflicts prevent development process as well as development eradicates the conflicts escalation.

2-Lack or short of resources is the main factor on conflicts escalation in Darfur as part of the affected area in Sudan by civil war.

3-This is controversial idea lack of recourse is not the main factor in Darfur problem.

4- It is agreed that the consequences of conflicts reflect directly on development process at any region.

C. Peace

a. Mohammed Guido Adam Basher, (PhD .2015**)** in the research of <u>Mediating Role of Tribes in Resolving Conflicts and Empowerment of Social Peace in Darfur</u>(Arabic) tried to examine the peacemaking and conflict resolution. He shed light on role of tribes in solving the problems within their communities, the Kateinga tribe as example. In this study aimed to;-

1. To know the Kateinga tribe, its political and social status among other tribes in the region.

2. To expose the historical role of traditions and customs of Katenga tribe in creating peace coexistence in Darfur.

3. To support the reader with historical facts far away from the narrow tribal sight.

 The researcher adopted the descriptive and historical approach in his research. At the end the study Resulted in:-

1. Katenga tribe is independent tribe and it is not affiliated or a branch to any other tribe.

2. Local Katenga tribe administration played important role in conflict resolution and amending of social fabric.

3. Inherited culture such as customary traditional norms still paying significant role in realization of peace and coexistence in Darfur.

4. The study confirmed that Darfur region faced conflicts as Blue Nile Area; the thing connects this study with what the research in Blue Nile tackles.

5. The study focused on Katenga tribe and its role in solving conflicts as mediator among other tribes.

6. Customary, traditional norms of tribes played positive role in peacefully coexistence of tribes in Darfur.

7. It is true that traditions and other customs heritage in the past played important role in solving problems.

8. Nowadays, tradition customary norms have nothing to do in conflict resolution. Different attitudes and ideas came out in solving conflict issues, that due to eradication of elders' capacity among the tribal groups

b. Amna Gemma Khater, (PhD .2012**)**In her Research under title of <u>Impact of Conflicts on Development and Peace – A case study of South Korfan State (1989-2010)</u>(Arabic) discussed Peace and development.

Amna aimed to investigate the roots of conflict and its effects in South Kordfan State.She studied the historical, political, economical, social and cultural roots of the conflict in South Kordfan State.the study tried to identify the impacts and the influences of conflicts on peace coexistence among South Kordfan's tribes. It aimed to expose the bases of development and impediments before and after the eruption of conflicts on the area.

 The researcher adopted the historical and descriptive approach inordor to cover all aspects of the study.

The study came out with:-

1-It is important to stop war, realization of peace and execute effective development process.

2-Arrange the priorities according to the needs of each locality are the top to any development initiative in the area.

3-The study asserts on creating appropriate national and political will to avoid development obstacles.

Comment:-

1-To remark on the study, Conflict in South Kordfan rooted back to competition of cultural, political and land's factors as what is happened in Blue Nile Area and most conflict areas.

2-The study assured that conflict has negative impacts on development of the affected areas.

3-It is agreed that the consequences of conflicts prevent development process and escalate conflict phenomenon.

D. Social Peace

a. Ismail Ibrahim Mohammed, (PhD .2014) wrote on <u>Environmental Impact in Promoting a Culture of Peace in Blue Nile State (2005-2009)</u>(Arabic). He aimed to examine the coexistence of several tribes in the region and to what extent did the conflict affect the families' relationship. The researcher started to understand the relation between the environment and the culture of peace process. The study tried to understand the impact of customs and traditions on escalating disputes and conflicts and the spreading of peace culture.

It tried to underline to what extent do conflict affected families' relationship.

To manage such kind of study the researcher adopted the descriptive and historical approach.

The study Resulted in:-

1-There is direct link between the environmental factors and the conflict escalation.

2-Resources and environmental factors can play positive role in creating peace atmosphere.

3-Conflicts occur on raining season and have negative impacts on families' relationship.

Comments: -

1-The study assured that environmental factors have negative impacts on coexistence.

2-Families' relationship also was deeply affected by competitions and disputes.

b. Mohammed Osmon Abdulla Mohammed,(PhD .2013) in the study <u>Islamic Dawa Organization & Peace Building – A Case Study of Somalia (1992-2013)</u>(Arabic).The idea behind the study investigates the initiatives and proposals of the Islamic Dawa Organization(IDO) that were much contributed in peace making in Somalia. The research aimed to investigate the role of civil organization in transformation of military conflict to political one. The study identified positive initiative to be used in spreading peace in torn societies. Mohammed Osman adopted the historical and descriptive methodology to study efforts of the Islamic Organization. The Results of the study summarized on:-

1-Human' interventions used by international or local organizations have great impacts in solving problems.

2-Utilization of dialogue is the ideal and best way that will lead to solution of social peace.

3-Although, the study dealt with the problem in Somalia, it managed to expose the efforts exerted by the Dawa Organization in trying to make peace in Somalia.

4-The study focused on the human's intervention in solving different problems that concern rule of political disputes.

Comment:-

1-It is agreed that peace building among disputed societies needs different process. Yes, it starts with identifying the problem in other words, parts agreed with the problem.

2-Anyway, solving conflicts needs genuine and will among the disputed parts to come at the end with durable solution.

E. Human Development

a.Ali Abdurrahman Mohammed Agabash,(PhD .2011*)* discussed The Role of Development in Promotion peace in Darfur West Darfur(2000-2010)(Arabic).The idea is to investigate the roots of conflict and its effects in South Kordfan State. The researcher tried to know the historical, political, economical, social and cultural roots of the conflict in South Kordfan State. The study identified the impacts and the influences of conflicts on peace coexistence among South Kordfan's tribes. Also the study came across the bases of development and impediments before and after the eruption of conflicts.

The researcher adopted the historical and descriptive approach in his research. The study Resulted the following:-

1-It is important to stop war, realization of peace and execute effective development process.

2-Arrange the priorities to any development are the focal point to any assessment.

b. MANAL HASSAN OSMAN, (PhD .2013) in her research titled in <u>Social and Psychological Problems of Displaced People</u>(Arabic). Manal aimed to know the historical stages of development in peace studies and conflict science.

 It tried to know the displaced people feelings towards the social peace.

The researcher adopted the descriptive analytical method in his research on base of the subject.

The study resulted in the followings:-

1-Displaced people suffered the social and psychological problems as result of conflict process.

2-displaced people lack social peace issues and do not believe in social peace that created by the end of dispute.

3-The study assured that it is difficult (not easy) to transform the displaced people into peaceful communities.

4-Displaced people suffer the absence of internal peace as consequences of conflict disturbances.

5-Lack of human development process among displaced people communities is the integral problem.

F. conclusion

Most of the previous studies came a cross the issues of conflict and development in the affected areas of conflict. Hence, the current study tries to discuss social-existence activities as parameters of economic development and peace realization in BAU- Blue Nile Area.

Chapter Two

General Background

1. **Introduction**
2. **History of Area.**
3. **Geography of the Area.**
4. **Situation of the Area**

2. General background

1. Introduction:

Sudan has been a country came across difficulties since attaining political independence in 1956 from the British. It witnessed one of the longest civil wars in Africa; which is started in 1955 to 2015. The quest for a modern state has remained a central issue in Sudanese, and indeed African, politics. The conflict between the South and North had further compounded the efforts to realize independence and form a stable and functional country. It is to be recalled that, pursuant to colonial policy, Southern Sudan and some areas such as south Kordfan some of Darfur area and the Blue Nile was screened off from the North, which resulted negatively on the areas. The policy of closed area result and continued to affect developing. The issue is not only made a different identity, but also created a hostile attitude towards the central government. This was to be the most important defining element of Sudanese politics from Independence till Secession of the south. Then South has seceded, yet many of the problems of the past are lingering. The physical absence of the South has, however, produced new circumstances allowing for a fresh approach to deal with the problems facing the country. Secession of the South means not only that Sudan has lost one fifth of its land mass and one third of its population, but also that its geopolitics has changed. Despite these sacrifices, the most important goal, i.e., peace, has not been achieved and the two nations created by the partition are teetering on the verge of war. However, there is still hope among Sudanese that the

future would witness an end to the civil-military cycle that has dominated politics since independence.

The issues of good-governance, power-sharing and socio-economic development would be the issues of discussion and to be addressed with a more consensual attitude. To achieve these objectives, a revamp of the system is needed. A better word is political reform. But political reform and war, like the one being rouse in southern Kordofan and southern Blue Nile cannot coexist. Nor will the policy of isolating and penalizing Sudan be conducive to a successful political transformation. It is therefore essential to address these specific challenges when visualizing the future Sudan.

Early Civil Wars in Sudan was categorized with several periods. The first civil war, from 1955 - 1972, was between the Sudanese central government and southern rebels who demanded greater autonomy for southern Sudan. The forces that launched the fight was called the Anyanya I (also Anya-Nya) ,which were a southern Sudanese separatist rebel group formed during the First Sudanese Civil War. Also the Second Sudanese Civil War forces were, in turn, called Anyanya II. Anyanya means "snake venom" in the Madi tribe language. The war ended with the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement, which granted significant regional autonomy to southern Sudan on internal issues. The third civil war erupted in 1983 due to longstanding issues heightened by then President Jaafar Nimeiri's decision to introduce Sharia law and divided the south region into three regions instead of one region. Negotiations between the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, or SPLM/A of southern Sudan took place in 1988 and 1989, but were abandoned when General Omar al-Bashir took power in the 1989 military coup. Fighting took other dimensions. It turned into fighting over resources, southern self-determination, and the role of religion in the

state raged between the Sudanese government and the SPLM/A for over two decades. International mediators, led by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, or IGAD, and supported by intense United State diplomacy (US), helped broker peace between the Sudanese government and the SPLM/A ended in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005(CPA).

2. History

A-Background of Funj

During the 16th century, a people called the Funj, under a leader named Amara Dunqus, appeared in southern Nubia and supplanted the remnants of the old Christian kingdom of Alwa, establishing As-Saltana az-Zarqa (the Blue Sultanate), also called the Sultanate of Sinnar.Metz,(1991)

The Blue Sultanate eventually became the keystone of the Funj Empire. By the mid-16th century, Sinner controlled Al Jazirah and commanded the allegiance of vassal states and tribal districts north to the Third Cataract and south to the rainforests. The government was substantially weakened by a series of succession arguments and coups within the royal family. In 1820, Muhammad Ali of Egypt sent 4,000 troops to invade Sudan. His forces accepted Sennar's surrender from the last Funj sultan, Badi VII '.

Historically, the Blue Nile Area was part of the closed areas such as the South Sudan, south kurdofan and south Darfur up to (Wadi) valley Berli Nyala during the British colonial era. The homogenous tribes are consist of indigenous people, Arabs and the immigrant people who settled in the area These multi tribes had experienced a harmonic way of life since the (Funj) Blue kingdom- the first systemic way of ruling- until the late of eighties. The Funj Sultanate of Sinner was known in Sudanese traditions as the Blue Sultanate. It was the first Islamic sultanate in the north of Sudan. The name Funj came after the ethnic group of its dynasty and Sinner after its capital.

The Sultanate ruled a substantial area of northeast Africa between 1504 and 1821. Jedrej(spring 2000). In the 15th century the part of Nubia previously controlled by Makuria was home to a number of small states and subject to frequent incursions by desert nomads. The situation in Alodia is less well known, but it also seems as though that state had collapsed. The area was reunified under Abdallah Jamma, the gatherer, who came from the eastern regions that had grown wealthy and powerful from the trade on the Red Sea. To him is ascribed the capture of Soba, which sank into unimportance: according to Reubeni, in the time of 'Amara Dunqas it was in ruins. 'Abdallah's status as Muslim hero is confirmed by traditions representing him marrying the daughter of a Hijazi holy man called Alshikh Hamd Abou Dunana who was burned in Abu Delaig, and as the eponymous ancestor of the ruling clan, the 'Abdallab. Abdallah's empire was short lived as in the early 16th century the Funj people under Amara Dunqas arrived from the south, having been driven north by the Shilluk. The Funj defeated Abdallah and set up their own kingdom based at Sinnar

b- The state of Blue Nile

During the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan had eight mudiriyat, or provinces, which were ambiguous when created but became well defined by the beginning of the World War II. The eight provinces were: Blue Nile, Darfur, Equatorial, Kassala, Khartoum, Kurdfan, Northern, and Upper Nile. In 1948, Bahr al Ghazal split from Equatorial. There were numerous new provinces created on 1 Jul 1973. North and South Darfur were created from Darfur, while Kurdufan divided into North and South Kordofan. Al Jazirah and White Nile were split off from Blue Nile. River Nile split off from Northern. Red Sea was split off from Kassala.

Lately, the area was discussed within the framework of North South negotiation of Nifasha talks. The official signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) on 9th January 2005 between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) marked a historical watershed for Sudan. **Long Road a Head- Africa Report N°106,** (31 March 2006).

The talks had given a separate protocol in Machakos out of the comprehensive peace agreement (CPA). The protocols associated to the agreement are The Machakos Protocol signed 20 July 2002; Security Arrangements signed on 25 September 2003; Wealth Sharing signed 7 January2004; Power Sharing signed 26 May 2004; Resolution of the Conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile signed 26 May 2004and Resolution of the Abyei Conflict signed 26 May 2004.

The Machakos Protocol is a separate protocol associated to Blue Nile area issues and south kurdofan which was given the popular consultation framework as the base and source to resolve the conflict issues of the areas.

The South has seceded, yet many of the problems of the past are remaining. The physical absence of the South has, however, produced new circumstances. The absence of the south allows for a fresh approach to deal with the problems facing the country. Secession of the South means not only that Sudan has lost one fifth of its land mass and one third of its population, but also that its geopolitics has changed.

The Blue Nile Region is an area that located East South of Sudan now. The area was administrated within the North block of Sudan since independence in 1956. The region now encompasses Blue Nile state was once the heartland of the Funj kingdom. In modern times, President Ja'afar Nimeiri (1969–85), imposed top down agricultural reforms in Blue Nile as a source of exports for the Middle East and Africa. His real intention was to use the introduction of mechanized agriculture to establish firm political control over the rural peripheries.

3. Geography.

a- Location, Topography

The area is located in central east Sudan, between latitude 9:30 and 12:30 North and longitude 33:5 and 35:3 east. It borders Sinner State in the north, Ethiopia to east, Upper Nile State (Country of South Sudan) to the West and South. The capital city of the state, Ed domazine is about some of 550 km South East of Khartoum. The total estimated area of the state is slightly more than 40000 km2. **Ali et al**, (2014) .

The area is considered a flat plain punctuated by some pockets of small hills and escarpments in the central south and the southeastern parts of the state. The topography of the state has implication on disaster profile namely flooding because nearly 80% of the state is below a 2% slope class, which has potential for risk of flooding. More than 2/3 of the state lies between 500 and 1000 meters above sea level. Generally, the moisture availability is better in most areas of the state whose elevation is above 500 meters. The area depends on rainfall and low input agriculture is characteristic features of impoverished areas of the state Kurumuk locality.

b. Demography and Socio-cultural profile

Blue Nile state population is estimated at 832112 according to 2008 Census. The annual growth rate is of 3%. The average family size is 5 and average population density is 21 people /km2. The women represent 47% of the population; people between the age of 6 and 24 represents 46.4% of the population. Blue Nile state is considered one of the youngest states in Sudan.74.3% of the population lives in rural areas.

They are living either as small farmers or as a seasonal labor in large mechanized schemes. Livestock rising, traditional gold mining are also common livelihoods.

Blue Nile State is often called the" Small Sudan" since it hosts many Sudanese groups living together with indigenous groups. Historically, the groups lived together peacefully throughout the state as a result of their complementary life style. The interaction has created social linkage and mixed marriages. The unique diversity in social fabric of Blue Nile can be classified into three main population groups. The indigenous tribes which are

Berta,Ingassana,Funj,Hamaj,Jebalaween,Buroon,Uduk,Ragarig,kuma,Genza ,Surkum,Kedallo,Gumoz,Wataweet and Dwalla. Northern traders and religious men emigrated during the Funj kingdom. Lastly, the Arabs tribes come from north and east Sudan. These Arabs tribes settled in Giessen, Rosaries, Damazin and Kurmuk. During the late 1960s and early 1970s the agricultural sector witnessed a huge expansion in rain fed mechanized schemes.

As results, significant numbers of seasonal agricultural workers mainly from Darfur and kurdofan migrated to Blue Nile and settled permanently in villages near to large commercial farms particularly in the western area of Ad damazine and At Tadamon localities. Ecological deterioration and drought in Darfur and Kordofan during the 1980s forced more people to migrate to Blue Nile and other parts of Sudan. Blue Nile also received an influx of southerners displaced from Upper Nile during the civil war.

Blue Nile state has also received influxes of West African tribes' countries that originally settled in Western Sudan and then moved eastward toward Blue Nile. These tribes included Fulani, Hausa and Brno. There are also a number of tribes living on border between Blue Nile and Ethopia's,Beni Shangol- Gumuz region, who move from side to side of the border depending on security conditions.

The current unique diversity in the social fabric of the Blue Nile State is the result of continuous waves of migration from other part of Sudan and abroad. Also the region has numbers of seasonal agricultural workers from Darfur and Kordofan and they settled permanently in the villages near large commercial farms.

c. Administration

According to the Blue Nile State profile, Blue Nile State was created in 1994 under the federal government law and it is divided administratively into six localities:-

A- Ad Dmazin locality, the capital is Ad Damazin city and it is the capital of the state. Ad Damazin is the smallest and the richest locality.

B- Rosaires Locality, capital Rosaires, the hydroelectric Blue Nile Dam and Dindir Park are the main reasons to be the strategic locality. Moreover it has vast grazing area.

C- At Tadamon, capital Boot. It is covered by wide farming schemes and it is scarcely populated.

D- Baw locality, capital is Baw city. Baw is a rich grazing area with unexploited resources in Ingessana hills and oil in the West.

E- Geissan locality, the capital is Gessan city. The locality is neighboring Ethiopia. It is very rich in gold, fertile land and grazing area.

F- Kurmuk locality, kurmuk city is the capital. The locality is rich of unexploited resources but it suffered the instability.

4. Situation of the Region.

a- Development

The agriculture mainly farming and livestock are the main sources of the income and livelihood for most rural households in Blue Nile State.74.3% of the state population are living in rural areas. The average household farm size is less than 5 Fadden. They used to cultivate Sorghum, Sesame and groundnuts as main crops in dry land farms. Vegetable, maize and fruits trees are the main crops of irrigated plots. Others activities of income are such as Pastorals and cutting wood which are concentrated in the north and centre of the state respectively.

Agriculture, livestock rearing, cutting wood and the traditional gold mining are the main economic in come to the state population. Livestock is considered the second economic activity for nomadic population who represent about 12% of the state population. The state is considered the third state in terms of animal wealth in Sudan. The state owns six to eight million

heads of livestock comes after North kordofan and South Dafur.this huge wealth has little effect in the economic welfare because they consider its social value instead of its value as source income returns.

The urban population of the state is settled in Ad Dmain and Rosaires and they are mainly working in non agriculture sector, concentrated in government institutions and private sector. The state suffered the absence of develop industrial or services sectors. Despite of the presence of natural resources and the existence of the Rosaires Dam no significant industrial investments have taken place in the state.

b. Blue Nile Stability

Historically, the homogenous tribes of the indigenous, Arabs and the immigrant people who settled the area .These multi tribes were experienced harmony way of life since the (funj) Blue kingdom- the first systemic way of ruling- until the late of eighties. The region now encompasses Blue Nile state was once the heartland of the Funj kingdom. In modern times, President Ja'afar Nimeiri (1969–85), imposed top down agricultural reforms in Blue Nile as a source of exports for the Middle East and Africa. His real intention was to use the introduction of mechanized agriculture to establish firm political control over the rural peripheries.

 Due to several circumstances the area witniess devastated conflicts such as some others areas. Blue Nile Region lately played imperative role in South – North Sudan conflict .The issues of the area's conflict attributed to the South Region although there are no similarities and big differences in entities and characteristics. Different factors should be talked during the research process of social peace and human development in Blue Nile Area.

Lately, the area anchored the south Sudan dispute and was negotiated in Machakos. The area was attached within the framework of North South negotiation and had given a separate protocol in Machakos out of the comprehensive peace agreement (CPA) of 2005 between the central government of Khartoum and the Sudan People Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A).The separate protocol associated to Blue Nile area issues was given the popular consultation framework as the base and source for resolution.

c. Post conflict History

Post-conflict state reconstruction has become a priority of donors in Africa and over the world. Yet, externally sponsored reconstruction efforts have met with limited achievements in African conflict areas. This is partly due to three damaged assumptions on which reconstruction efforts are predicated. The first is that donors think that Western state institutions can be transferred to Africa. The poor record of past external efforts to construct and reshape African political and economic institutions casts doubts on the overly ambitious objectives of failed state reconstruction. The second assumption is the mistaken belief in a shared understanding by donors and African leaders of failure and reconstruction. Second, for local people, reconstruction is the continuation of war and competition for resources by political entities. It is due to non participation of local people on reconstruction process. Thus their strategies are often contrary to the building of strong public institutions. The third flawed assumption is that donors are capable of rebuilding African states. But their ambitious goals are inconsistent with their financial, military, and symbolic means. Yet, African societies are capable of recovery by Encouraging indigenous state formation

efforts and constructive bargaining between social forces and governments might prove a more fruitful approach for donors to the problem of Africa's failed states.

It's alleged that there are different factors behind grievances of the Blue Nile Area. Marginalization, non development, the remote of location to the North and its proximity to the South, lack of serious interest and poor administration organs are the main factors of that grievances.

d. Peace Situation in Blue Nile Area

Since the 1980s, the state has become a major battle ground for the ideological competition between two opposed models: central government in Khartoum who tries and attempts at unifying and centralizing the country with a dominant Arab-Islamic identity. On other hand, rebels of (SPLA) north leaders lead to the African direction. The Attempts to resolve Blue Nile's past and current conflicts is very much reflect Sudan's existential dilemma as to how best it should define itself.

Blue Nile Area (BNA), in order to realize sustainable social peace and human development, the state needs crucial institutional choices. It must be a real incorporate of the whole ranges of different actors into transitional and more permanent governance processes.

The actors are deeply related to each other within a broad context of the area. Actors have efficient impacts. There for, thus should be identified. The foremost dynamics factors are security. Security includes the issues of disarmament, demobilization and re-integration of former combatants (DDR). Linked to that is the activation of traditional social norms of peacemaking. As well as functioning system of law and order without restriction.

The questions to redress (to put right) past crimes grievances is very important. It needs to solve the refugees and internal displace people (IDP) problems. On other words, return and reintegration of them are the main essential aspects that are needed to be resolved. Economic and fiscal policy, education reform and the incorporation of local and civil society actors all form part of social development processes that supposed to be interwoven in a proper manner.

An increasingly important element of the international community's engagement with a country emerging from conflict is a joint process to assess needs and identify priorities, used to anchor the mobilization of human and financial resources for recovery and reconstruction. Over the last decade, donors have attributed increasing importance to providing timely and substantive support to post-conflict recovery and peace-building, and in this context, Post Conflict Needs Assessments have been used by national and international actors as an entry point for conceptualizing, negotiating and financing a shared strategy for recovery and development in fragile, post-conflict settings.

e. Popular Consultation

 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)–mandated popular consultation to solve Blue Nile State problem either to adopt the CPA as the final settlement between the state and the Government of Sudan (GoS) or renegotiate the CPA to remedy any shortcomings and reach a final settlement. Popular consultation has different phases. The first phase of the popular consultation process involves civic education campaigns to inform the state' populations of the contents of the CPA and the issues at stake. The second phase is the consultations themselves, which are to be conducted by a

commission in the state. The results of the consultations will be reported to the state assemblies and inform the positions taken by the states during negotiations with the central government.

A successful popular consultation could begin to transform Sudanese politics by changing political interests from political parties to the state and could provide a test case for new governance structures. A neglected or mismanaged process could destabilize Blue Nile and that what happened. The compromise was the agreement on the resolution of the conflict in the state of Blue Nile, which granted the states a democratic form of government, significant devolution of authority and wealth, and cultural and religious rights. Instead of a referendum for self-determination, the agreement presumed the state to remain part of north Sudan.The CPA declares that popular consultation is a democratic right subject to the will of the people of the state through their respective democratically elected legislatures. It calls for the state legislatures to either endorse the CPA or negotiate new peace terms with the GoS. In response, Sudan's National Assembly passed the Popular Consultation Organization Law in December 2009, charging the newly elected state assemblies with establishing commissions to assess and evaluate the CPA, with due consideration for the views of the people of the state. Through broad consultations, the people are given an opportunity to either endorse or ratify the CPA or deem it as having failed to meet their needs and aspirations, requiring the states and central government to negotiate a new agreement. Should negotiations fail to result in a new agreement, the law calls for mediation conducted by the Council of States—and, should the mediation fail, arbitration conducted by an agreed upon body. This entire process is statutorily meant to conclude by July 9, 2011—the end date of the interim period of the CPA. Popular consultation is

not a referendum for independence or an opportunity to secede and join the south. It is a negotiation over the distribution of power and wealth between the state and the GoS, as well as the resolution of other matters, such as land, religious and cultural freedom, educational reform, and local security. The role of the people in determining whether the CPA as written and implemented adequately expresses the aspirations of the people of the state, and if not, what shortcomings need to be rectified.

Chapter Three

CONCEPTIONAL

1- Introduction.

2- Social Justice.

3- Peace.

4- Social Peace.

5- Conflict.

6- Development.

7- Human Development.

3-Chapter Three

CONCEPTIONAL

1. Introduction:

The process of building a stable peace and legitimate states after conflict, poses a highly complex challenges. It is of course to both domestic and external actors alike. A sustainable peace in states and regions may well depend on crucial institutional choices. It is a matter of how to incorporate a whole range of different actors into transitional and more permanent good governance processes. Peace and conflict are related to each other within a broad context of different factors and dynamics of security. Security includes the issues of disarmament, demobilization and re-integration of former combatants (DDR) and Security Sector Reform (SSR).United Nations (UN) refers to security sector reform as the functioning system of law and order. Security Sector Reform Unit helps build more accountable, effective and efficient institutions, thereby facilitating early recovery in the aftermath of conflict, political instability or other upheaval. SSR has a strong preventive aspect, as those institutions provide the foundations for resilient societies based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. In other words it incorporates questions of redress for past crimes, refugees and internal displace people (IDP) return and reintegration, a sound economic and fiscal policy, education reform and the incorporation of local and civil society actors all form part of peace-building processes and have an effect on both the nature of the state that is being built and the sustainability of peace within it.

2. Social Justice.

Social Justice as a concept arose in the early 19th century during the Industrial Revolution and subsequent civil revolutions throughout Europe, which aimed to create more egalitarian societies and remedy capitalistic exploitation of human labor. Social justice is a broad concept that is not limited to any specific religious or political movement. It is generally associated with the political left, and in the U.S. its advocates are found mainly in the Democratic Party, particularly in the party's self-identified progressive and socialist wings.

In Wikipedia Social justice defined as a concept of fair and just relations between the individual and society. This is measured by the explicit and tacit terms for the distribution of wealth, opportunities for personal activity, and social privileges.

Will Kenton identified Social Justice as a political and philosophical concept which holds that all people should have equal access to wealth, health, well-being, justice, and opportunity. By the mid-20th century, social justice had expanded from being primarily concerned with economics to include other spheres of social life. It includes the environment, race, gender, and other causes and manifestations of inequality. Concurrently, the measure of social justice expanded from being measured and enacted only by the nation-state (or government) to include a universal human dimension

In the book of **Conflict Resolution** chapter 30, **Cecilia Albin** said "set of approaches have regarded justice as a basic human need and injustice as a common root cause of conflict". That means justice is primary factor for peace and ending conflict of societies. Justice has different stages for peace-making. The ultimate stages that move parties from conflict to dialogue are pre-negotiation, within negotiation and post agreement. **Cecilia Albin** defined as a norm refers to general standards for

allocating collective benefits, opportunities and burdens which may take many forms.

Gada Khalawi in her topic Social Justice (in Arabic) of 16th November 2018 defined Social Justice as one of the social systems through which all members of society are equalized in terms of equal opportunities for employment, distribution of wealth, privileges, political rights, education opportunities, health care, etc. All members of society are equal regardless of sex, Race, religion, or economic level to lead a dignified life away from prejudice.

3. Conflict:

Human being develops relationship to exchange mutual benefits and interests with each other. Relationship in communities is subject to changes due to the communities interactions. Usually, in co-existence society's disputes come as results of contradictions in views, interests, and values over resources. Resources are in decrease because of human basic needs. Contrary, the basic needs are increasing due to the individuals' interests to satisfy their needs. Since co-existence of communities is there, and then conflicts and disputes will therefore, be a part and partial of human behavior.

Mack & Snyder (1957) suggest that conflict is characterized by four conditions namely; the existence of two or more parties. Second a situation of recourse or position scarcity. Third is the presence of behavior of hurt or injure. Fourth are the mutually opposed goals.

Rummel,(1975) stated that Conflict is a balancing of powers among interests, capabilities, and wills. It is a mutual adjusting of what people want, can get, and are willing to pursue. Conflict behavior, whether it is hostile actions, violence, or war, is then a means and manifestation of this process.

Conflict is a universal feature of human society. It takes place and origin in economic differentiations, social changes, cultural formation, psychological

development and political organization. Conflicts are dynamics as they escalate and deescalate, and they are constituted by the complex interplay of attitudes and behaviors that can assume a reality of their own.

To **Bercovitch et al**, (2009) Conflicts are series of disagreements, struggles and disputes. Which usually start when there are differences in opinions, wishes, needs, values and interests among individual or groups. The conflicts usually are characterized by deep rooted, intense animosity; fear and severe stereotyping.

A conflict is either to be destructive or constructive one. It tends to be avoided when it takes the shape of destructive meanwhile it is necessary and valuable to human life in manner of creativity.**Magangula,** (2002)

So conflict has been defined in relation to fights, games and debates that mean conflict refers to both consensual and dissensual.it is consensual when comes over interests, similarly the disputants want the same thing. It will be dissenual when disputants do not want the same thing. In other words, in this case it is over values. In all cases, conflict requires settlement and resolution. The resolution of conflict defines itself according to the challenge of understanding the transformation of destructive human conflict. Conflict resolution has to include the following categories; **Oliver Ramsbotham & others** classified conflict resolution as follows:-

A. **Multilevel resolution**, upon which analysis and resolution has to embrace all level of conflict such as interpersonal, inter-groups, international, regional, and global conflict plus complex interplays.

B. **Multidisciplinary,** it is a new field in which you had to draw on many disciplines, including politics, international relations, strategic studies, development studies, individual and social psychology.

C. **Multicultural resolution,** since conflict is human phenomenon within an increasing and interconnected local/global cultural web, it has to be truly cooperative international enterprise, in terms of both geographical location where the conflict occurs and the resolution initiatives deployed to address them.

D. **Both analytic and narrative:** the foundation of conflict study is a systematic analysis and interpretation of the statistics quarrels. It supposed to be combined with normative aims of how better to transform actually violent conflict into non-violent process and other forms of change.

E. **Both theoretical and practical:** the conflict resolution was to be constituted by constant mutual interplay between theory and practice, e.g. the theoretical understanding and practical experience of what works and what does not work can inform experience develop.

4. Peace:

Historically, peace for most people's view is an absence of dissension, violence, or war. This meaning is found in all holy books and as an original meaning of the Greek word for peace. **Rummel,(**1975).There are times when human struggle complexes crisis. The outcome of the crisis would pose different challenges for the survivals. Most of the survivals either refugees or displace people. Recently, environmental conservation, sustainable development, the growth of population, promotion of democracy, respect of human rights and security purposes are the major issues to identify the word peace to be realized. Peace was considered as component of cultural, political, social, socio-economic phenomenon where absence of violence or war an state of harmony. So to achieve peace you need to eliminate the destructive acts or factors of conflicts.

As far as definitions of peace vary, hence, most people agree that it means more than the absence of violence. In this day and age, there are different issues which are interrelated and connected with realization of peace; Such as chronic poverty, state weakness or failure, environmental degradation, health crises, food shortages and other resources of conflicts and recurring human rights violations. Thus, peace is state of human existence characterized by sustainable level of human development and healthy processes of societal changes. **Ricigliano,(** 2012)

Anyhow, Peace may realize through negotiation between the conflict parties in manner of satisfaction or away of enforcing peace upon one of the conflict parties.

This case classifies peace into two categories positive and negative. The positive one is that reached through negotiation and accepted agreement to the conflict parties, whereas the negative one is the peace that concluded between the conflict parties where one is not fully satisfied.

The saying as military academies used to maintain peace through military intervention,' if you want peace, you must prepare for war.' **Unipaix,(** 2002)

Or 'if you want peace you should prepare for war' **Berkeley**, (1993)

This approach of force, it contradicts the approach that views peace as state of harmony and brotherhood between people and nations.

According to the argument that defends peace as a state of mind, peace is really in human mind. This concept affirms that since war begins in human' minds. It is the human' minds that defenses peace and where the peace must be constructed.

The realization of peace identifies the issue of development, rehabilitation, freedom, happiness, harmony and joy within the communities.

5. Peace Building:

UN Doc S/PRST, (2001): 'The Security Council recognizes that peace-building is aimed at preventing the outbreak, the recurrence or continuation of armed conflict and therefore encompasses a wider range of political, developmental, humanitarian and human rights programmes and mechanisms. This requires short and long term actions tailored to address the particular needs of societies sliding into conflict or emerging from it. These actions should focus on fostering sustainable institutions and processes in areas such as sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and inequalities, transparent and accountable governance, the promotion of democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law and the promotion of a culture of peace and Non-violence.'

Peace-building is difficult to define and even more difficult to achieve in practice. Post-conflict peace-building was defined as 'strategies designed to promote a secure and stable lasting peace in which the basic human needs of the population are met and violent conflicts do not recur'. **Francis,** (2000), The term peace building entered the international lexicon in 1992 when UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali defined it in An Agenda for peace as post-conflict 'action to identify and support structures which tend to strengthen and solidify peace to avoid a relapse into conflict.'

Since then, peace building has become a catchall concept, encompassing multiple perspectives and agendas. The term is used to refer to preventive diplomacy, preventive development, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction. This term peace building tries to examine nonmilitary interventions by external actors to help war torn societies not only to avoid a relapse into conflict, but more importantly, to establish the conditions for sustainable peace. The time frame for the peace building

interventions usually starts after post conflict peace operations. It aims to consolidate the peace or the early reconstruction efforts of the early post-war years. Post-conflict peace building encompasses the full range of non-military commitments undertaken by the international community to assist Countries to achieve self-sustaining peace and socioeconomic development. In 1999, the report of the UN Secretary General on 'Conflict in Africa' drew a picture for peace building as follows:-

"Peace building may involve the creation or strengthening of national institutions, monitoring elections, promoting human rights, providing for reintegration and rehabilitation programmes, and creating conditions for resumed development. Peace building does not replace ongoing human development activities in countries emerging from crisis. It aims rather to build on, add to, or reorient such activities in ways designed to reduce the risk of resumption of conflict and contribute to the conditions most conducive to reconciliation, reconstruction and recovery'. **Saeed**, (2008)

Most activities and processes that concern with the process of peace building are focus on the root causes of the conflict, rather than just the effects; support the rebuilding and rehabilitation of all sectors of the war-torn society; encourage and support interaction between all sectors of society in order to repair damaged relations and start the process of restoring dignity and trust; recognize the specifics of each post conflict situation; encourage and support the participation of indigenous resources in the design, implementation and sustainment of activities and processes; and promote processes that will endure after the initial emergency recovery phase has passed. Peace building is a Multi-Dimensional Enterprise with Several Pillars: While various actors define these pillars differently, there is consensus that peace building has political, social, economic, security and

legal dimensions, each of which requires attention. Distinguishing it from conventional development, Peace building is understood to be a highly political project involving the creation of a legitimate political authority that can avoid the resurgence of violence. Peace-building tries to build bridges between the ordinary people of war torn societies. **Spence,** (2001)

The following are the pillars peace building according to **Tschirgi,** (2004):-

A- Security is Key: Establishing security is considered the pre-requisite for post-conflict peace building.

B- Hierarchy of Priorities: While peace building is a Multi-faceted process requiring holistic approaches, it needs to be guided by a hierarchy of priorities established in response to the specific needs and political dynamics in a given context. Establishing such a hierarchy requires an overall political strategy.

C-Ownership: The people of the war-torn society must own the reconstruction process. They must actively be involved in setting the agenda and leading the process, which is a highly political process complicated by the deep wounds of the conflict.

D- External Actors: Given the fragility of societies emerging from war, support from external actors is critical for post-conflict reconstruction. External actors come to post-conflict peace building with multiple agendas and motivations—which are not necessarily compatible with or driven by the political realities on the ground. Proper mechanisms need to be established to ensure that external and internal actors work within a coherent strategy, establish priorities, and mobilize the necessary resources.

F- Capacity Building: A commitment to local capacity building from the earliest stages is vital for sustainability.

G- Time Element: Time has two dimensions in post conflict reconstruction. Timely, opportunistic and quick-impact interventions are critical in influencing peace building outcomes. However, reconstruction itself is a long-term process that may take a generation to bear fruit. Rapid response is necessary but not sufficient for success.

H- Funding: Adequate, predictable and flexible funding is essential to support post-conflict reconstruction. Appropriate funding mechanisms are indispensable to have impact on the ground in a timely manner.

I- Response Levels: Post-conflict reconstruction involves appropriate responses at the local, national, regional and international levels.

J- Accountability: Given the high stakes in post-conflict environments, the commitment to "do no harm" while supporting peace building is an essential principle. The growing consensus on these operational principles proves to the fact that post-conflict peace building has evolved significantly as a field of practice.

6. Social Peace:

It is important to note that the most critical task in post conflict and reconstruction society is building trust among disputing people. Social peace is not a matter of preventing future conflicts but it is a social harmony. Even in normal political situations, the need for at least a small degree of trust among the citizens. This issue is not solely a matter of keeping conflict parties out of interactions, but establishing accountable, transparent, and participatory systems of authority among them. Social peace is a matter of rebuilding trust among the citizens and between them and the state. Building trust among post conflict societies is very important, therefore, Lyon,(2000) sees it as 'an integral part of what is termed social capital'.

In the absence of trust institutions are no longer capable of coordinating inter human interactions; hence the difficulty of making and implementing collective decisions is how societies cooperate with each other.

Cooperation depends on expectations supported with power. Through conflict in a specific situation, a balance of powers and associated agreement are achieved. This balance is a definite equilibrium among the parties' interests, capabilities, and wills. The agreement is a simultaneous solution to the different equations of power, and thereby the achievement of a certain harmony. At the core of this structure is a status quo, or particular expectations over rights and obligations. Conflict thus interfaces and interlocks a specific balance of powers and an associated structure of expectations. Cooperation or families interactions depend on a harmony of expectations. The mutual ability of the parties is to predict the outcome of their behavior. Such is, for example, the major value of a written contract or treaty. And this structure of expectations depends on a particular balance of powers. Thus, cooperation depends on expectations aligned with power.

7. Comprehensive Development:

Development concerns expanding the choices people have to lead lives that they value. It is a matter of improving the human condition so that people have the chance to lead full lives. So the development is the ultimate goal for any human activity. The interaction between man and nature is to provide development through production especially the materialistic production. This kind of production heads the other types. Man should maintain the means of sustaining life before other activities such as politics, arts, economics, sports and others.

Development is not only the growth of the available wealth to any society. It is a matter of attaining the current needs and sustaining the coming generation needs.

UNDP, (2009) identified some criteria for development such as;-

The total of local production, Health and education, Average of ages, Percentage of the registered at schools, Food sufficiency, Military expenses, The average of population growth, Average of fertility, Family planning services and natural resources are parts of the criteria.

The World Bank adapted a frame work for human development in case of affected areas by war. It includes financial, economic, and fiscal aspects as well as social and humanitarian factors, and maps the inputs of all actors (including donors) to coordinate a coherent framework of macroeconomic, structural, and social reforms for poverty reduction.

The World Bank emphasizes on the following elements are important to any human development, the interdependent: social, structural, human, governance, environmental, economic, and financial. Comprehensive development based on a number of development issues such as: - good policy of development should be available to the affected people. Parties should adopt effective partnership with all the relevant stakeholders in programs of reform. In other words partnerships should include governments, donors, civil society and the private sector. It is very important Indigenous should be given equal weight with macroeconomic and structural ones in setting policy priorities and strategies. The transparent focus on development results to ensure better practical success in reducing poverty.

8. Human Development:

The idea of human development was first laid out by **Amartya Sen,** a 1998 Nobel laureate, and expanded upon by **Martha Nussbaum, Sabina**

Alkire, Ingrid Robeyns, and others. Development concerns expanding the choices people have, to lead lives that they value, and it is a manner of improving the human condition so that people have the chance to lead full lives.

Human development is more than economic growth, which is only a means of enlarging people's choices. The essential aspect is to enlarge the choices of building human capabilities. Human development scatters the concentration of the distribution of goods and services that underprivileged people need and center its ideas on human decisions.

Human development is a matter of investing in people. It enables growth and empowers people to pursue many different life courses, thus developing human capabilities.

The most basic capabilities for human development are: to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable , to be educated, to have access to the resources and social services needed for a decent standard of living, and to be able to participate in the life of the community.

 Human development bases upon education without education many choices are simply not available, and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible.

Human development will be realized when human exploits their capability. Capability is considered as mean or a mode of transportation. If the person who owns the figure of transportation and is unable to use it (due to a lack of drive or knowledge), the figure is useless to that person as transportation and loses its functioning.

A person, therefore, needs both the resources and the ability to use them in order to pursue their capabilities. This is one example of how different resources and/or skills can contribute to human capability.

The way of looking at development, is often forgotten in the immediate concern with accumulating commodities and financial wealth. Philosophers, economists and political leaders have long emphasized human well being as the purpose, or the end, of development.

As it mentioned by **Ricigliano**,(2012) previously development concerns with peace .Without peace, development is not possible, without development, peace is not durable.

Sustainable levels of human development refers to how people basic needs are being met, meanwhile healthy processes of change of post conflict societies refers to the ability of individuals and groups in that society to deal with the important problems and challenges to improve their ability to meet the basic needs in future.

Human development is a concept within a field of international development. It involves studies of the human condition with its core being the capability of benefiting the available resources.

The inequality adjusted Human Development Index is used as a way of measuring actual progress in human development by the United Nations. It is an alternative approach to a single focus on economic growth, and focused more on social justice, as a way of understanding progress.

United Nations Development Program has defined human development as 'the process of enlarging people's choices', said choices being allowing them to 'lead a long and healthy life, to be educated, to enjoy a decent standard of living', as well as 'political freedom, other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self-respect.**' Kevin,** (1998)

It is agreed that Human development is the ultimate goal for any human activity; therefore, development acquired wide range of consideration and

huge efforts for realization. Also it is known that the three sides of development triangle are human, nature and money.

Human development classified countries and areas into four categories such as human development level, income, major world aggregates and regions. **UNDP**, (2007) classified countries into three clusters of achievement; high human development allocated between 0.800 and above, medium human development between 0.500- 0.700 and low human development is less than 0.500.

Human development index of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) measures the average achievements of (areas) countries in three basic dimensions of human development namely; a long and health life measured by life expectancy at birth, knowledge which is measured by the adult literacy and a decent standard of living that measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita.

9. Pillars of Human Development:

There are six basic pillars of human development: equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, cooperation and security.

A- Equity is the idea of fairness for every person, between men and women; we each have the right to an education and health care. Ramsbotham, et al (2011)

B- Sustainability is the view that we all have the right to earn a living that can sustain our lives and have access to a more even distribution of goods.

C- Productivity states the full participation of people in the process of income generation. This also means that the government needs more efficient social programs for its people.

D- Empowerment is the freedom of the people to influence development and decisions that affect their lives.

E- Cooperation stipulates participation and belonging to communities and groups as a means of mutual enrichment and a source of social meanin

F- Security offers people development opportunities freely and safely with confidence that they will not disappear suddenly in the future.

10. Post Conflict Development:

Post conflict development is an issue that involved in providing assistance to the reconstruction of countries torn by war as UN perspective. It concerned with the problem of how to create space for "normal" development in the course of its relief works. To realize post conflict development on countries torn there are some preconditions should be gained. These preconditions include good governance, human capital formation, infrastructural building, the culture of economic investment, and the management of the environment.

In other words, Post conflict development usually aims to provide support to countries emerging from conflict such as Blue Nile case. It tends to integrate sustainable development principles into comprehensive national strategies and development plans. The tools to address impediments in case of post conflict development are lack of appropriate institutional structures, lack of influence of central authorities over large parts of the affected area and society, scarcity of relevant and high-quality data and information necessary to support evidence-based policy making and prioritization, and mechanisms for monitoring strategy implementation.

The main objectives of development projects in countries torn by war are:'

A. Increase the capacity to utilize sustainable development principles in policy-making in countries emerging from conflict.

B. Produce methodologies that explain and illustrate ways to integrate sustainable development principles into national development strategies as part of peace building processes.

C. Create regional awareness, build capacity and facilitate networking regionally to incorporate sustainable development principles into their own development planning of a country like Sudan which witnesses different affected areas'. **Kevin,** (1998)

11. Conclusion:

Conflict refers either to a violent dispute or to an incompatibility of positions. Conflict is normal and unavoidable. It is an inherent feature of human life or society's coexistence. It is difficult to imagine the situation escalation of conflict .conflict on the heart of all human and societies. It is the theme that occupied the thinking of man moiré than any other. To eliminate the notion of conflict is unreal. But what can be eliminated is the violent expression of conflict.

As a conflict is usually between parties, so the key issue in conflict prevention is to identify the parties of the conflict and understand the conflict situations. Understanding of conflict's issues will tell what the conflict about. A conflict relationship occurs within a specific social context. It affects it and it's affected by it.

Conflict occurs in both structured environment and unstructured environment. In structured environment conflict can be solved within instrumental conflict management not like non structured environment.

In other hand, peace for most people's view is an absence of dissension, violence, or war. Peace was considered as component of cultural, political, social, socio-economic phenomenon where absence of violence or war and state of harmony. So to achieve peace you need to eliminate the destructive acts or factors of conflicts.

Most activities and processes that concern with the process of peace building are focus on the root causes of the conflict, rather than just the effects. The

processes of peace are such as support the rebuilding and rehabilitation of all sectors of the war-torn society; encourage and support interaction between all sectors of society; recognize the specifics of each post conflict situation; encourage and support the participation of indigenous resources in the design, implementation and sustainment of activities and processes.

Most important in conflict situation is the peaceful coexistence of conflicted societies. The term of social peace is not a matter of preventing future conflicts but it is a social harmony. Even in normal political situations, the need for at least a small degree of trust among the citizens.

Most disputes and conflict is associated with lack of development in conflicted areas. Development concerns expanding the choices people have to lead lives that they value. It is a matter of improving the human condition so that people have the chance to lead full lives. So the development is the ultimate goal for the society's peaceful existence.

Development of societies torn by war needs some preconditions. These include good governance, human capital formation, infrastructural building, and culture of economic investment.

Chapter Four

Data Collection and analysis

1- Data Gathering.

2- Data Classifying.

3- Data Analyzing.

4- Utilization of Data.

Chapter Four

4- Data Collection and analysis

A-Data Collection

1. Introduction:

To cope with the set objectives the researcher, before departure to the study area, reviewed the available literature pertinent to the area. A general check list was prepared to help in data collection for each task which involved semi-structured group meetings, focus group for questionnaire, key informant interviews and field observations.

Some selected sites in Bau Administration Units were impossible to visit due to security measures. The interactions took place with traditional and tribal leaders as well as with local associations of the of displaced camps' people. Interaction through informal meetings was conducted with local police, Sudanese Arm Forces (SAF) and National Security Agency, as well as with NGOs involved in camps management.

2. The Research Focus:

The research is divided into two parts. It is a product of desk work which consists of 50% of the research work - the theory- the rest is field work mainly depends on visits.

The specific geographic focus of this research is the central part of Bau Locality in the Blue Nile State. The home of multi-ethnic tribal groups of mainly Ingasana and other smaller groups such as Gomuz, Berta, Housa and Guballien who live and share them the area resources .The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005 is cardinal landmark on the basis of which subsequent developments in governance and socioeconomic occurred on Blue Nile State. The CPA ushered significantly in social and political dynamics particularly on Bau locality.

Three themes have been identified to be addressed namely; the social relationships of Ingasanas among themselves and with others before and after the displacement, the programs, plans and projects aim to mitigate and integrate the affected people of Bau. The last is the human development that associated with peace management.

Several issues embodied in these themes such as:-the implementation of the comprehensive peace agreement between Khartoum government and Sudanese people liberation movement shifted the political power of Blue Nile State. It was totally affected by Malik Aggar when he took over the authority government. Malik, who was a descendant of Ingasana tribe made an effort of new arrangements in his period of governance. Malik was criticized by Sudanese people liberation movement members and forced him to recruit from the people of Ingasana to join the SPLA Movement. Many of Ingssana's youth were joined then after and became fighters instead. Ingasana people are not fighters before; they did not participate in war between north and south. Their areas were not much affected by that war and they did not engage in rebel's activities such as insurgencies and looting of citizens' properties. The situation was changed by 2011 when the war broke out again. Ingasana people were divided as part of them moved to north and became displaced people and others joined the SPLA north section as fighters and also the displaced people in the south.

Due to the lack of security on Bau, the locality was deserted instead of being peaceful before the CPA particularly after 2011 the time of war eruption. The new condition of insecurity shifted the study field from the villages of Bau Locality where we find the Ingasana tribe home, to the camps around Damazine and Roserus city. Where the synthesis issues are related to social peace and concerned with human development. The study modified to focus on studying new norms of integrative environment. Issues in camps are associated with integration in new communities. The ability of displaced people challenged to learn and acquire new methods to earn life instead of grazing and farming. It explained the ability of displaced people to survive. The amount and availability of programs, plans and projects allocated to internal displaced people (IDP) of Ingassana people aim to reconsolidate them when they return back to home land.

3. Methods and Information Management:

There are three visits scheduled sequencely to Blue Nile State and Bau Locality in particular. 10-25 August 2016 is the third and last visit for the researcher to travel 3000 km round trip by road (Khartoum - Madani-Sinnar - Singa, Damazine, Roserus and six IDPs camps).Unfortunately, the last visit to Bau city was obstructed by both heavy rains and insecurity condition.

Accordingly, the field visits were shifted from Ingasana villages to the camps and new villages where the Ingasana displaced people were resided. The primary task of the mission, as stipulated earlier is to conduct an objective study of the current relations in targeted locations, particularly among war-affected rural poor communities of Ingasana.

Due to the new order, the camps are the general context in which the study's interviews and quaternaries are supposed to be conducted. These camps are the place where the existing and affected society is allocated. Their presence here is due to the eruption of war which created several crisis of insecurity and scattering of Ingasana people around Damazine and Ruserus cities.

By default, the study of social peace and human development among Bau Locality people at their home land was widely changed. Different reasons behind the difficulties of studying the situation of Ingasana in their area (home villages). Security, movement of citizens shifted the study to displaced people of Ingasana who live in camps around cities.

4. Techniques:

The realization of the new situation obliged the researcher to conduct interviews, questionnaire beside observations as tools and techniques to obtain data collection.

First, the researcher arranged and distributed two types of questionnaire (the questionnaires were distributed among educated people). These were not only for the affected people, but also to the related staff. Some were given to NGOs staffs that were been most in touch with displaced people and others for the official figures that were more reluctant to policy and plans.

Second, due to the illiteracy of affected people and language factor (barrier), the researcher conducted also several interviews with two types of groups. Interviews were conducted with tribal leaders and the official staff who were much related with the camps activities.

Among the official interviewees were the Camps managers, Commission staff, plan and development staff of Health Ministry, director of Centre of Peace Studies (CPS) of Blue Nile University, director of Social Development Fund (SDF), the director of Health Ministry Development Program (HMDP) and leaders of Popular Defense Forces (PDF).

For the seeking of documentation, the researcher used recorded interviews for more rewriting and revision.

To ensure that questionnaires were well distributed among the targeted people, the researcher spent almost ten days up and down visiting numbers of institutions and NGOs' premises.

Two hundred sheets were distributed more than the target number bearing in mind the lost and damages that may occur. The researcher received one hundred fifty sheets fifty were lost after three months of following up the process.

5. Criteria for Site Selection of Camps Visited:

Ingassana displaced people left their home villages because of security problems as mentioned before and settled at other villages and camps as dislocated. Human settlements of Ingassana's camps around the cities were located about 10-35 kilometers far from the cities. Some of these camps were considered part of the cities.

The camps of Ingassana people have not been categorized into groups according to any criteria such as ethnicity, religion or regional matters as it happens somewhere to avoid internal or tribal' conflicts. Ingassana's camps were allocated according to:-

a. Will and wishes of the people in choosing the area they like to move and settle at.

b. Some of the displaced people left their home villages and have chosen areas due to economic affairs (the availability of work) grazing or farming.

c. Semi-nomadic pastoralists are mainly livestock herders who like heard and grazing have preferred places for grazing such as Alazaza camp.

 In general, the migrate of Ingassana people to North areas was regardless of the ethnicity or religion wise, but meanwhile it was inside the Blue Nile State where their home locality Bau belong to.

6. The Five Camps that have been Visited:

The following five camps were visited for the seek of information gathering and data collection. These camps were allocated in Ad-damazine, Rosaries and Bau localities relatively.

a.Shanisha Camp:

 Shanisha Camp is allocated 9 Klum North Rosaries for Ingassana displaced people. Shanisha is an area for Gumoz and Guballein. The displaced people are about 450 families that count almost about 2160 persons.

b.Algari Camp:

Algari Camp is allocated 35 Klum East Rosaries. Algari is an area occupied by Arabs and Hamaj. The displaced people of Ingassana are about 613 families which are almost about 2460 persons.

C. Alaroma Camp:

Alaromo Camp is allocated 10 Klum North AD-damazine. Alaromo Camp borrowed the named from Aromo people of Ethiopia who settled along the area as refuges some time ago. Alaromo Camp, displaced people of Ingassana are about 56 families consist of almost about 350 persons.

d. Shaheid Afandi Camp:

Shaheid Afandi Camp is allocated 5 Klum South West AD-damazine. It is at the border line between Damazine and Bau locality. It is considered one of the inside Bau Camps. It is about 510 families almost about 2304 persons.

e. Alazaza Camp:

Alazaza Camp is allocated 9 Klum East Rosaries for Ingassana displaced people. Alazaza is an area for Arabs of Kinana. The displaced people are about 782 families almost about 24692 persons.Ingassana people chose this area to work with the indigenous people of Alazaza as cattlemen (herdsmen).

4.Data Collection and analysis

B-Data Analysis

1. Introduction

The research deals with quantitive and qualitative methods in collecting data. Hence, the researcher conducted questionnaires as well as interviews and observations as tools to gather and collect data. Textual and statistical analyses of data will be present. They include tables to show how the population answered the questions and bar charts as detailed maps analyzing and interpretation to the data collected. The total numbers of the participants are two hundred persons. The researcher selected two categories (official staff and NGOs' staff) to conduct the questionnaires. One hundred is for NGOs staff and the same to Official Figures. NGOs staff's questions fall into five dimensions. Each includes numbers of sub-questions. Official Figures also fall into four aspects.

This questionnaire was provisioned and termed by numbers of professors among them:-

A. Pro.Dr. Hassan Saied SULEIMAN, the Dean of Post Graduated Studies, Higher Academy for Strategic & Security Studies.

B. Pro. Dr. Safwat FANOUS, the Dean of Political Science Faculty , Khartoum University & Prof. in the Higher Academy for Strategic & Security Studies and associated professor.

C. Pro. Dr. Abo Ulhassan M.A. ALFADNI, the Under Secretary of the Higher Academy for Strategic & Security Studies and member of teaching Staff.

D. Pro. Dr. Safwat Fanous, the Dean of Political Science Faculty , Khartoum University & Prof. in the Higher Academy for Strategic & Security Studies and associated professor.

E. Pro. Dr. Safwat Fanous, the Dean of Political Science Faculty , Khartoum University & Prof. in the Higher Academy for Strategic & Security Studies and associated professor.

The collected data will be presented in both tables and charts design. The tables include the valid categories, the frequency and the percent of the category. The charts show the level of each category of the participants' answers.

2. The NGOs staff Questionnaires

A. First Category: -

a. Personal Profile

Table No. 1-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Less 20	4	04%
2	20-30	16	16%
3	30-40	40	40%
4	40-50	36	36%
5	Above 50	4	04%
Total		100	100%
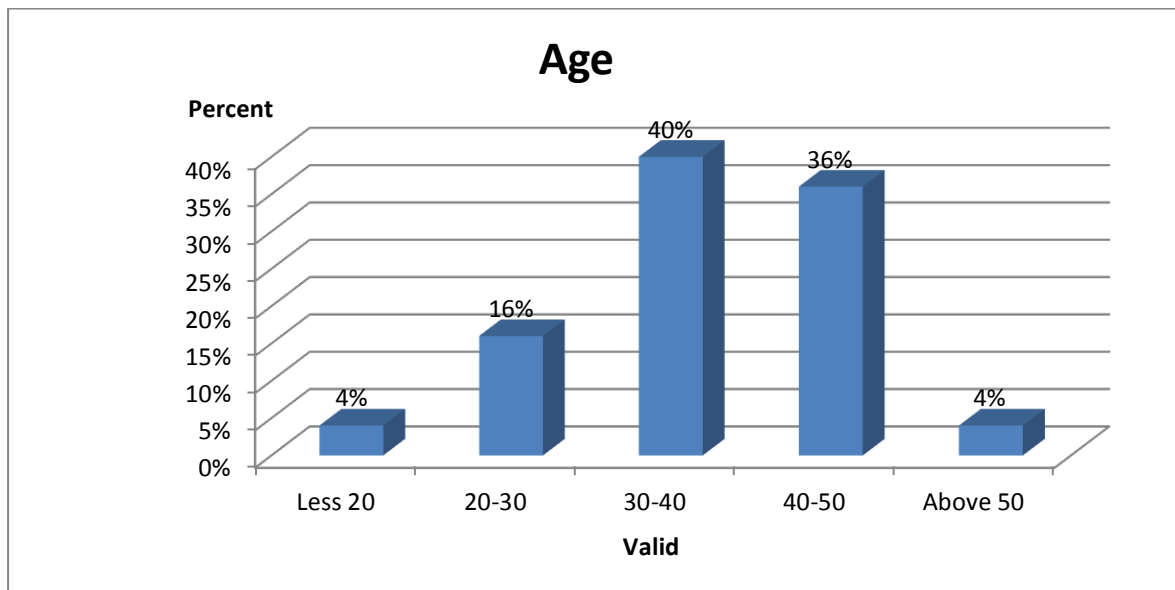
Chart No. 1-2.

Table No.1-2.And Chart No.1-2.display the age of respondents which indicate that the ages 30 to 40 years are the highest level. The issue asserts the questionnaire focused and was responded by 70% of the population whose ages are between30-40 years.

b. Positions of NGOs' Staff

Table No. 2.2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Officer	22	22%
2	Supervisor	52	52%
3	Project Director	16	16%
4	Manager	2	02%
5	Other	8	08%
total		100	100%

Chart No.2.2.
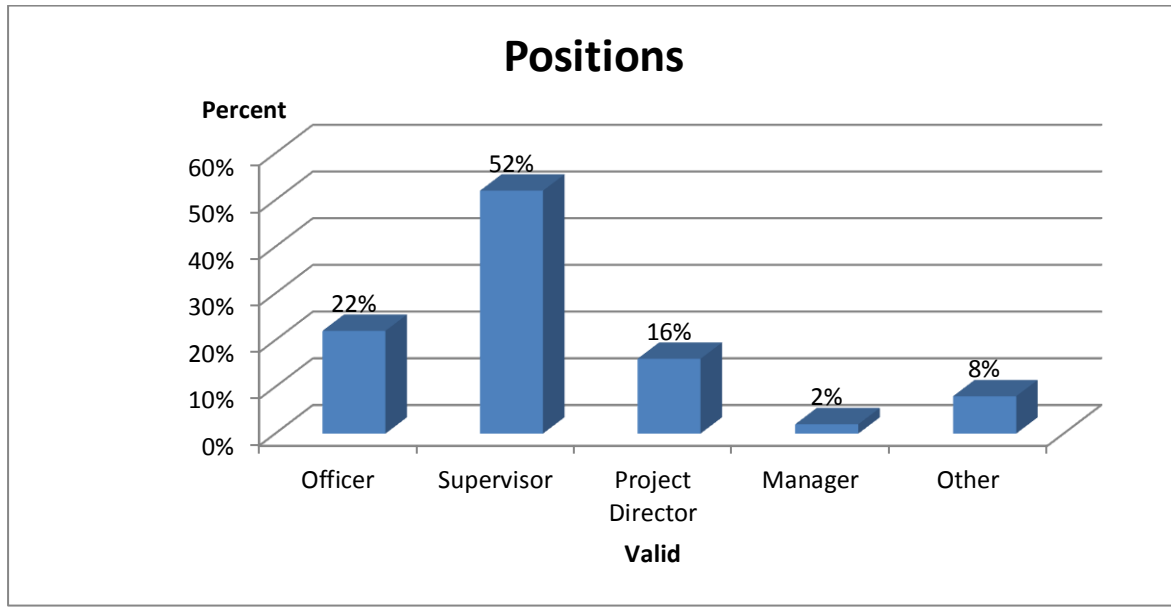
Table No.2.2.and Chart No.2.2.deal with the positions of NGOs' staff. Supervisors are the dominant positions who answered the questionnaire. The table and the chart indicate the projects and the programs designed for the well faire of the affected people.

c. Education Level

Table No.3-2

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Primary	34	34%
2	Secondary	22	22%
3	Graduate	28	28%
4	Post Graduate	16	16%
total		100	100%

Chart No.3-2.
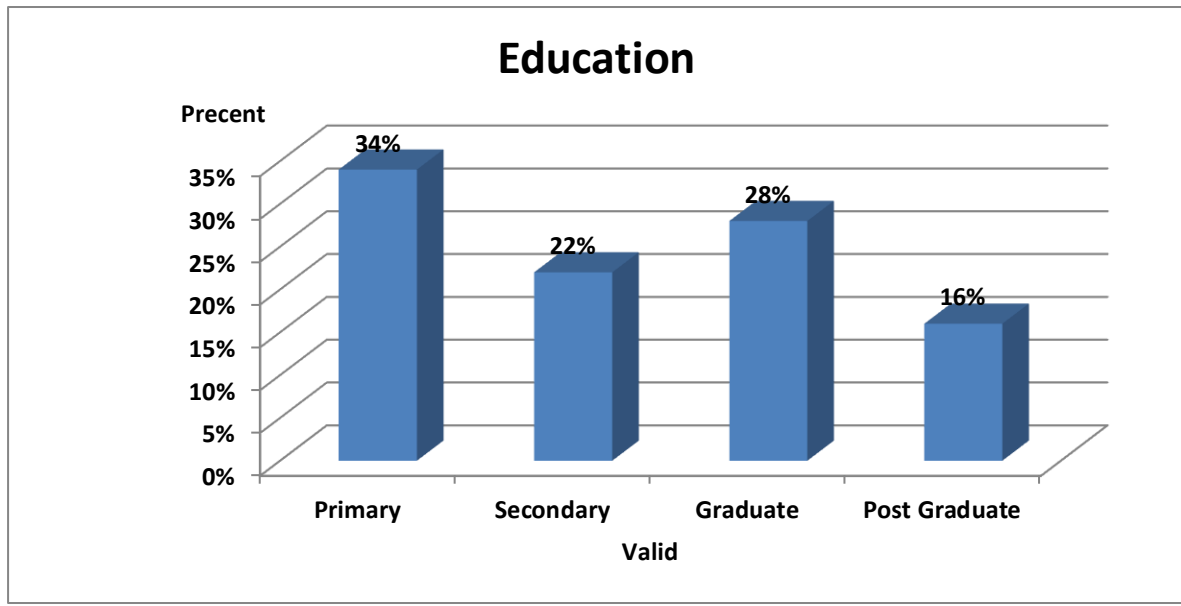
Table No.3-2.and Chart No. 3-2. Answer how much NGOs' staffs are educated. Primary and graduates are the highest levels of most questionnaires. 34% of the questionnaires are attained primary school meanwhile 28% graduated and 16% postgraduate indicate that NGOs' staffs are educated sample of the population. The result of graduate and postgraduate indicates that NGOs used to appoint educated people the issue that has great impact on NGOs' activities.

B. Organization

a. Organization Field

Table No.4-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Education	34	34%
2	Health	18	18%
3	Food Assistance	8	8%
4	Agriculture	16	16%
5	Other	28	28%
total		100	100%

Chart No.4-2.
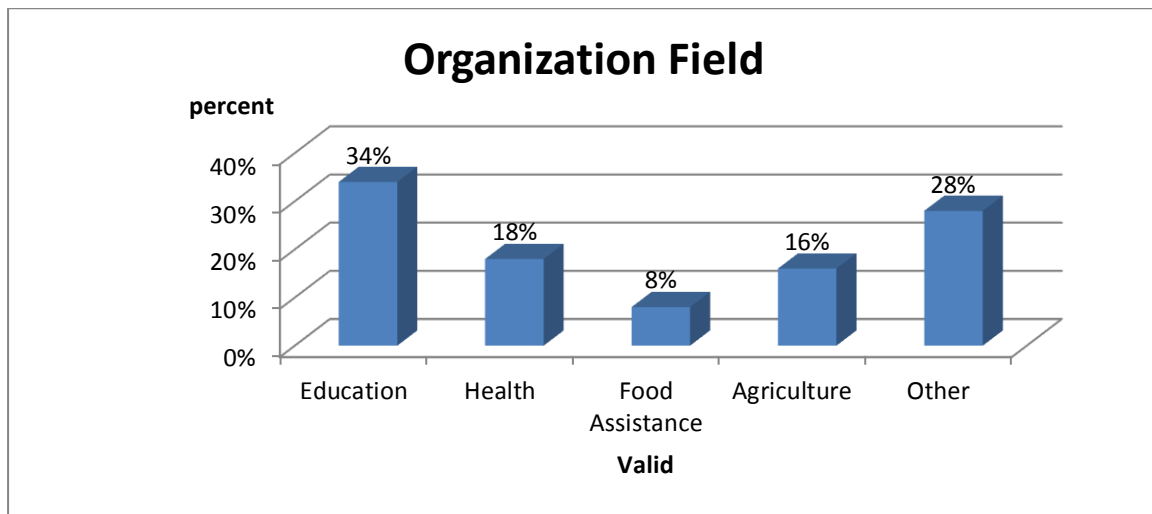
Table No.4-2.and Chart No.4-2.indicate that Education, Health and other areas are the prominent fields of NGOs' works. Education and health have great effect on social human development.

b. Organization's Date of Entry.

Table No. 5-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Before 1985	76	76%
2	1985-1990	12	12%
3	1990-2000	4	04%
4	2000-2015	4	04%
5	After 2015	4	04%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 5-2.
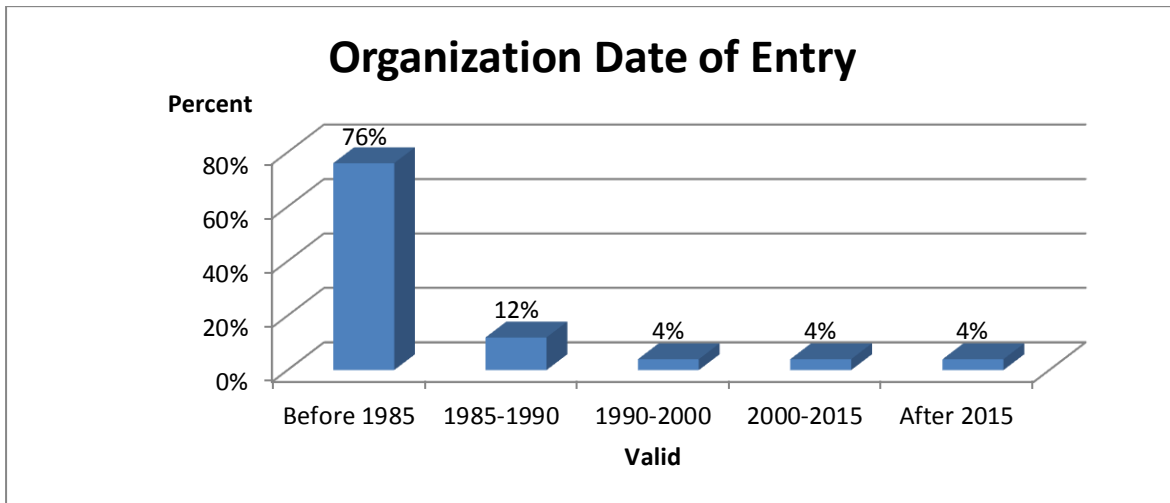
Table No. 5-2.Chart No.5-2. indicate that most NGOs started work on Blue Nile Area before 1985. Old and long history of NGOs' entry and work among the affected communities paved the way for both governments and other partners to create and implement different plans, projects and programs for the benefit of the affected communities.

c. Number of affected people

Table No. 6-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Less 200	62	62%
2	200-300	18	18%
3	300-400	16	16%
4	400-500	zero	00%
5	Above 500	4	04%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 6-2.
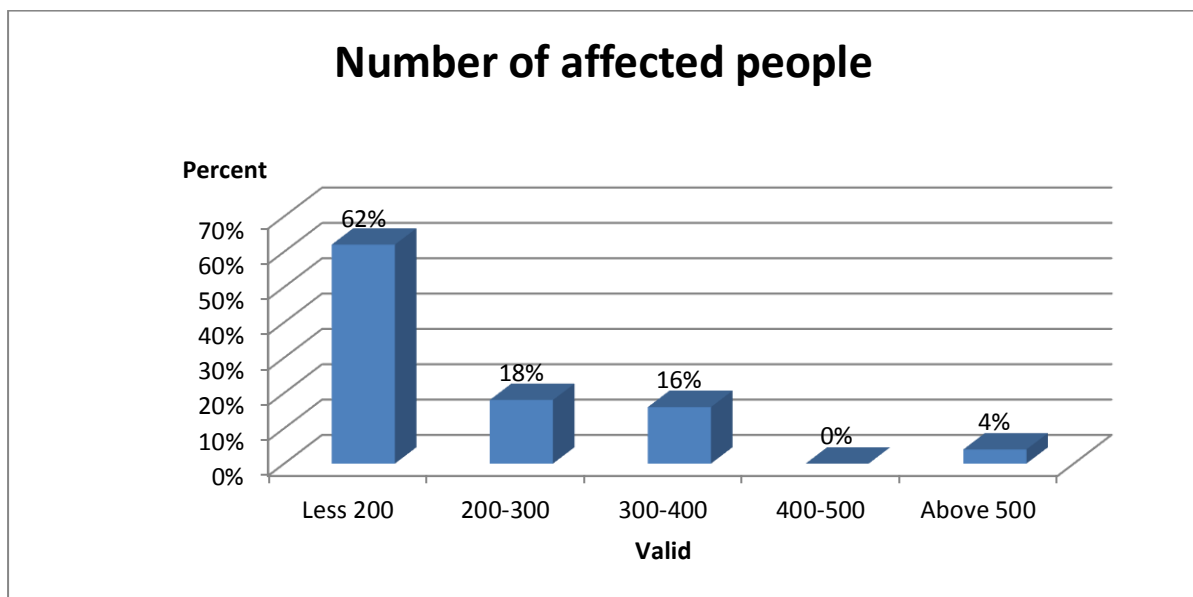
Table No. 6-2.and Chart No.6-2.show the small number of people who benefited the presence of NGOs which 60% of the total number of them. Since each NGO handled activities on small group of the affected people then results suppose to quietly obviousness.

C. Affected People

a. Age

Table No. 7-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Less than 5	44	44%
2	5-12	36	36%
3	12-20	10	10%
4	20-30	06	06%
5	Above 30	06	06%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 7-2.
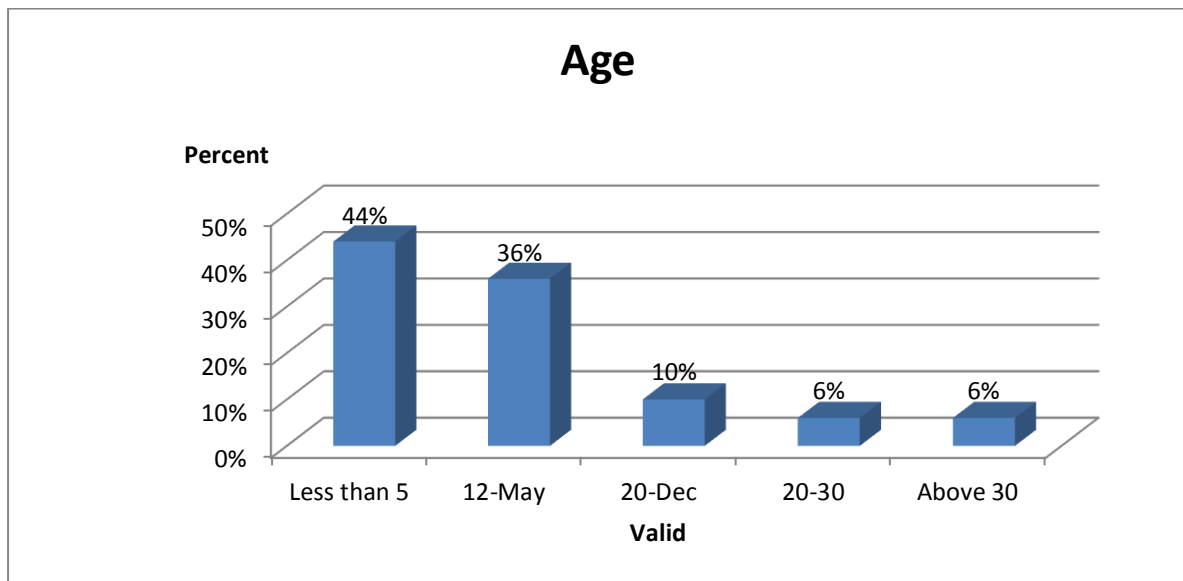
Table No. 7-2.and Chart No. 7-2.indicate that the most affected people are those of less than 5 years old, the children.

b. Life condition of IDPs

Table No.8-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Bad	64	64%
2	Good	28	28%
3	Very Good	08	08%
total		100	100%

Chart No.8-2.
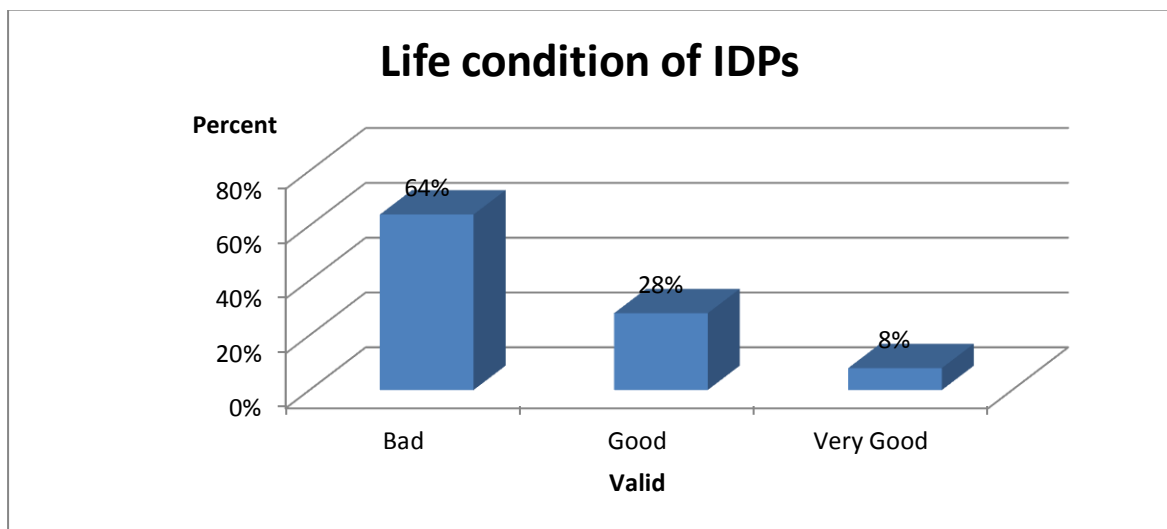
Table No. 8-2. and Chart No. 8-2.display that the IDPs are living in bad condition. The issue indicated that the programs and the projects implemented were not enough to cope with the suffering of the affected people whether in camps or elsewhere.

c. Programs for mitigating and integration

Table No. 9-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Educational	28	28%
2	Economical	64	64%
3	Social	02	02%
4	cultural	04	04%
5	Others	02	02%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 9-2.
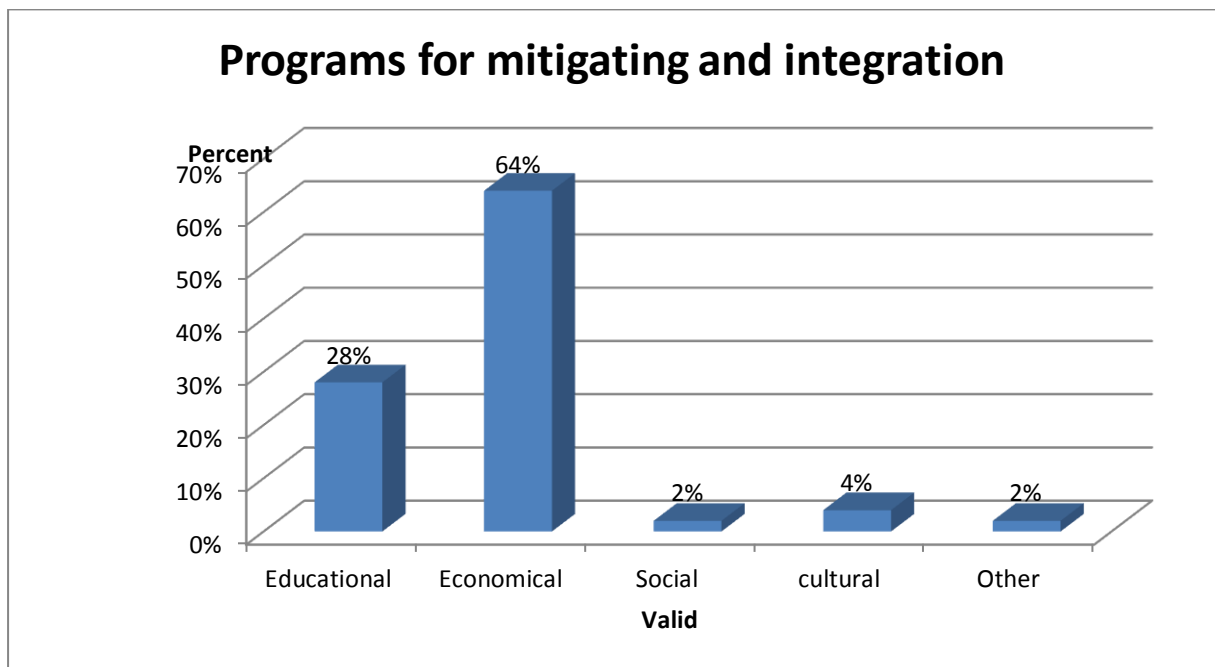
Table No. 10-2.and Chart No. 10-2.indicate that 64% of the implemented programs are economical programs. Such kinds of programs reflect its benefits in short time on well fair of the communities. Moreover, they have direct effects on the life condition of the affected people.

e. Attitude of IDPs towards NGOs' Activities

Table No.10-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Good	60	60%
2	Strongly Good	34	34%
3	Faire	04	04%
4	Negative	02	02%
5	Strongly Negative	00	00%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 10-2.
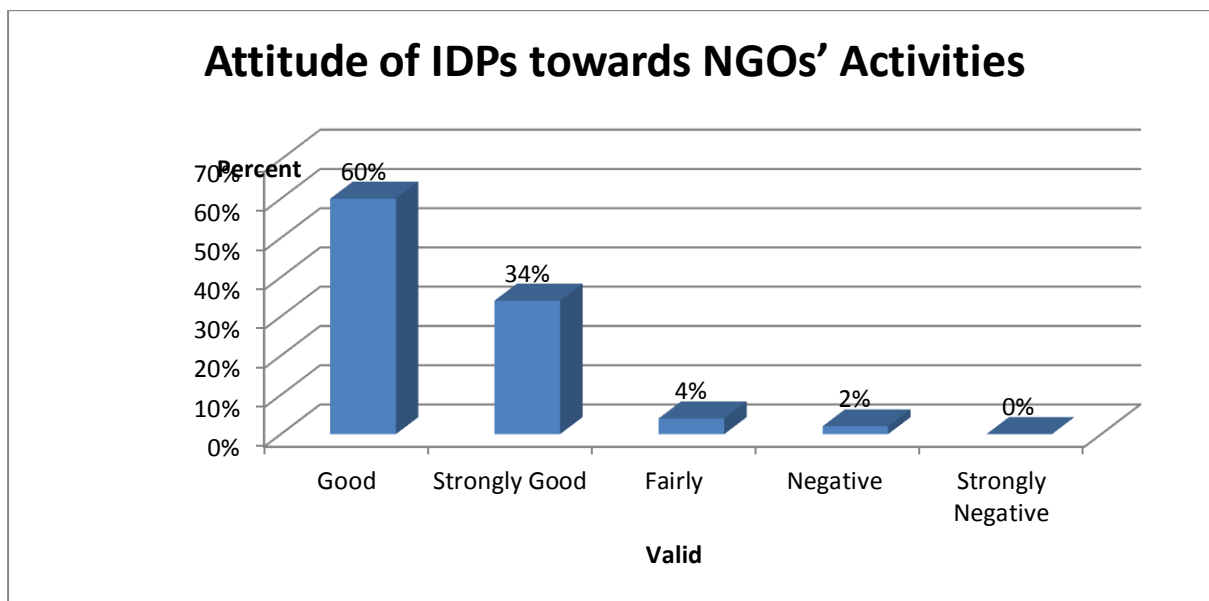
Table No. 10-2.and Chart No. 10-2.indicate the positive attitudes of IDPs towards the NGOs. 60% of the population has good relations with the NGOs' activities.

f. Participation of IDPs in NGOs' Programs

Table No. 11-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Good	62	62%
2	Strongly Good	24	24%
3	Faire	06	06%
4	Negative	06	06%
5	Strongly Negative	02	02%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 11-2.
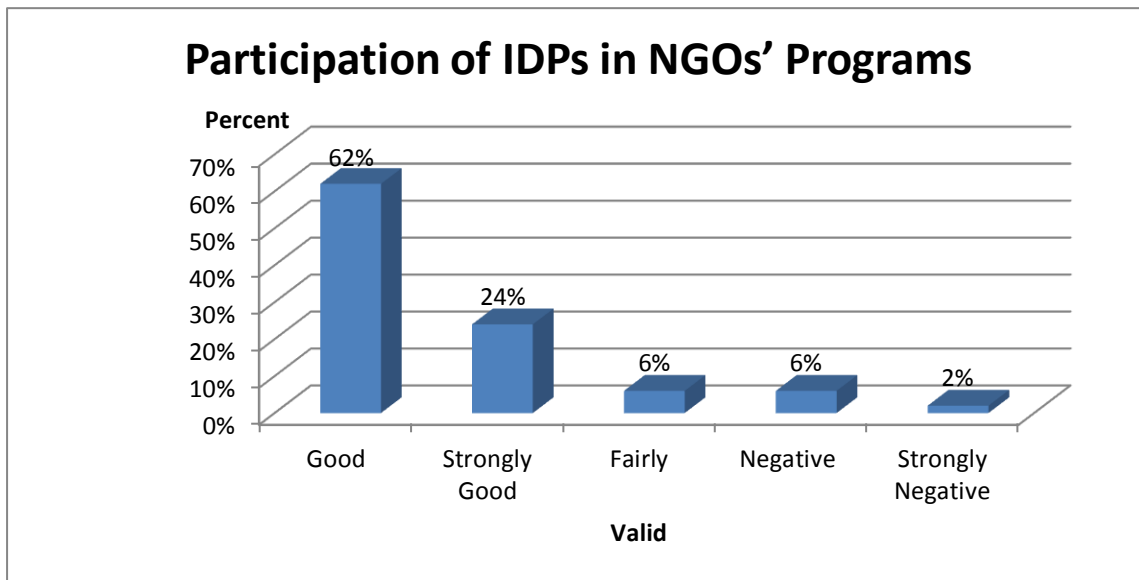
Table No. 11-2.and Chart No. 11-2.show the participation of affected people on NGOs' programs. The participation and the involvement on the activities came as a result of good relation and workable objective of the programs. In other words, participation and involvement of the affected people are the main factors on the good results of directed programs and projects attributed to enhance their life condition.

g. Types of IDPs' living

Table No. 12-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	One tribe(Ingassana)	60	60%
2	Two Tribes(Ingassana& others)	28	28%
3	Multi Tribes	12	12%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 12-2.
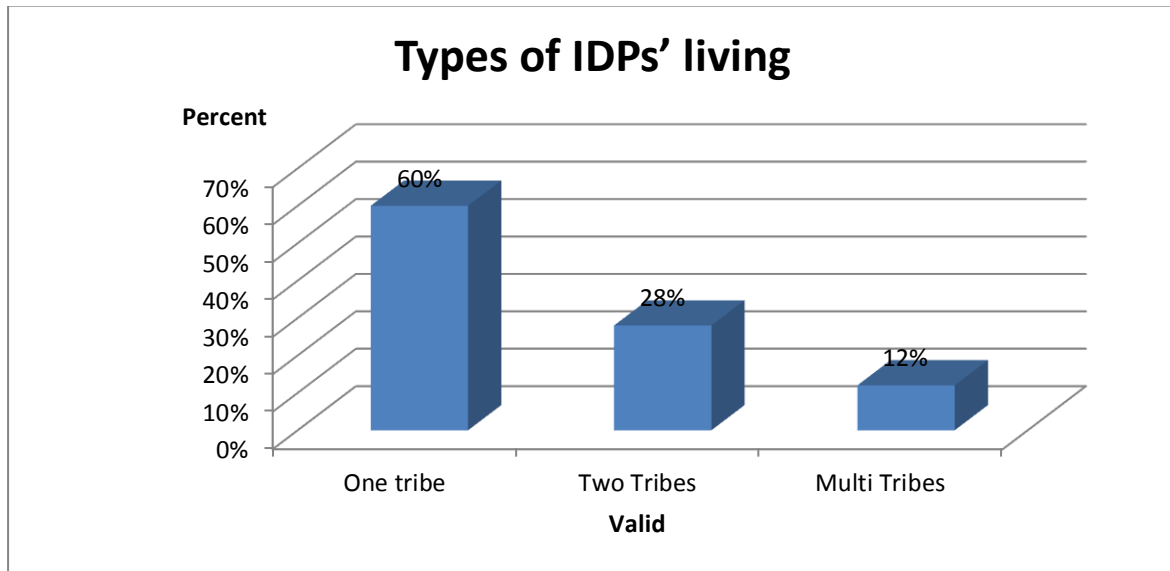
Table No. 12-2. and Chart No. 12-2.indicate that most of IDPs' are living according to tribal matter, all the affected people are from Ingassana tribe. Quite numbers of the IDPs' camps were allocated side by side with villages of non Ingassana people.

h. Education Standard of IDPs

Table No. 13-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	52	52%
2	Primary	32	32%
3	Secondary	08	08%
4	Graduate	08	08%
5	Post Graduate	00	00%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 13-2.
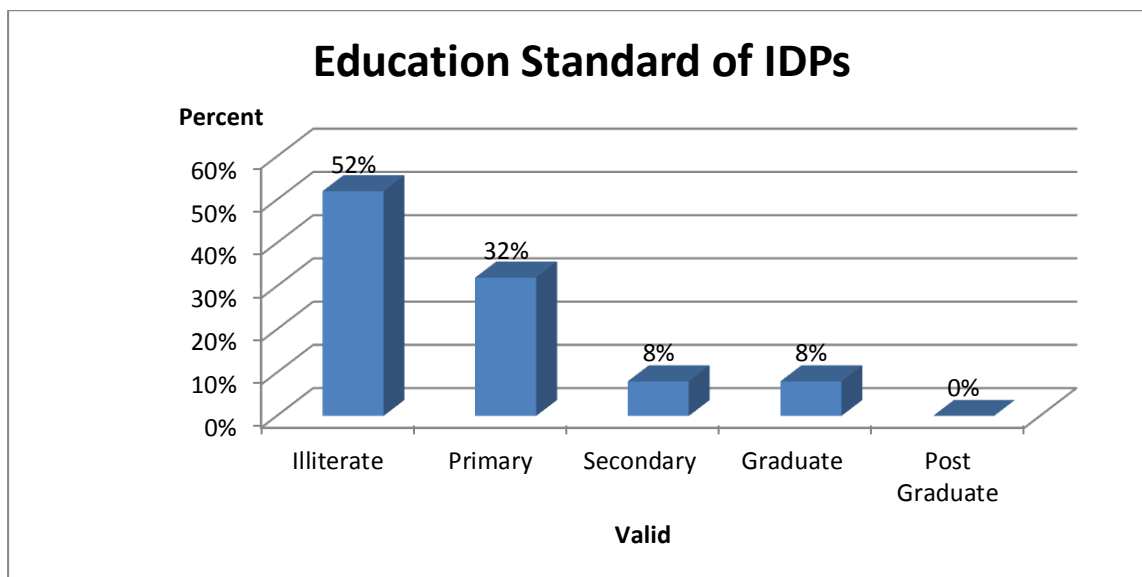
Table No. 13-2.and Chart No. 13-2. indicate the high rate of the illiteracy among the affected people, this result answered why there is a big number of NGOs choices the education field to submit and implemented their programs and projects.

i. Type of competition among IDPs

Table No. 14-2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Social	72	52%
2	Economical	20	32%
3	Religion	04	08%
4	Cultural	00	08%
5	Others	04	00%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 14-2.
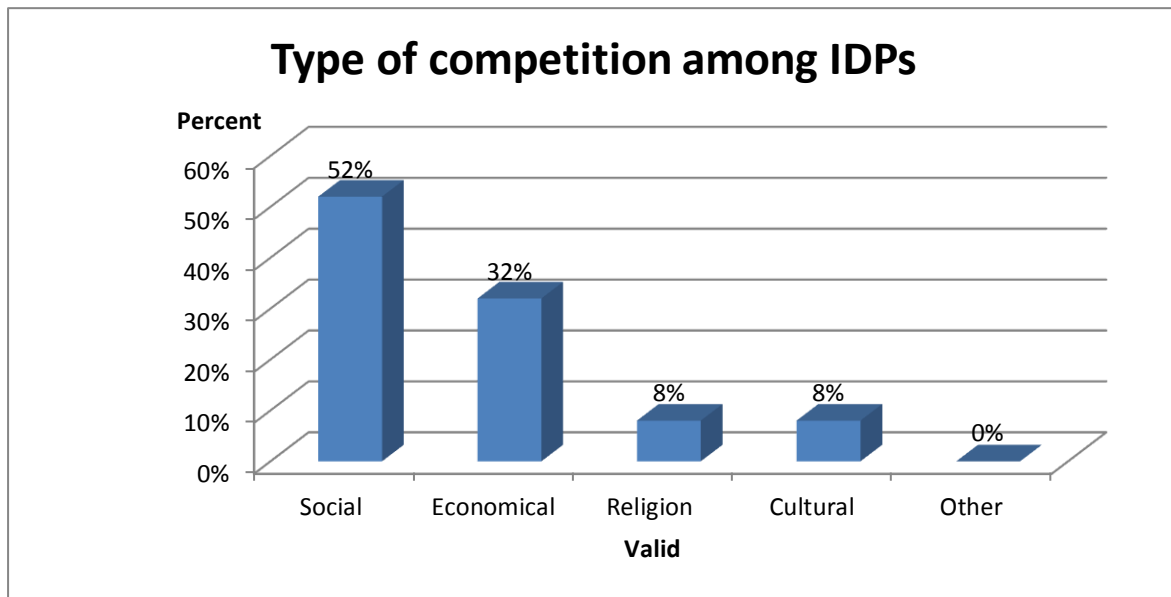
Table No. 14-2.and Chart No. 14-2.indicate that social competition is the prominent type among IDPs. Social competition attributed to different factors. The communities with same entity are shared same norms of life. The change of scattering way of living into gathering manner of living created the social competition. Mr.Abdulaziz Mohamed, Director of Peace Studies Centre- Blue Nile University (Inerview-15th August, 2016) said Ingassana people used to live in scattering way of life. They opt to this phenomenon of life and they were gathered by the camps way of live only.

D. Government Roles in Security Services

a. The cooperation of Security Organs

Table No.15. 2.

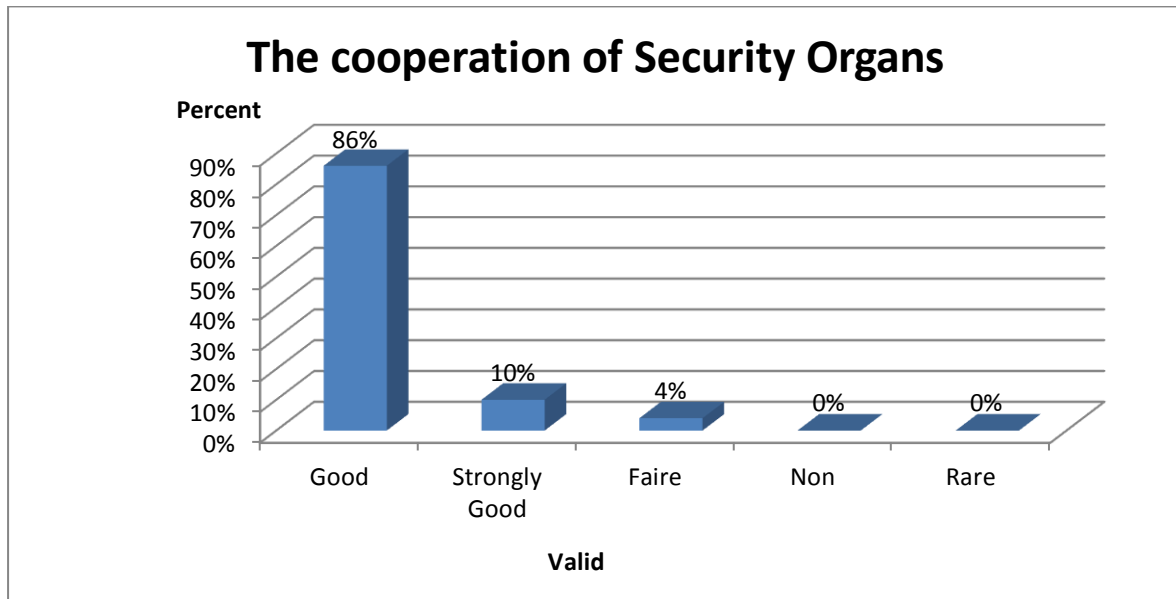| No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Good	86	86%
2	Strongly Good	10	10%
3	Faire	04	04%
4	None	00	00%
5	Rare	00	00%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 15. 2.

Table No. 15. 2. And Chart No. 15. 2. Indicate the well and good cooperation of security organs. People of Ingassana were transformed from their local areas due to the security measures. They were been subjected to rebels' insurgencies and recruiting to join SPLA as Mr. Abdulaziz argued (interview).

b. Government and implementation of Social Justice

Table No. 16. 2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Implementing	50	50%
2	Strongly Implement	26	26%
3	Average	06	06%
4	Not Implement	12	12%
5	Strongly not Implement	06	06%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 16. 2.
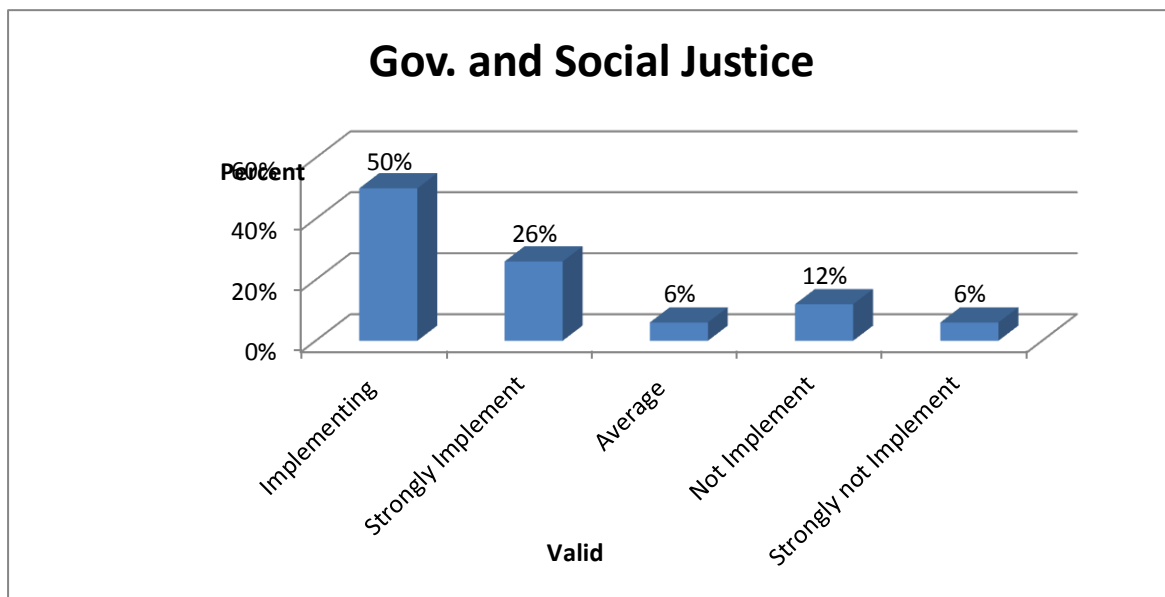
Table No. 16. 2.and Chart No. 16. 2. Indicate that the government of Blue Nile State tried to implement Social justice norms on all people. Mr. Ateef Yusif Albasheer, The Coordinator of Popular Force, Blue Nile State section, (Interview, 18th August, 2016) said that Ingassana people area did affected during the civil war. The area was much affected after 2011 insurgency. He added that Malik Agar the late governor implement considerable projects of infrastructure that help a lot on maintaining equality measures with other areas.

c. Regulatory and Minatory Bodies

There are no regulatory and monitory bodies to safeguard the stability of the locality:-

Table No. 17. 2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Agree	74	74%
2	Strongly Agree	20	20%
3	Strongly Disagree	00	00%
4	Disagree	02	02%
5	Fairley Agree	04	04%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 17. 2.
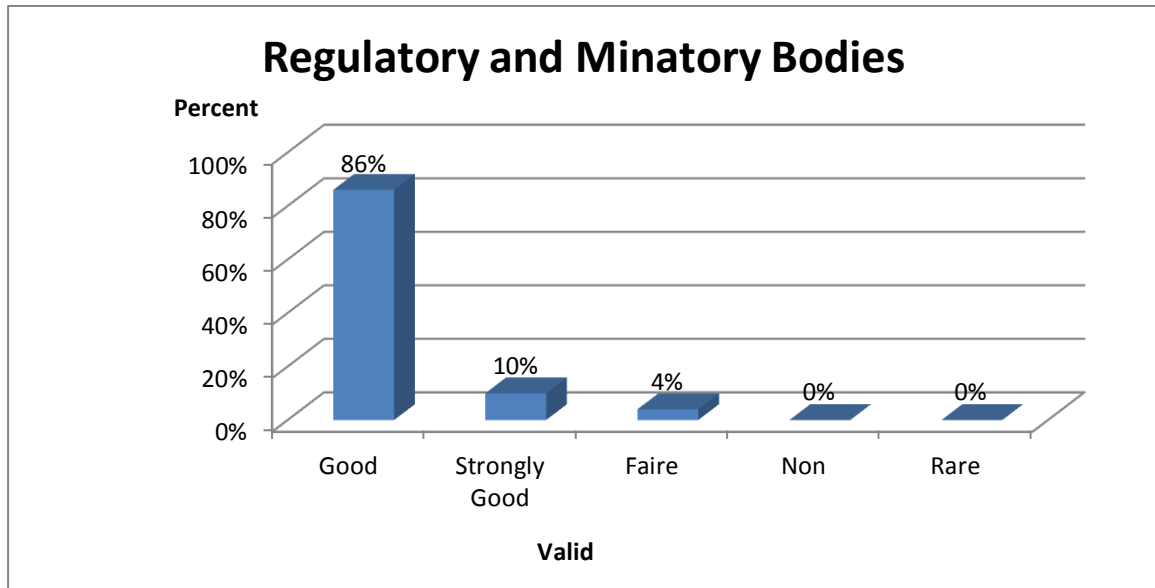
Table No. 17. 2.and Chart No. 17. 2.affirm that There are no regulatory and monitory bodies to safeguard the stability of Bau locality. Late of 2011 the area witnessed high rate of competition between the government and SPLA

rebels as Mr. Ateef Yusif Albasheer mentioned (interview). The issue put the area in vacuum due to that competition of each side tried engulf it.

d. Security Violation

Table No. 18.2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Government	66	66%
2	IDPs	02	02%
3	NGOs	06	06%
4	Rebels	16	16%
5	Political Parties	10	10%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 18.2.
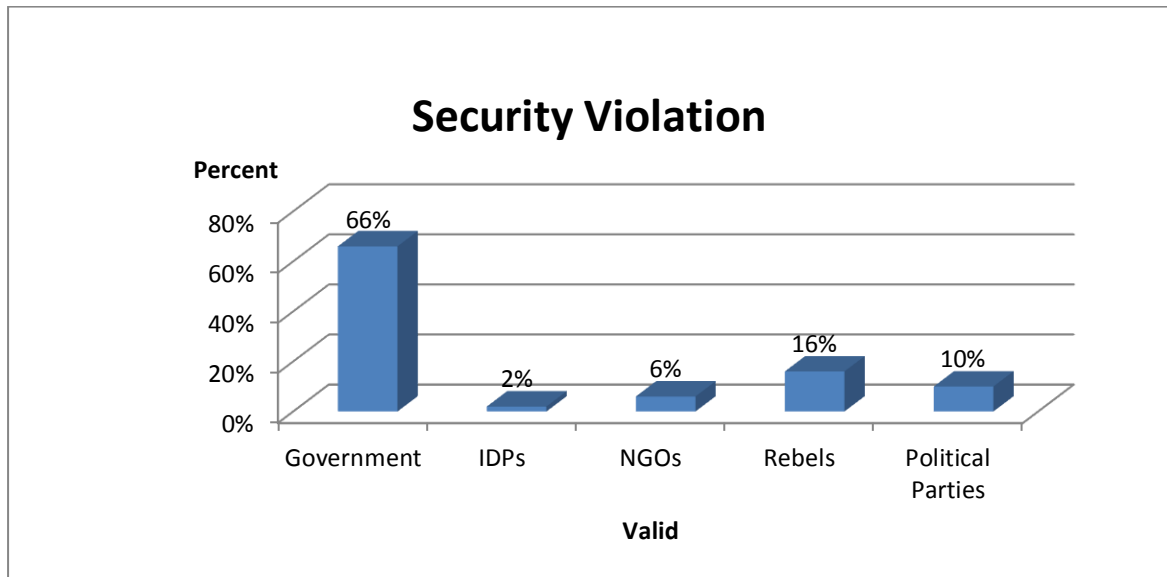
Table No. 18.2.and Chart No. 18.2.show that the security violation occurred due to the government activities on the area. People of Ingassana were allocated by the government as displaced people to remote them in order to avoid their recruiting to SPLA side as Mr. Ateef Yusif Albasheer articulated.

E. Possible Solution

a. NGOs' Prospective to Solution

Table No. 19. 2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Security	8o	80%
2	Development	14	14%
3	Social justice	06	06%
4	Educational	00	00%
5	Political	00	00%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 19. 2.

NGOs' Prospective to Solution
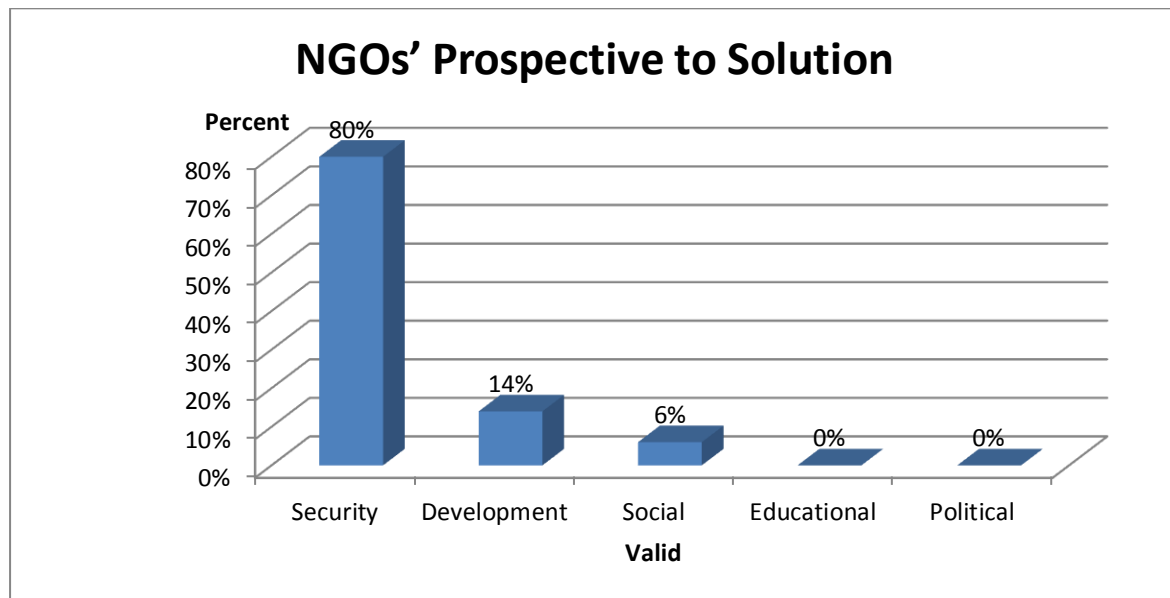
Table No. 19. 2. And Chart No. 19. 2. Display the NGOs' prospective to solve IDPs problems. It is clear that Ingassana people problem is concerned with security factor. Security factor plays the crucial role in maintain social justice and development. Realization of security is an indication to any type

of development. Security and development are the two sides of peace. Violation of each diminishes the peace which the healthy condition of human life.

b. Possible Term to Solution

Table No. 20. 2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Long Term	62	62%
2	Short Term	26	26%
3	Medium Term	12	12%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 20. 2.
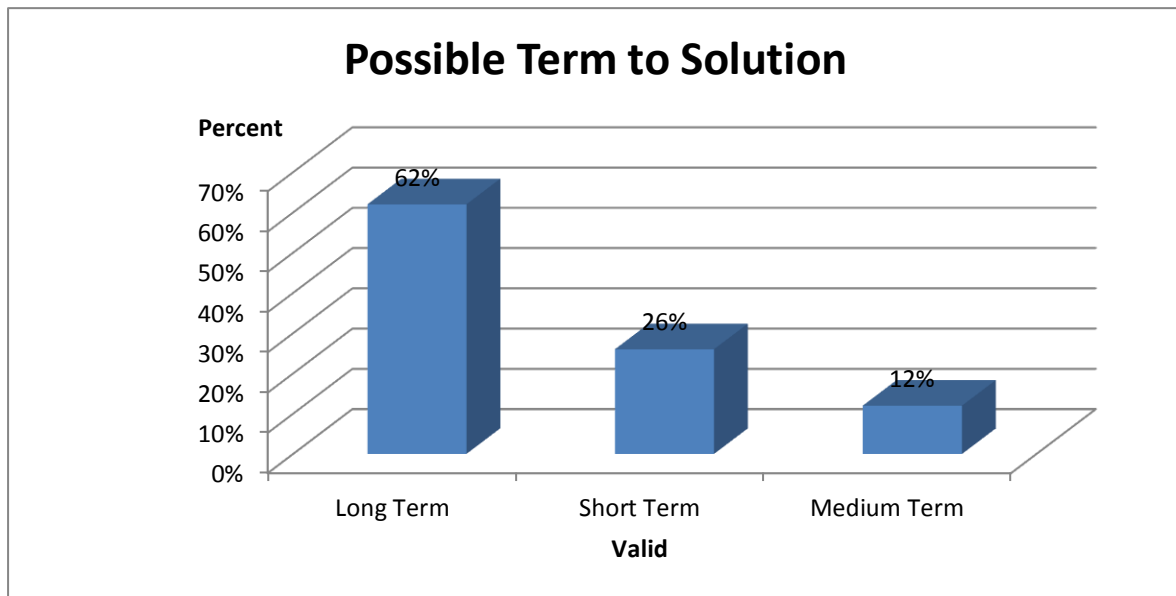
Table No. 20. 2..and Chart No. 20. 2.show that long term projects are the suitable and possible matters to solve the IDPs of Ingassana around the cities. Short term programs aim to solve only current problems. Such as situations of shelter, food and medicine. Most long term programs and projects need be implemented when they return back home.

c. Willing of IDPs for Repatriation

Table No.22. 2.

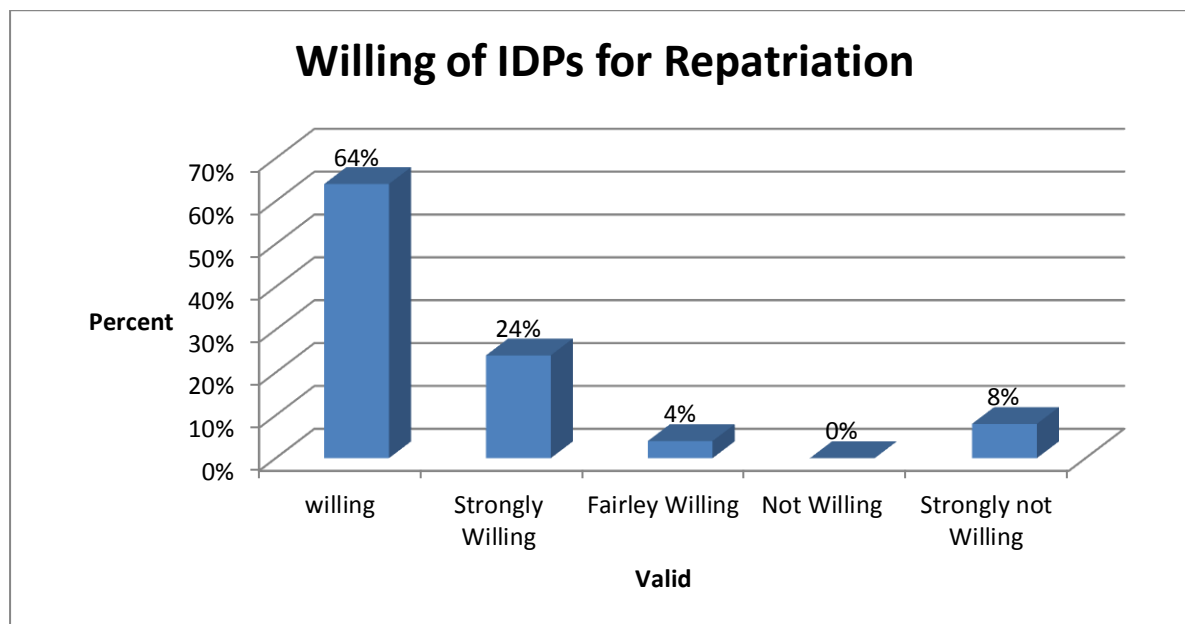| No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	willing	64	64%
2	Strongly Willing	24	24%
3	Fairley Willing	04	04%
4	Not Willing	00	00%
5	Strongly not Willing	08	08%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 22. 2.

Table No. 22. 2.and Chart No. 22. 2.identify that 92% of the IDPs of Ingassana like to return back home. Willing of IDPs for Repatriation is not just a manner of eagerness, but it is more or less something associated with the human indignity. Although they had acquired new way of earning life, but still they more related to their home land.

3. The Official Figures' Questionnaires.

A. Personal Profile

a. Age
Table No. 23. 2

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Less than 20 ages	04	04%
2	Between 20-30 ages	14	14%
3	Between 30-40 ages	44	44%
4	Between 40-50 ages	28	28%
5	Between Above 50 ages	10	10%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 23.2.
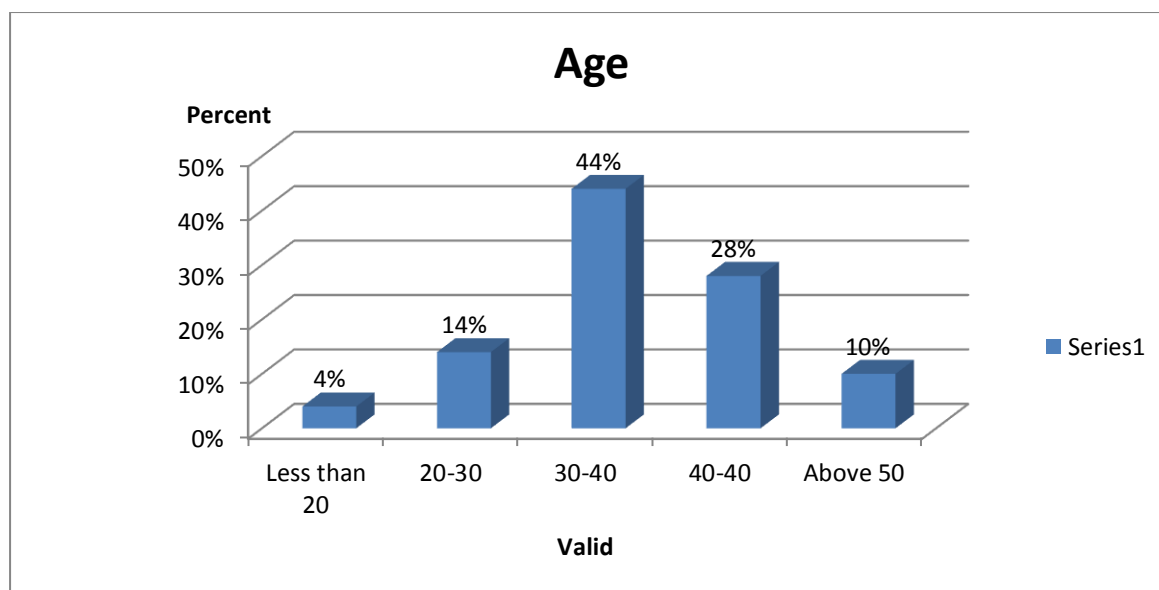
Table No. 23.2.and Chart No. 23.2.show the age of the Official Figures who respondent and they indicate that the age of 30 years and above is more than

80% of sample population. The issue affirms that the questionnaire focuses and finds a satisfied amount of respondents who are much involved in IDPs problems.

    b. Positions
       Table No. 24.2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Officer	32	32%
2	Supervisor	22	22%
3	Project Director	04	04%
4	Manager	18	18%
5	other	20	20%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 24. 2.
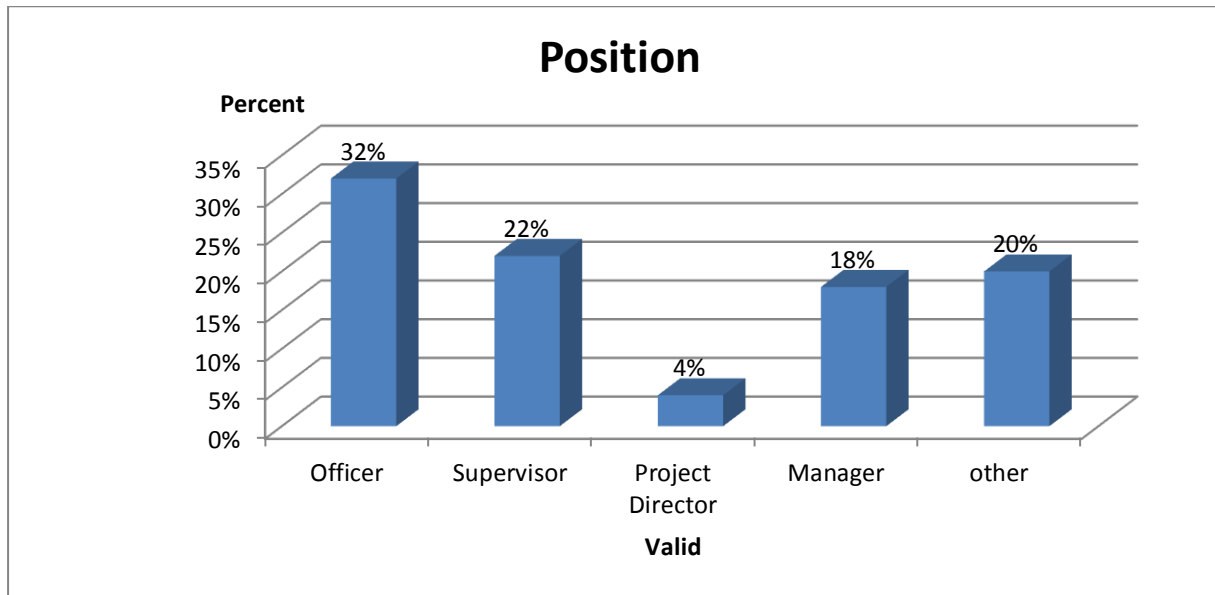
Table No. 24.2.and Chart No. 24.2.show the positions of the Official Figures of much concern of the affected people's programs, projects and plans. The table and the chart affirm that the projects directors position has the less percentage 4% among the others. It may indicate the smallest number of projects associated with the affected people.

c. Political Field
   Table No. 25.2.

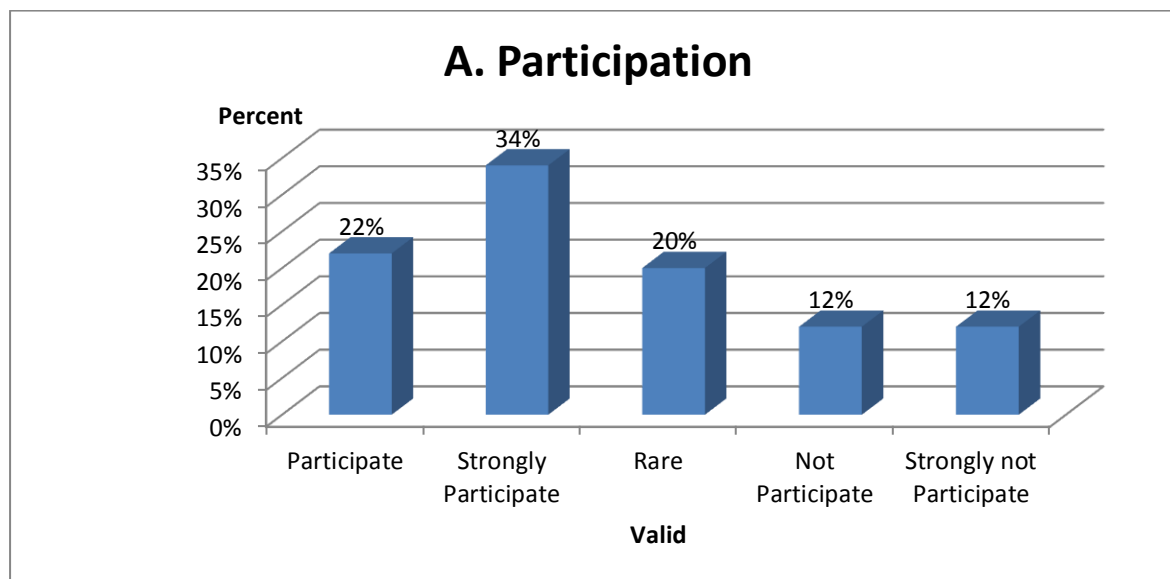| No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Participate	22	22%
2	Strongly Participate	34	34%
3	Rarely participate	20	20%
4	Not Participate	12	12%
5	Strongly not Participate	12	12%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 25.2.

Table No.25.2.and Chart No. 25.2.concern with the participation of the affected people on programs and projects aim to develop different aspects of IDPs' situations. This level of participation may indicate the negative results of projects since there is disengagement of affected people. The programs and projects that are designed to develop the affected people on different aspects have to be more attractive and beneficiary.

d. Common Positions
   Table No. 26.2.

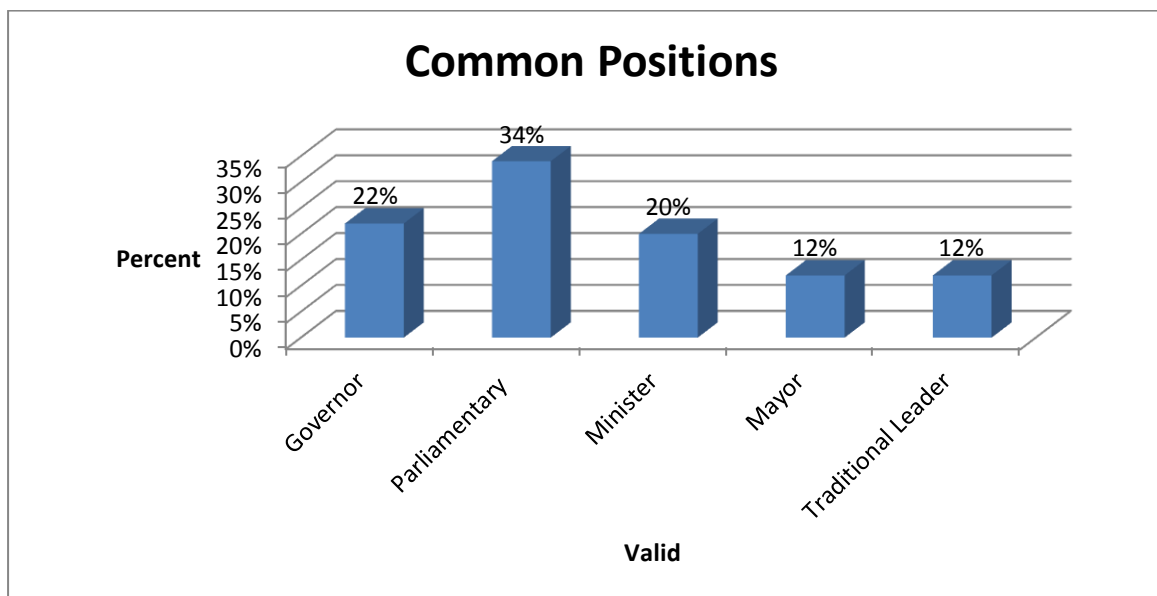| No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Governor	22	22%
2	Parliamentary	34	34%
3	Minister	20	20%
4	Mayor	12	12%
5	Traditional Leader	12	12%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 26.2.

Table No. 26.2.and Chart No. 26.2.indicate that there is participation of indigenous people on taking common positions on several governments' positions. Since conflict has associated with troublesome on none agreed dispute items. Popular consultation set off in Blue Nile State to find common deal on dispute issues.

e. Enjoyment of Equality and Justice
   Table No. 27.2.

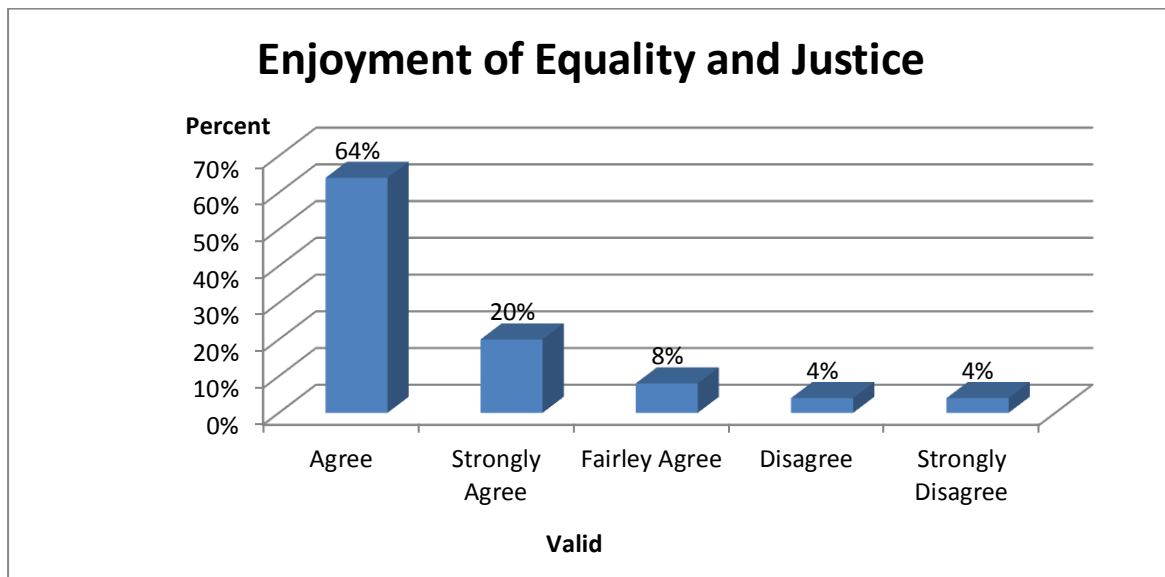| No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Agree	64	64%
2	Strongly Agree	20	20%
3	Fairley Agree	08	08%
4	Disagree	04	04%
5	Strongly Disagree	04	04%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 27.2.

Table No. 26.2. and Chart No. 26.2. indicate that 84% agreed that Ingassana people enjoyed equality and justice. It was obvious positive since political positions occupied by Ingassana people on the framework of Blue Nile State government has been suitable.

f. Bau's Communities satisfied with the availability of human development and rights
Table No. 28.2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Agree	62	62%
2	Strongly Agree	26	26%
3	Fairley Agree	04	04%
4	Disagree	04	04%
5	Strongly Disagree	04	04%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 28.2.
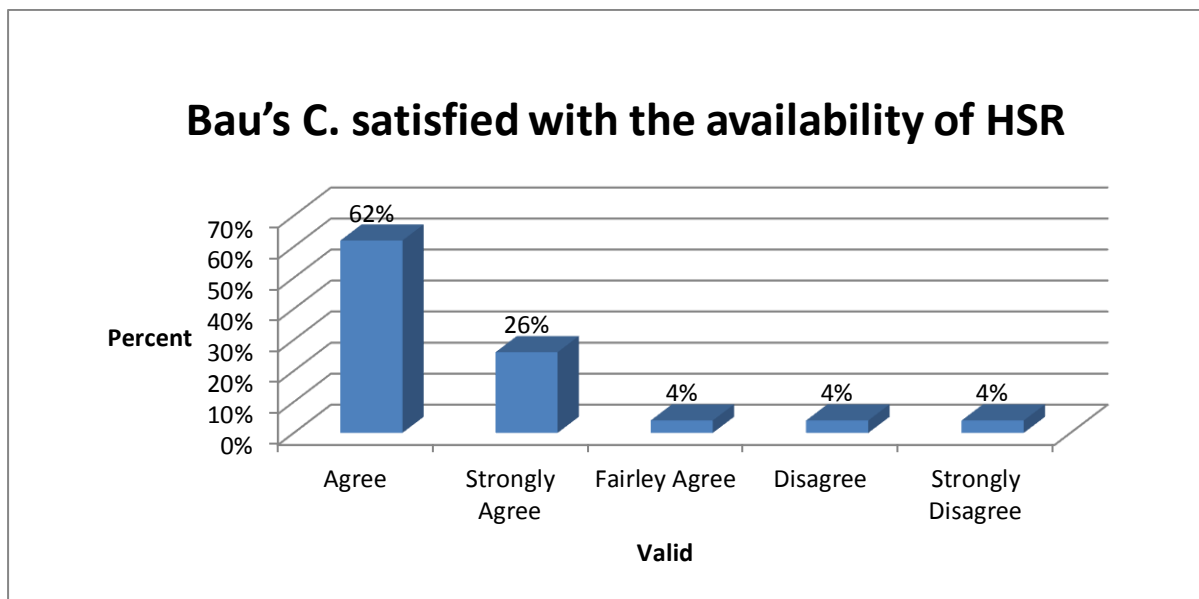
Table No. 28.2. and Chart No. 28.2.indicate that 92% agreed that Ingassana people of Bau's Communities satisfied with the availability of human development and rights. Since the Blue Nile government decided to transfer them from the hot areas in Bau Locality due to security threats by SPLA

rebels as Mr. Ateef Yusif Albasheer (interview) said earlier. Mr. Ateef Yusif Albasheer explained that camps places are selected by the government and asked the people to choice the place where they feel confidence.

B. Conflict Resolution

a. Reasons of Conflict

Table No. 29.2.

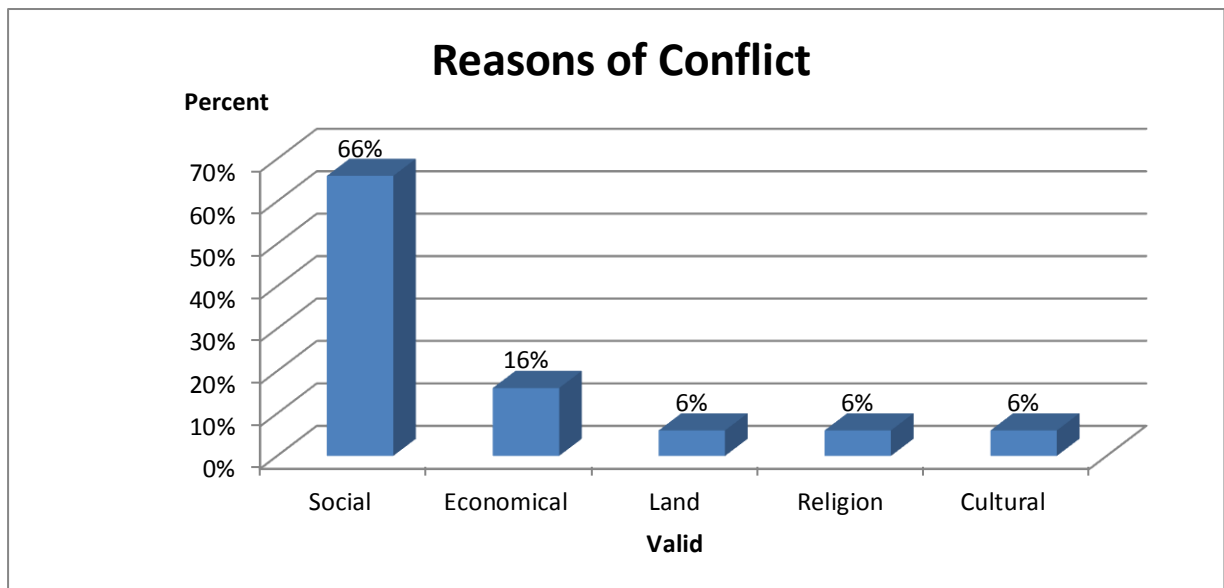| No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Social justice	66	66%
2	Economical	16	16%
3	Land ownership	06	06%
4	Religious	06	06%
5	Cultural	06	06%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 29.2.

Table No. 29.2. and Chart No. 29.2.indicate that 66 % agreed that the reason behind the Bau Locality conflict is a social injustice matter. Mr.Abdulaziz Mohamed, Director of Peace Studies Centre- Blue Nile University

(Inerview) said that the area of Ingassana is one of the areas that were not affected since the conflict has broke out in1985. The area was much affected when Malik Agar, the governor, was forced to recruit his kinship from Ingassana tribe.

b. Violation extent of co-exist life in Bau.

Table No. 30.2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Always	42	42%
2	Sometimes	22	22%
3	Rarely	18	18%
4	Usually	10	10%
5	Never	08	08%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 30.2.
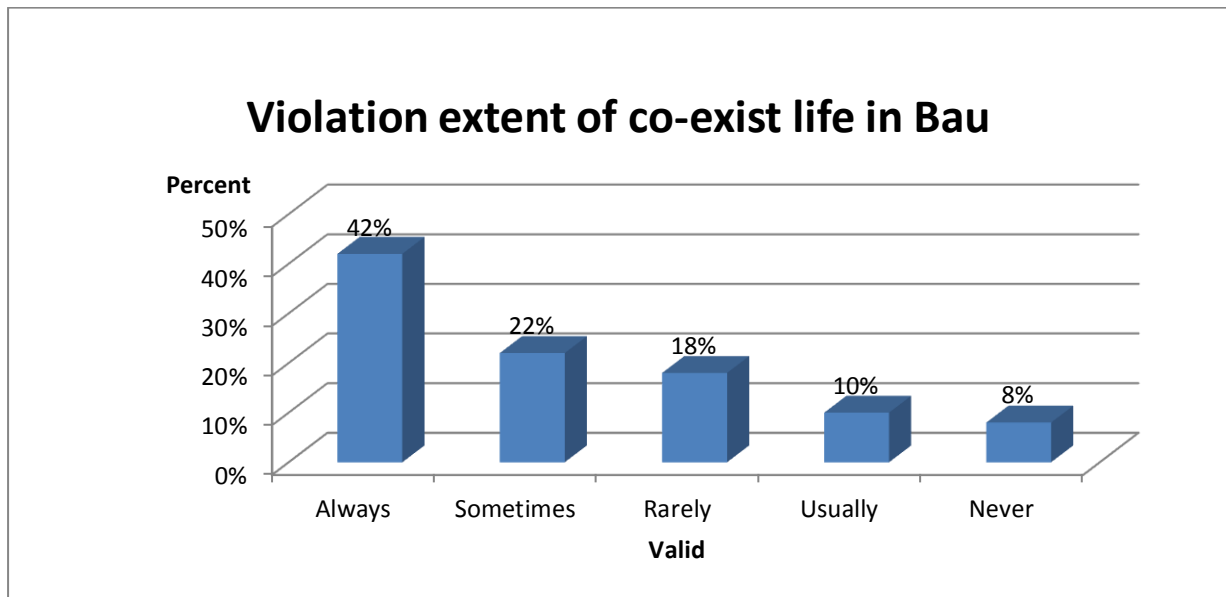

Table No. 30.2.and Chart No. 30.2.show that there is violation to co-exist of life in Bau Locality. That was always occurred as competition between the government and the rebels' activities aim to recruit the people of Ingassana

to each side, as Mr. Hassan Mamoun Ahmed, Manager of NGOs Department in the Comission addressed. (Inerview-10th August, 2016).

c. There is environmental sustainability in Bau Locality

Table No. 31.2.

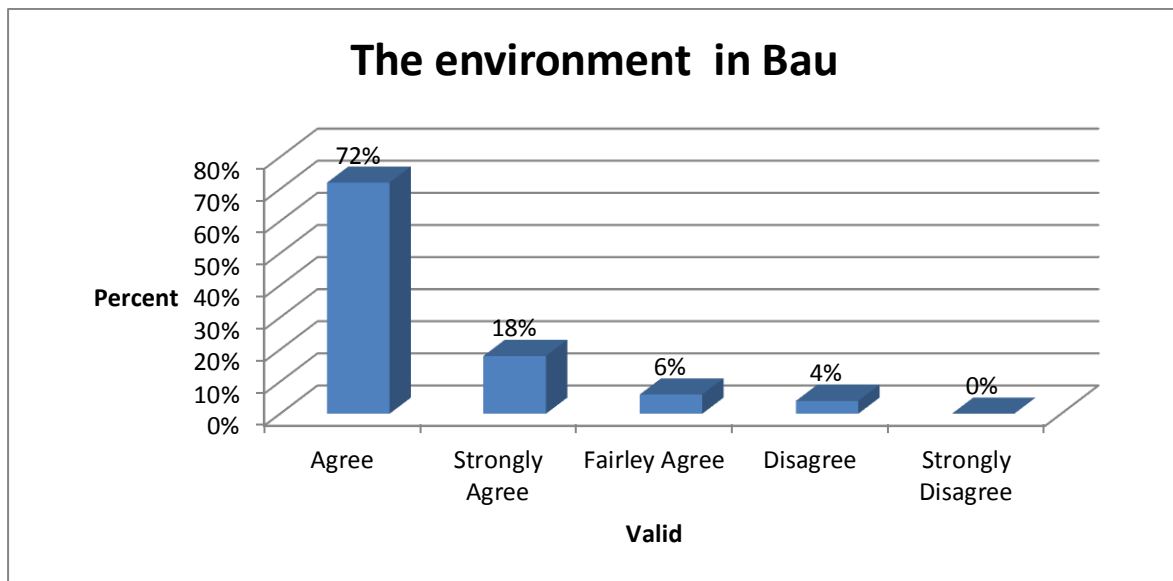| No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Agree	72	72%
2	Strongly Agree	18	18%
3	Fairley Agree	06	06%
4	Disagree	04	04%
5	Strongly Disagree	00	00%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 31.2.

Table No. 31.2.and Chart No. 31.2.indicate that 90% agreed that there is environmental sustainability in Baw locality before last eruption of war in 2011.Ingassana people of Bau's Communities challenged the displacement since the Blue Nile government decided to transfer them from the disputed

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areas in Bau Locality. Mr. Ateef Yusif Albasheer (interview) said they were been subject to SPLA attacks.

d. People of Bau Locality enjoy the status que of social justice
Table No. 32.2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Agree	68	68%
2	Strongly Agree	16	16%
3	Fairley Agree	08	08%
4	Disagree	04	04%
5	Strongly Disagree	04	04%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 32.2.

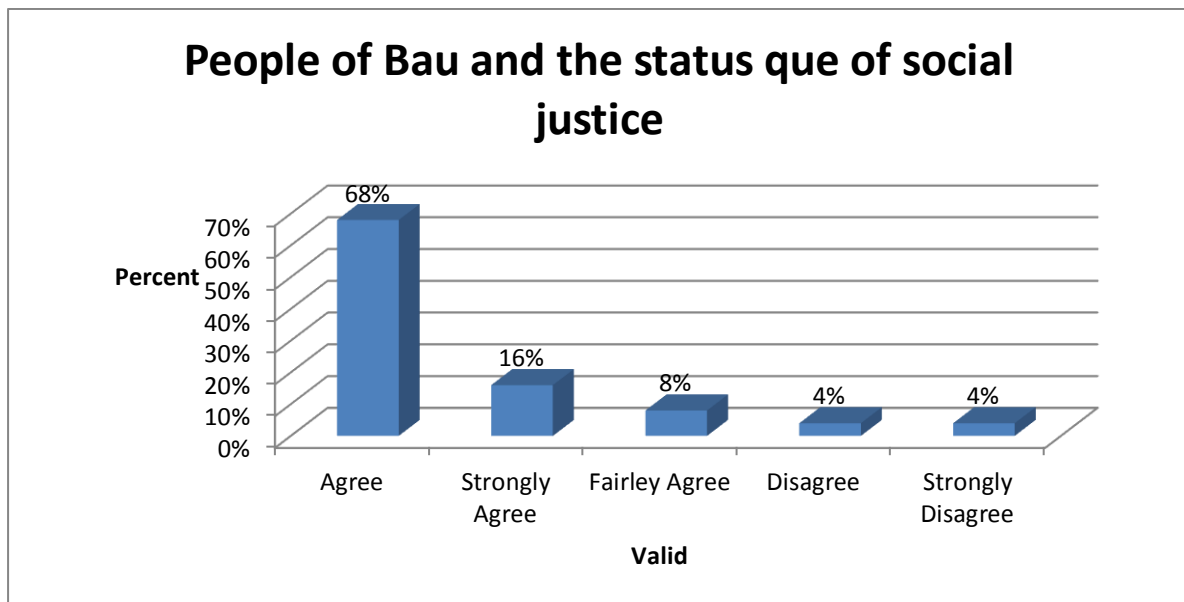**People of Bau and the status que of social justice**

Table No. 32.2.and Chart No. 32.2.indicate that 84% agreed that People of Bau Locality enjoy the status que of social justice as they were treated as citizens and have the right to settle and earn land to build permanent houses

instead of movable shelters. The government considered them not as displaced people because they are citizens of the state and have the right like indigenous people.

D. Peace Building
    a. Bau Community has the state of long age and healthy life.
    Table No. 33.2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Agree	76	76%
2	Strongly Agree	12	12%
3	Fairley Agree	02	02%
4	Disagree	04	04%
5	Strongly Disagree	06	06%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 33.2.

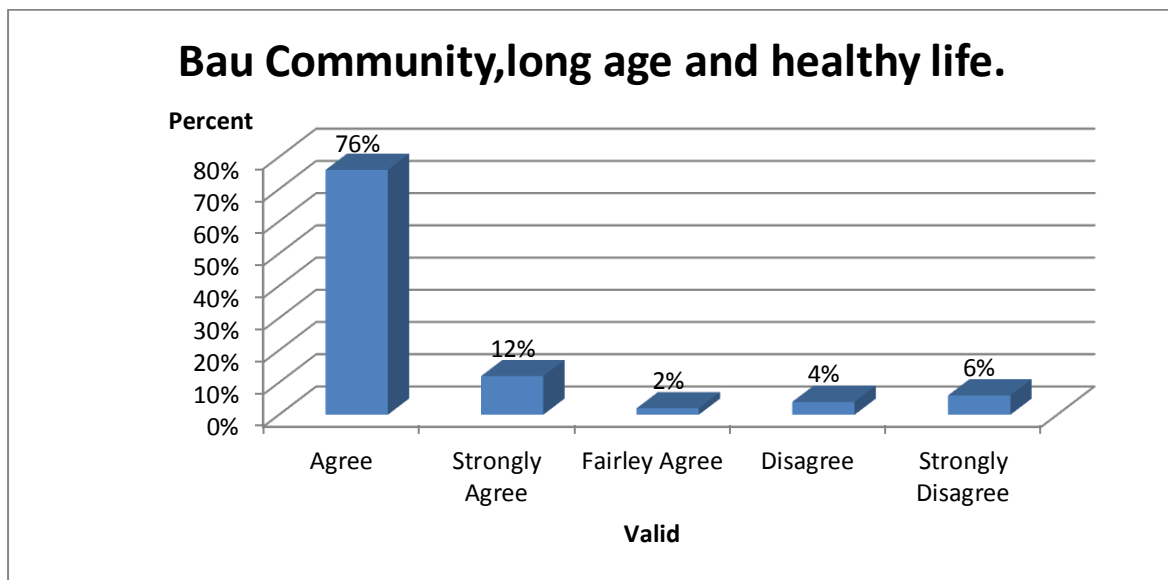Bau Community,long age and healthy life.

Table No. 33.2.and Chart No. 33.2.display that 88% agreed that People of Bau Community has the state of long age and healthy life. Dr. Hashim Dalil,

the Director of the World Health Office in Blue Nile State (Inerview-12th August, 2016) said that the woman of Ingassana people has high rate of fertility. He attributed long age to the simple life they live.

b. Bau Locality suffered the limit and short of schools and education institutes.

Table No. 34.2.

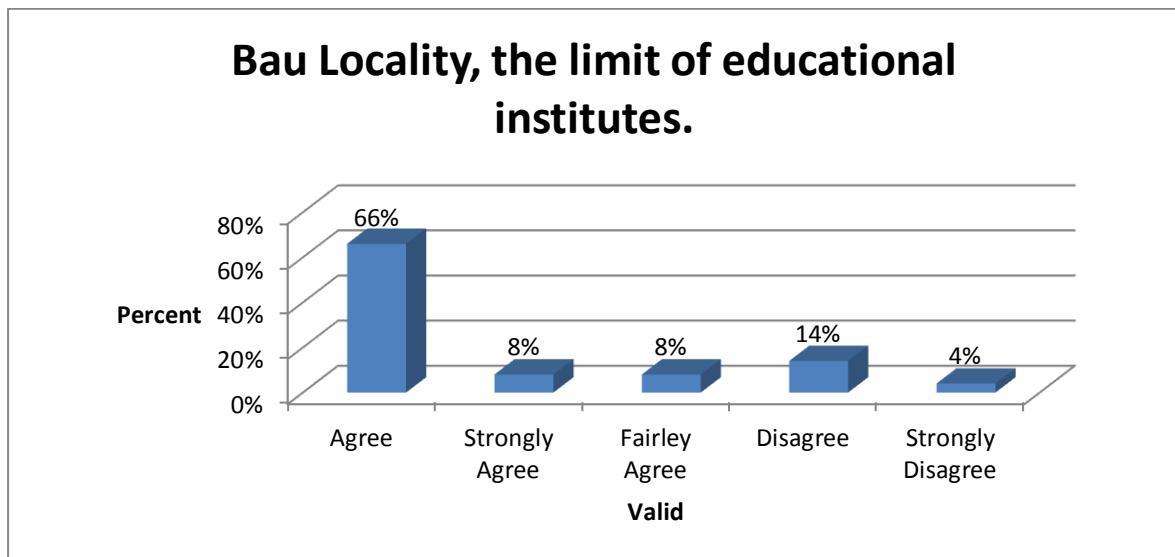| No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Agree	66	66%
2	Strongly Agree	08	08%
3	Fairley Agree	08	08%
4	Disagree	14	14%
5	Strongly Disagree	04	04%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 34.2.

Table No. 34.2.and Chart No. 34.2.indicate that 74% agreed that Bau Locality suffered the limit and short of schools and education institutes. Mr. Gasim Ahmed Mohammed Hamad, the Director of Radio Almugtama in

Blue Nile State (Inerview-14th August, 2016) said Bau Locality enjoyed quite number of schools in different level compares to the number of population of Bau Locality. He added that their radio stations launched different programs under umbrella of education for peace. There are different classes at disputed area as well as programs aim to eradicate illiteracy among old people.

c. There are various reasons behind lack of decent standard of living in Bau Locality.

Table No. 35.2.

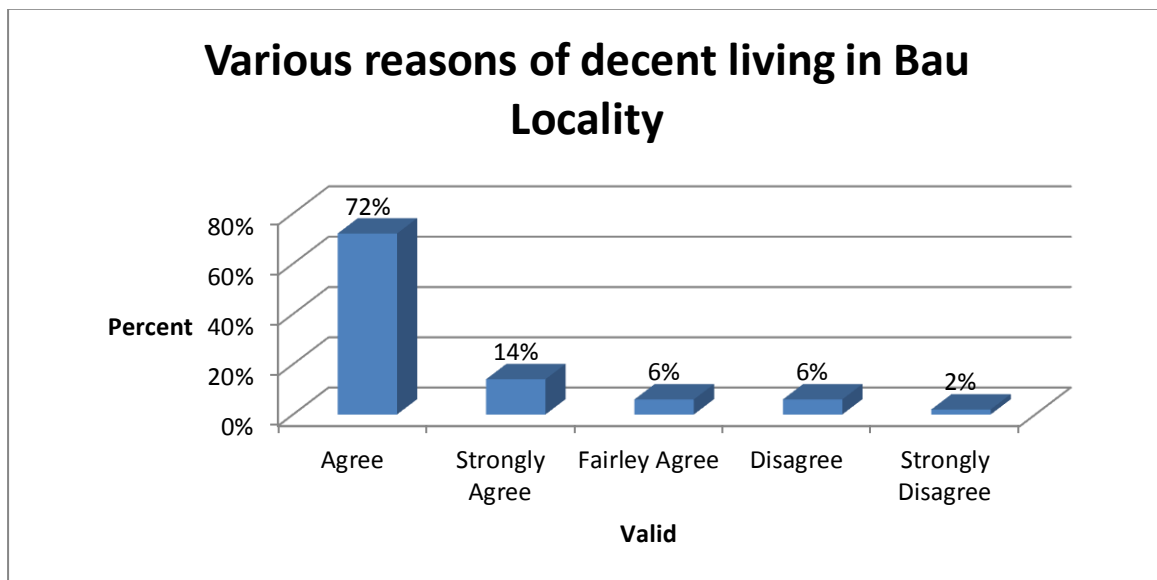| No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Agree	72	72%
2	Strongly Agree	14	14%
3	Fairley Agree	06	06%
4	Disagree	06	06%
5	Strongly Disagree	02	02%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 35.2.

Table No. 35.2.and Chart No. 35.2.indicate that 86 % agreed that Bau Locality faced various reasons behind lack of decent standard of living. Mr.

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Abdalwahed Abdalrahim Abdalwahed, the Director of General Department for Planning & Development (Ministry of Health) in Blue Nile State (Inerview-11th August, 2016) attributed the lack of decent standard to the nature of Ingassana's communities. He added that they used to live enclosed communities scattered around hills.

d. Conflict of Blue Nile affected human capability and development.

Table No. 36.2.

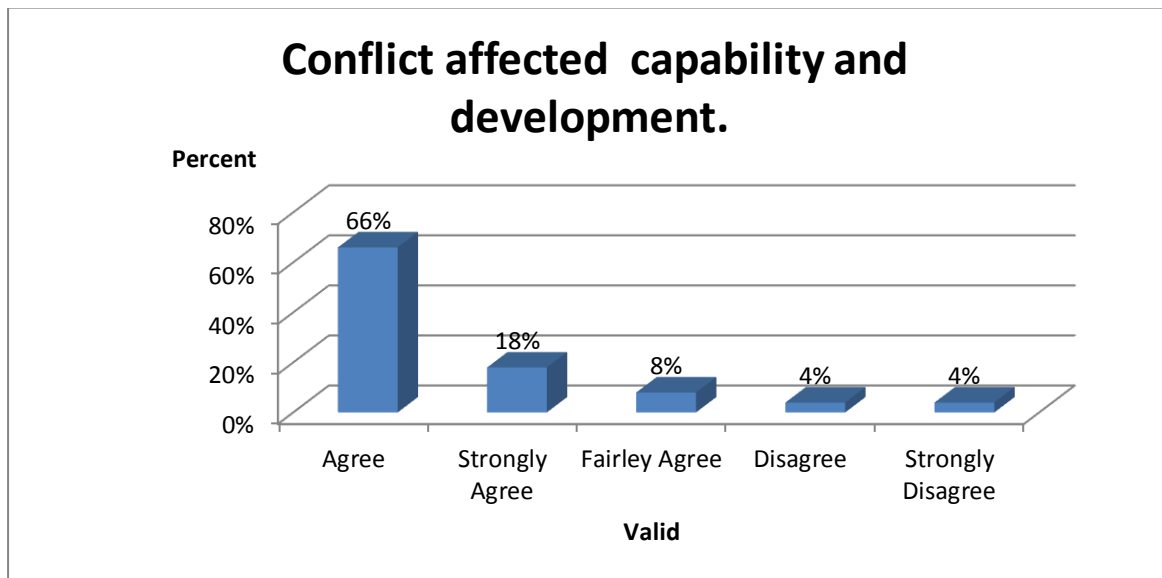| No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Agree	66	66%
2	Strongly Agree	18	18%
3	Fairley Agree	08	08%
4	Disagree	04	04%
5	Strongly Disagree	04	04%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 36.2.

Table No. 36.2.and Chart No. 36.2.indicate that 84 % agreed that conflict of Blue Nile affected human capability and development in the region generally and in particular Bau Locality. Dr. Ali Seid-Ahmed Al-Hassan, the Director of Ministry of Health noted that conflict is an indication of no

security and disorder. He further added that lack of security leads to disturbance. Peace and development are two sides of sustainability. Realization of development is a sign of peace and vice versa.

e. Displacement phenomenon has great impact on Bau community's Social cohesion.

Table No. 37.2.

No.	Valid	Frequency	Percent
1	Agree	66	66%
2	Strongly Agree	14	14%
3	Fairley Agree	08	08%
4	Disagree	10	10%
5	Strongly Disagree	02	02%
total		100	100%

Chart No. 37.2.

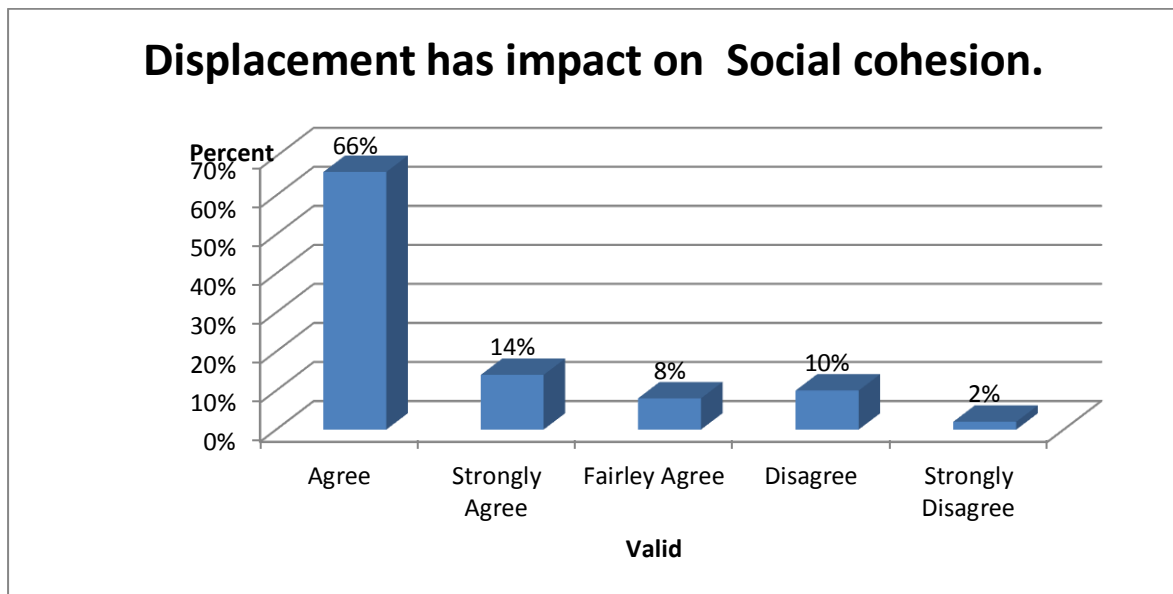**Displacement has impact on Social cohesion.**

Table No. 37.2.and Chart No. 37.2..affirm that 80 % agreed that displacement phenomenon has great impact on Bau community's Social cohesion. Scattering of Bau's communities around various areas of different

communities has great impacts on Ingassana people. That means new norms of life will acquire due to daily contact with other communities. The way of life, work, food, culture will change according to co-existing.

4. Testing the Hypotheses Through Discussion.

The data analysis explores that the Area of Ingassana people was involved lately in the new conflict. That was immediately after the secession of the South in 2011. Different factors lay behind the eruption of new war, in particular the political ones. Nevertheless, the protocol granted plans, policies and interventions aim to maintaining social justice, development and realization of peace in the area through Popular Consultation (PC). The Study shed light on the opportunities and possibilities which were the competent to redress the suffering and past grievances to maintain peace-building. Moreover, it addressed risks that played significant role in agitating the factors of self ruling, self determination and secession. The example of South Sudan splitting ought to be borrowed. In his examining and studying the preparing processes that are defined for the space in which citizens appreciate the harmony of life within the area. The researcher finds that the political agenda and lack of trust are main potential sources for conflict eruption.

In regard to the argument and hypothesis of absence (lack) of regulatory and monitory bodies for programs, plans and policies implementation associated with affected people. The study resulted on refuting the argument. Table No. 5.2.2 and Chart No.5.2.2 made it very clear, that most positions of NGOs' staff and official's figures are taking care and looking after programs, projects and plans associated to the affected people. The supervisors and managers are the dominant positions of the projects and the programs designed for the well fair of the affected people. It means that there are truly regulatory bodies assigned to look after the programs and projects. All initiatives were associated to enhance the affected people economic and well affairs.

The assumption of Conflict agreements in Sudan specify limit of space for social integration and human development. The late argument hindered a little bit with the time of NGOs started work on (Blue Nile Area) the affected Area. Most NGOs started work on Blue Nile Area before 1985. Moreover, most of these NGOs' works are programs that aim to help the affected people. Table No. 5.2.4 and Chart No. 5.24.show the fields of NGOs' works. Education, health, agriculture, food assistance and others were the majority implemented programs in the course of NGOs' works. Such types of fields have great results on social human development. Additional to that, the old and long history of NGOs' entering and working in the affected area. The course of NGOs paved the way for both governments and other partners to create and implement different plans, projects and programs for the benefit of the affected communities. All these programs seek to integrate the affected people among themselves and with the indigenous communities.

The above mention explanation answers the claim that said; there are limited (if not rare) programs attributed to social integration, peace- building and human development rather than political agenda. There are 64% of the implemented programs are of economical aspect and not on political affairs. Education, health, agriculture and food assistance reflects its' benefits in short time. Moreover, they have direct effects on the life condition of the affected people. In other hand, Table No.4-2.and Chart No.4-2.indicated that Education and Health are the prominent fields of NGOs' works. Of course education and health have great impact on human social development. In the same line this indicates that the international community has so far applied programs to support post-conflict social integration and peacemaking (stability of the Area).These statements support also the argument of to what extent do the international community has to do for the benefit of affected people.

Peacemaking in Blue Nile Area associated with troublesome and non agreed proposals under the name of Popular Consultation. The main purpose of popular consultation is to solve Blue Nile State problem. Unfortunately, that was undermined due to different opinions and views of the signed parties. The three phases of popular consultation ended before reaching final

position. Civic education campaigns and the consultation process were the only two terminated phases. Table No. 26.2.and Chart No.26.2.indicated the participation of people in political arena. The common political positions occupied by those who belong to Ingassana people on the framework of Blue Nile State government are outcome of political agreement issue. The varied positions occupied by Ingassana people (that may indicate social justice) are more or less suitable for such small tribe. Ingassana who are surrounded with different other tribes also suppose to be involved as result of social justice realization among all citizens. The margin of peace talks indicates some goodness of peace process in war torn areas if it was maintained and continued to the last phase.

The negligence and disinterests of parties of the agreement (GOV-SPLA/N) to solve the problem of the affected people in the Blue Nile Area are pillars for the dispute as the questionnaire displays the answers. It is quietly obvious in course of peacemaking at the disputed areas such as Blue Nile and South Kordufan.

Lately different initiatives were proposed to resume discussion and peace talks on the dispute matters of both Blue Nile and south kurdofan unfortunately they were early aborted.The challenges and prospects of peacemaking in Blue Nile Area after agreement of 2005 are overcast.

 NGOs' prospective to solve IDPs problems is critical, Some areas of Blue Nile State that bordered South Sudan Country and the Ethiopian Federal Country as well as Bau Locality (Ingassana area) now are under threaten of fighting. Therefore, security factor plays the crucial role in displacement people of Ingassana.

 Realization of security in most Blue Nile affected areas such as Bau is at risk. Security and development are the two sides of peace. Violation of each diminishes the other. Peace is the normal circumstance for human life. Since peace is absent no normal life will be on the ground.

The study assured that there is violation of co-existence of living in Bau Locality when they repatriate back home. The violation occurred as a result of competition will change. It will not be between the government of Sudan

and the SPLM rebel movement but between the IDPs and the refugees. Each planed to recruit the people of Ingassana to each side, as the most interviewees' remarked.

The history of NGOs' presence in Blue Nile Area is a long history; the date goes back to the 80th. NGOs' works concentrated on Education fields, health, agriculture, food assistance and others. Such types of fields were associated to social and human development. All NGOs' programs in disputed areas seek to integrate the affected people among themselves and with the new communities in case of internal displacement people such as Ingassana.

Programs such as Education, health, agriculture and food assistance intended for Blue Nile Area are programs of economical aspect rather than political affairs. It supposes to reflect and benefit in short time. Moreover, they were associated to effect on the life condition of the affected people. The education and health programs have great impact on human and social development.

In the same time there are programs to support post-conflict social integration and peacemaking (stability of the Area).That the international community used to help with in case of affected people.

Popular Consultation of Blue Nile was associated with peacemaking. It was endorsed to decide after five years whether the CPA fulfills the people ambitious or not. If not people can start to negotiate again the Blue Nile disputed issues. The main purpose of popular consultation is to solve Blue Nile State problem. Unfortunately, that was undermined due to different opinions and views of the signed parties. Civic education campaigns and the consultation process were the only two terminated phases.

Several political positions were occupied by leaders of Sudan People Liberation Army/North (SPLA) on the framework of Blue Nile State. They occupied different positions such as the governor and numbers of the state ministers and senior positions. They were as outcome of political agreement opportunities so as to maintain social justice in case of government positioning.

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5- CONCLUSION

The section answered the questions that are raised on the plan of the study. It revolves the tests of the research hypothesizes suggested earlier. Collected data explores that the area of Ingassana was much affected with the late conflict in Blue Nile. The one that broke out after the secession of the South Sudan in 2013.The period that Malik Aggar was elected as a governor after 2014 election was remarkable one, since then much pressures launched against him from the SPLA/North leaders to recruit his people tribe to join SPLA.

Although, Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) granted plans, policies and interventions aim to maintaining social development and realization of peace in the area through Popular Consolation, but political agenda formed negatives attitudes to decision makers, politicians and tribe's leaders. The political agenda and lack of trust are the main potential sources for the past and ongoing conflict. Lack of trust seems to be the main factor on the new eruption of conflict on Blue Nile that affected Bau Locality in particular.

The senior and important positions of NGOs' staff and official's figures that were taking care of and looking after programs, projects and plans associated to the affected people undermined the assumption. The supervisors and managers who dominated several positions of the projects and the programs planned for the well fair of the affected people assured the late sentiment. It indicates there were regulatory bodies assigned to look after the programs and projects. This disproves the absence (lack) of regulatory and monitory of programs plans and policies implementation associated with affected people.

The devastation that occurred on the different fields due to natural and human reasons urged NGOs to enter earlier the area to help on improving the affected communities. The long history of NGOs' presence in area was aimed to redress the grievances of rural areas which were much affected with conflict and as well as lack of development.

Chapter Five

Conclusion, Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Studies

1- Introduction.
2- Results.
3- Findings.
4- Recommendations.
5- Suggestions for further studies.

5-Chapter Five

1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the findings, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for Further Studies. In the journey of the study, the research tries to shed light on the numerous opportunities and possibilities which are capable to redress the suffering and grievances of affected people of Blue Nile Area; especially in Bau Locality. The study falls upon the peace making process since the study addresses different aspects of peace making in Bau Locality.

The study tries to investigate the risks that may help in agitating the factors of self-ruling, self-determination or secession as it was occurred in different disputed areas in Africa and Asia. In other words, it tries to explain the norms which were undergone in the case of South Sudan in order to avoid the area the risk of demanding of self-determination or alike. Succeeding in eliminate this tendency is absolute positive. The process helps a lot in maintaining peace building stage to words peace sustainability.

2. Findings

In addressing the case of Blue Nile Area - Bau Locality-as a conflict zone on the course of the research there are different thoughts rose as outcomes.

A. The current social relations particularly among war-affected rural communities of the Area (Ingassana people) now are at stake. The people were faced with the new norms of life.

B. Ingassana people were obliged to live in camps both in north as IDPs (in Sudan) or refugees in south (in South Sudan), it is a sort of social injustice.

C. Even the congested way of living in camps, the new way that the people must adapt themselves to it due to several reasons also is considered a norm of social injustice.

D. Addressing the human and social development of Bau Locality people (the affected people) the long term projects are the suitable and possible means to solve the IDPs of Ingassana around the cities. Short term programs succeeded on solving current problems situations such as shelter, food and medical treatments.

E. The study assures that long term programs and projects are needed to be put into practice when people repatriate back home. It supposes that both long and short terms are interactive policies and interventions towards improving peace and development in Bau Locality.

F. It seems that international community has not far applied appropriate programs to support post-conflict social integration and peacemaking (stability of the Area) the current programs are not so sufficient to end and mitigate people situations.

G. The eruption of the conflict in Blue Nile Area terminated the steps of peacemaking and peace-building, the thing sustains the challenges and vanish the prospects of peacemaking in the area after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005.

H. The area (Bau Locality) was much affected by the late conflict in Blue Nile area. The conflict that was broke after the secession of the South in 2011 after Malik Aggar was elected in 2010 as a governor in last election in the Sudan.

I. Post-conflict agreement (CPA) has not granted plans, policies and interventions aim to maintaining development and social justice at the area through Popular Consolation.

J. The devastation that occurred on the different fields urged NGOs to enter the area to support and help on improving the affected communities through limited programs.

K. The area witnessed long history of NGOs works aimed to redress the grievances of the affected people and also due to lack of development, the most programs concentrated on everyday aids assistant such as clinks, water sanitation etc.

L. The research finds that the political agenda and lack of trust are the main potential sources for conflict. It was the main cause behind the new eruption of conflict on Blue Nile that affected Bau Locality in particular.

M. The varied positions occupied by Ingassana people are more suitable for such small tribe compared to other tribes; it may be a norm of social justice. Also the margin of peace process after the agreement indicates some steps in peace –building in war torn areas.

N. The study disproves the argument of absence (lack) of regulatory and monitory bodies to take care of the programs, plans and policies implementation associated with affected people.

O. The date of NGOs in the area goes back to the 80th. NGOs' works concentrated on Education fields, health, agriculture, food assistance and others. Such types of fields were associated to peacemaking and human development.

P. Popular Consultation of Blue Nile was associated with peacemaking. It was endorsed to decide satisfaction and people ambitious are fulfilled or not. It is step to peace process.

Q. Negligence and disinterest of the disputed parties (the central government and Sudan People Liberation Army/North) supported the eruption of conflict in Blue Nile Area.

R. Lately different initiatives were proposed to resume discussion and peace talks on the dispute matters of Blue Nile Area; unfortunately they were aborted as they were initiated.

S. The study assured that, there are threats to co-exists of living in Bau Locality.The threats occurred as a result of new acquired means of life as IDPs and Refugees repatriate home from different communities.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion summarized that Bau Locality, the area of Ingasana tribe, the area of the study was not affected much by the conflict of Blue Nile State, the one that ended with (CPA) of 2005 signed between Government of the Sudan and the SPLA/SPLM in Nifasha-Keinia.

Ingasana's people were much affected with the late conflict in Blue Nile, when Malik Aggar was taking the authorities as a governor after 2014 election, since then much pressures launched against him from the SPLA/North leaders to recruit his people to join SPLA.

The long history of NGOs' presence in area was aimed to redress the grievances of affected areas which were much devastated with conflict and lack of development.

Political agenda and lack of trust were the main potential sources for the past and ongoing conflict. Popular consultation introduced to solve Blue

Nile State problem. Unfortunately, it was undermined that only civic education campaigns and consultation process were the completed phases.

Seniors and important positions of NGOs' staff and official's figures that were taking care of and looking after programs, projects and plans associated to the affected people undermined the assumption of absence (lack) of regulatory.

The co-existing of living in Bau Locality is the future challenge; it formed as a result of past competition and the new norms of life as IDPs and Refugees.

4. Recommendations

Based on the previous findings the researcher recommends the following;-

A. Maintaining Peace is the priority to pave the way forward for social peace and human development initiatives.

B. Reconciliation and peace should be started before voluntary repatriation to Bau Locality to forget past grievances.

C. Plan and execute genuine projects and programs to accumulate the participation of indigenous people as they added new experiences and jobs while they neglected the pasture their old skill.

D. Paving roads and other means of communications as well as building school, clinks, supply electric power and health water are potential elements for developing the area.

E. Attract and give investment opportunities for internal and external inviters as well as seek donors to support in developing the devastated area.

5.Suggestions for further studies

The following topics can be added to the concern study:

A. The investment opportunities as key role on alignment the Blue Nile Area to Sudan.
B. Factors of conflict in Blue Nile Area and the way forward for its stability.

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Appendix (1)

This questionnaire is for academic purpose seeks to gather and collect the important and necessary information relevant to the PhD. Dissertation under title <u>Social Peace and Human Development in Blue Nile State, in particular Baw Locality</u>. The Dissertation is forwarded to **THE CENTRE OF PEACE CULTURE STUDIES** by **ABDALLA HASSAN HAMED** and supervised by Professor Doctor **SULEIMAN YAHIA MOHAMED**, during the period 2015-2018.

Excellency, please have a look and tick out what you may think is appropriate with (/) from the given alternatives. Notice that your information is confidential and not to be used for other purposes.

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Research sample category

1-NGOs' STAFF

A-Personal profile

a- Age :-

Less than 20 ( ) 20-30 ( ) 30-40 ( ) 40-50 ( ) above 50 ( )

B-Position:-

Officer ( ) Supervisor ( ) Project' Director ( ) Manger ( ) Others ( )

c- Education :-

Primary ( ) Secondary ( ) Graduated( ) Post- graduated ( ) Others ()

d-Nationality :-

Sudanese ( ) Non -Sudanese ( )

B-Organization

a- Organization' Field:-

Education ( ) Health ( ) Food assistances ( ) Agriculture Projects ( ) Others ()

b- Organization, date of Entry:-

Before 1985 ( ) 1985-1990 ( ) 1990-2000 ( ) 2000-2015( ) After 2015( )

c- Number of affected people :-

Less than 200 ( ) 200-300 ( ) 300-400 ( ) 400-500 ( ) Above 500 ( )

C-Affected people(IDPs)

a- Age of affected people:-

Less than 5 ( ) 5-12 ( ) 12-20 ( ) 20-30( ) Above 30

b- Life condition of affected people of Baw (IDPs):-

Bad Con. ( ) Good Co. ( ) Very good ( )

c- Mitigating and integrating programs for Baw locality:-

Economical ( ) educational ( ) social ( ) cultural ( ) others( )

d- Attitudes of the affected people towards NGOs:-

Good ( ) strongly good ( ) fairly ( ) Negative ( ) strongly negative ( )

e- Participation of affected people in NGOs programs:-

Good   ( ) strongly Good ( ) fairly ( ) Negative ( ) strongly negative ( )

 f- Type living of affected people IDPs:-

One Tribe ( ) Two Tribes ( ) Multi Tribes ( )

g- Education standard of the affected people.(IDPs):-

Illiterate ( ) Basic ( ) Secondary ( ) Graduate ( ) Post- graduate

h- Type of competition among affected people (IDPs):-

Social ( ) Economic ( ) Religion ( ) Culture ( ) Others ( )

D-Government roles in security situations

a- The cooperation of security organs (police, security and military):-

Good   ( ) strongly good ( ) faire ( ) Non ( ) Rare ( )

b- Government's implementation to Social Jusice:-

Implemented ( ) strongly implemented ( ) Average ( ) Not implemented ( ) strongly not implemented ( )

c- There are no regulatory and monitory bodies to safeguard the stability of the locality:-

Agree ( ) strongly agree( ) fairly agree ( ) disagree ( ) strongly disagree ( )

d- The security violation occurred due to:-

Government Organs ( ) IDPs ( ) NGOs   ( ) Rebels ( )Political parties( )

E-Possible solutions

a- NGOs' prospective to solve IDPs problems:-
   Security ( ) Development ( ) Social Justice ( ) Education ( ) Political ( )
b- Possible term to solve IDPs problems :-
   Short term ( ) Medium term ( ) Long term ( )
c- Willing of IDPs on voluntary repatriation:-
   Willing ( ) strongly willing ( ) fairly willing ( ) Not willing ( ) strongly not willing ( )

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COLLEGE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is for academic purpose seeks to gather and collect the important and necessary information relevant to the PhD. Dissertation under title <u>Social Peace and Human Development in Blue Nile State, in particular Baw Localit</u>y. The Dissertation is forwarded to **THE CENTRE OF PEACE CULTURE STUDIES** by **ABDALLA HASSAN HAMED** and supervised by Professor Doctor **SULEIMAN YAHIA MOHAMED**, during the period 2015-2018.

Excellency, please have a look and tick out what you may think is appropriate with (/) from the given alternatives. Notice that your information is confidential and not to be used for other purposes.

Research sample category(2)

2-Official Figures

A-Personal profile

a. Age:-

Less than 20 ( ) 20-30 ( ) 30-40 ( ) 40-50 () above 50 ( )

b. Position:-

Officer ( ) Supervisor ( ) Project' Director ( ) Manger ( ) other ()

c. C. Education Level:-

Elementary () Secondary ( ) Graduated ( ) Post- graduated ( ) others ( )

d. D. Ministry, institution:-

Education ( ) Health ( ) Administration ( ) Agriculture ( ) Security force ( )

B-Political field

a. Participation of Bau's communities in politics:-

Participate ( ) strongly participate()Rare ( ) Not participate ( ) strongly not participate ( )

b. Common occupied position:-

Governor (   ) parliamentarian (   ) Minister (   ) Mayor (   ) traditional leader ()

c. Enjoyment of equality and social justice:-

Agree (   ) strongly agree (   ) fairly agree (   ) disagree (   ) strongly disagree ( )

d. Bau's communities satisfied the availability of human development and rights:-

Agree () strongly agree ( ) fairly agree ( ) disagree ( ) strongly disagree ()

C-Conflict Resolution

a. Reasons of conflict in Baw Locality:-

Social Justice ( ) Economical ( ) land use ( ) religion ( ) Cultural ( )

b. Violation extent of co-exist life in Baw:-

Always () Sometimes ( )   Rarely ( ) Usually ( ) Never ( )

c. There is environmental sustainability in Bau locality:-

Agree ( ) strongly agree ( ) fairly agree ( ) disagree ( )strongly disagree( )

d.   People of Bau locality enjoy the status que of social justice:-

Agree ( ) strongly agree ( ) fairly agree ( ) disagree ( )strongly disagree( )

D-Peace Building

a. Baw's community have the state of long age and healthy life:-

Agree ( ) strongly agree ( ) fairly agree ( ) disagree ( )strongly disagree( )

b. Bau locality suffered the limit and short of schools and education institutes:-

Agree ( ) strongly agree ( ) fairly agree ( ) disagree ( ) strongly disagree ( )

c. There are various reasons behind lack of decent standard of living in Bau locality:-

Agree ( ) strongly agree ( ) fairly agree ( ) disagree ( ) strongly disagree ( )

d. Conflict of Blue Nile in general affected peace-building and development:-

Agree ( ) strongly agree ( ) fairly agree ( ) disagree ( ) strongly disagree ( )

e. Displacement phenomenon has great impact on Bau community's social cohesion:-

Agree ( ) strongly agree ( ) fairly agree ( ) disagree ( )strongly disagree( )

ABDALLA HASSAN HAME

3-The interview Questions(12)

A- How the Social justice is realized among Ingassana communities?

B- What are you saying about the future policy (short & long terms)?

C- The evaluation of programs and projects that are implemented by both the government and NGOs?

D- What are the challenges and the expectation facing peace-building in the area?

E- To what extend do the implemented programs eradicated the conflict impacts?

F- How much the impact of the programs that associated with social integration and human development?

G- To what extend do the peace agreement granted space to address the social integration and development to the affected people?

H- Peace Building in Blue Nile linked with popular consultation and not agreed initiatives? Your comment.

I- Neglecting and disinterest of the agreed parties to address the affected people problems (the root causes)?

4- List of interviewees

One

   1- Date :- 13-7-2016

   2- Place:-Humanitarian Aid Commission(HAC) Damazine

   3- Name:-Hassan Mamoon AHMED

   4- Occupation:- Direcoter of NGOs Deparment

   5- Age:- 45 Years

   6- Education:- Graduate

   7- Residence :- Damazine

   8- Tel. No-:-0912102370

   9- Email Address:- --

Two

   1- Date :-13-7-2016

   2- Place:- Popular Defense (Damazine)

   3- Name:- Mr. Ateef Yousif BASHEER

   4- Occupation:- Coordinator .

   5- Age:- 45 Years

   6- Education:- Graduate

   7- Residence :- Damazine

   8- Tel. No-:-0123433356

   9- Email Address:---

Three

1- Date:- 14-7- 12016
2- Place:- (WHO) Damazine
3- Name:- Dr.Hashim Dalil ALAMEEN
4- Occupation:- Direcoter of WHO Office
5- Age:- 55 Years
6- Education:- Graduate
7- Residence :- Roseirise
8- Tel. No-:-0912394480
9- Email Address:-dalilh@who.int

Four

1- Date :-15-7-2016
2- Place:- Ministry of Health Damazine
3- Name:- Mr.Abdalwahid Abdalraheem ABDALWAHID
4- Occupation:- Director of Planning DEPT.
5- Age:- 40 Years
6- Education:- Graduate
7- Residence :- Roseirise
8- Tel. No-:-0912676647
9- Email Address:-abdalwhidhalah@yahoo.com

Five

1- Date :-17-7-2016
2- Place:- Radio& Station of Damazine
3- Name:- Mr. Gasim Ahmed M. HAMAD
4- Occupation:- Direcoter of Social Radio.
5- Age:- 45 YEARS
6- Education:- Graduate
7- Residence :- Damazine

8- Tel. No-:-0919013538

9- Email Address:-yabouseh@yahoo.com

Six

1- Date :- 17-7-2016

2- Place:- Ministry of Health- Damazine

3- Name:- Dr. Ali Seid Ahmed Alhassan

4- Occupation:- General Direcoter.

5- Age:- 50 Years

6- Education:- Graduate

7- Residence :- Ruseirise

8- Tel. No-:-0919013538

9- Email Address:-yabouseh@yahoo.com

Seven

1- Date :-18-7-2016

2- Place:- Centre of Peace Studies (University of Damazine)

3- Name:- Mr. Abdul-Aziz Mohammed ABAKAR

4- Occupation:- Director.

5- Age:- 50 Years

6- Education:- Graduate

7- Residence :- Ruseirise

8- Tel. No-:-0912487237

9- Email Address:-mohabdulaziz88@gmail.com

Eight

1- Date :-19-7-2016

2- Place:- Ministry of Health (Damazine)

3- Name:- Mr. Ameen Abasher HAMDAN

4- Occupation:- Director of Health Services

5- Age:- 40 Years

6- Education:- Graduate

7- Residence :- Ruseirise

8- Tel. No-:-0123429335

9- Email Address:---

Nine

1- Date :-19-7-2016

2- Place:- UNCF (Damazine)

3- Name:- Mr. Nagim Adeen Salih ABAKAR

4- Occupation:- Director of Environment Project

5- Age:- 40 Years

6- Education:- Graduate

7- Residence :- Ruseirise

8- Tel. No-:-013803600

9- Email Address:---

Ten

1- Date :-20-7-2016

2- Place:-Ministry of Health(Damazine)

3- Name:- Mr. Mohamed Osman ALI

4- Occupation:- Director

5- Age:- 52 Years

6- Education:- Graduate

7- Residence :- Ruseirise

8- Tel. No-:-0912756756

9- Email Address:mohamadosman1032@yahoo.com

Eleven

1- Date :-20-7-2016
2- Place:-Shanisha Camp
3- Name:- Mr. Ahmed Mahmood MARAGAN
4- Occupation:- Tribal Leader
5- Age:- 52 Years
6- Education:- illiterate
7- Residence :- Shanisha Camp - Ruseirise
8- Tel. No-:---
9- Email Address:--

Twelve

1- Date :-20-7-2016
2- Place:-Shansia Camp - Ruseirise
3- Name:- Mr. Younis Almuda SAMAR
4- Occupation:- Tribal Leader
5- Age:- 52 Years
6- Education:- illiterate
7- Residence :- Shashia Camp
8- Tel. No-:---
9- Email Address:--

Appendix (2) Agreements

CHAPTER V

THE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT IN

SOUTHERN KORDOFAN AND BLUE NILE

STATES

SIGNED AT NAIVASHA, KENYA ON 26TH MAY 2004

PREAMBLE:-

RECOGNIZING that the conclusion of the comprehensive peace settlement that the Sudanese people are longing for requires solving the problems in Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains[2] and Blue Nile States as a model for solving problems throughout the country; and

REAFFIRMING that citizenship shall be the basis for equal rights and duties for all Sudanese citizens regardless of their ethnicity or religion; and

UNDERLINING the importance of recognizing the cultural and social diversity of the Sudan as a source of strength and unity; and

EMPHASIZING equality, fairness, economic development, social welfare and stability as overarching goals of the Sudanese people in general and the population of the conflict affected areas in particular;

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereby agree as follows:-

1. **General Principles**

The Parties agree on the following, as the basis for political, administrative, economic and social solution to the conflict in Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile:

1.1. Human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be guaranteed to all individuals in the State as prescribed in the Interim National Constitution;

1.2. The diverse cultural heritage and local languages of the population of the State shall be developed and protected;

1.3. Development of human resources and infrastructure shall be the main goal of the State. It shall be conducted to meet human needs in accordance with the best-known practices of sustainable development within a transparent and accountable framework.

2. **Definition of the Two Areas**

2.1. The boundaries of Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State shall be the same boundaries of former Southern Kordofan Province when Greater Kordofan was sub-divided into two provinces.

2.2. For the purpose of this Protocol, Blue Nile State shall be understood as referring to the presently existing Blue Nile State.

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[2] The name of the State shall be settled before the conclusion of the Peace Agreement by a committee representing the State formed by the two Parties.
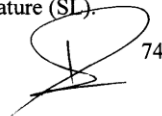
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3. Popular Consultation

The Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (the Parties), committed to reaching a just, fair and Comprehensive Peace Agreement to end the war in Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile States, agree on the following:-

3.1. Popular consultation is a democratic right and mechanism to ascertain the views of the people of Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile States on the comprehensive agreement reached by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement.

3.2. That this comprehensive agreement shall be subjected to the will of the people of the two States through their respective democratically elected legislatures.

3.3. That the legislatures of the two States shall each establish a Parliamentary Assessment and Evaluation Commission to assess and evaluate the implementation of the agreement in each State. The two Commissions shall submit their reports to the legislatures of the two States by the fourth year of the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

3.4. An independent Commission shall be established by the Presidency to assess and evaluate the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in each of the two States. The Commission shall submit its reports to the National Government and the Governments of the two States who shall use the reports to rectify any procedure that needs to be rectified to ensure faithful implementation of the Agreement.

3.5. Once this Agreement is endorsed by the people through the legislature of any of the two States as meeting their aspirations, then the agreement becomes the final settlement of the political conflict in that State.

3.6. Should any of the legislatures of the two States, after reviewing the Agreement, decide to rectify, within the framework of the Agreement, any shortcomings in the constitutional, political and administrative arrangements of the Agreement, then such legislature shall engage in negotiations with the National Government with the view of rectifying these shortcomings.

4. Structure of the State Government

4.1. The State shall have the following structure:-

4.2 The State Executive, which shall comprise of:-
    4.2.1   The State Governor;
    4.2.2   The State Council of Ministers; and
    4.2.3   Local Governments.
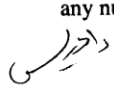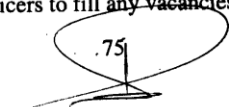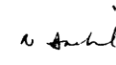
4.3   The State Legislature (SL).

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4.4   The State Judiciary.

5. The State Executive

5.1.   The Governor of the State shall be directly elected by the registered voters of the State in a public adult suffrage.

5.2.   The Governor shall appoint the ministers and the commissioners of the state in accordance with the State Interim Constitution. The State Council of Ministers shall be representative.

5.3.   The Governor shall, together with the State Council of Ministers, exercise the Executive Powers of the State which shall be in respect of the functional areas listed in Schedules A and B, read together with Schedule C, attached hereto, and in accordance with the State Interim Constitution.

5.4.   The State Council of Ministers shall be accountable to the Governor and the State Legislature in the performance of their duties.

5.5.   The State shall have commissioners and elected local councils. The organization and proper functioning of the Local Governments shall be the responsibility of the Government of the State.

5.6   There shall be State Security Committee to be chaired by the Governor of the State. The Committee shall include, among others, the Military Commander of the area, his Deputy, the Director of the State Police and Director of the State National Security Branch.

5.7   Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 5.6 above, the Governor of the State may demand the transfer of the Director of the National Security Branch from the State.

5.8   The State Police Service shall adhere to the National standards and regulations as set forth by National Police Service.

5.9   Police, Prisons, Wildlife and Fire Brigade Officers shall be recruited by the State Service according to the National standards, trained and commissioned nationally and returned to the State for service. The other ranks shall be locally recruited to serve within the State. Recruitment and training regulations shall be designed and standardized by the National Police Service.

5.10   Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 5.9 above, the National Authority may agree with the State Authority to transfer any number of police officers from the State police to the National Police Service whenever necessary.

5.11   The State Authority may request the National Authority to transfer to the State any number of police officers to fill any vacancies in the State.

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6. The State Legislature

6.1. Members of the State Legislature (SL) shall be elected by the registered voters of the State in accordance with the State Law and in conformity with the general guidelines as set forth by electoral provisions as set forth by the National Electoral Commission.

6.2. The State Legislature shall prepare and adopt the State Constitution, provided that it shall conform to the Interim National Constitution.

6.3. The Governor of the State shall sign any law duly approved by the State Legislature, failing which, after thirty (30) days it shall be deemed to have been signed into law, unless the Governor has submitted the law to the Constitutional Court for a ruling on its constitutionality. If the Constitutional Court finds the law constitutional, the Governor shall immediately sign such law.

6.4. The State Legislature shall legislate for the state within its legislative powers as stipulated in schedule (A) attached herewith.

6.5. State laws currently applicable in the State shall continue until new legislation is duly enacted by the SL within its competence.

6.6. The State Legislature shall decide its own rules, procedures, and committees, and elect its Speaker and other officers.

6.7. The State Legislature may relieve the Governor of the State of his/her functions by a motion supported by two-thirds of its membership.

6.8. Members of the State Legislature and the State Executive shall have such immunities as are provided by law.

7. The State Courts

7.1. The structures and powers of the courts of the States shall be subject to the Interim National Constitution.

7.2. The State Constitution shall provide for the establishment of such state courts as are necessary.

7.3. The State Legislature shall provide for the appointment and dismissal of state appointed judges, subject to the State Constitution and the approval of the National Judicial Service Commission.

7.4. The State legislations shall provide for guarantees for the independence and impartiality of the State judiciary and ensures that state judges shall not be subject to political or other interference.
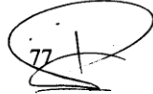
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7.5. The state courts shall have civil and criminal jurisdiction in respect of State and National Laws, save that a right of appeal shall lie to the National Courts in respect of matters brought before or heard under National laws.

7.6. The National Legislature shall determine the civil and criminal procedures to be followed in respect of litigation or prosecution under National laws in accordance with the Interim National Constitution.

8. The State Share in the National Wealth

8.1. The National wealth shall be shared equitably between different levels of Government so as to allow enough resources for each level of Government to exercise its constitutional competencies.

8.2. The States shall raise and collect taxes and revenues as listed in Schedule (D), annexed herewith.

8.3. Oil producing state is entitled to two percent (2%) of the oil produced in that state, as specified in the Wealth Sharing Agreement.

8.4. The state shall be represented in the Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission, which shall ensure transparency and fairness in regard to allocation of the share due to the state from the Nationally collected revenues and ensure that allocations due to the state are not withheld.

8.5. The general objective of the National Reconstruction and Development Fund (NRDF) is to develop the war affected areas and least developed areas in the Sudan with the aim of bringing these areas to the national average standards and level of development.

8.6. In allocating the funds to the war-affected areas and least developed areas, NRDF shall use the effects of war and level of development as the main criteria. The Parties agree to allocate seventy-five percent (75%) of the total fund to the war-affected areas, particularly to Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile States, while the remaining balance shall be earmarked to the least developed areas.

8.7. The allocation of funds among the areas affected shall be determined during the Pre-Interim Period by the Joint National Transition Team (JNTT) that shall be established as agreed to in the Wealth Sharing Agreement, within the agreed percentages as in the above paragraph, taking into consideration the actual needs based on the results of Joint Assessment Mission.

8.8. The Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission (FFAMC), as agreed to in the Wealth Sharing Agreement, shall allocate current transfers to Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile and other war-affected areas and least developed areas according to the following criteria:-
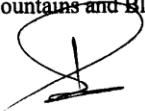
       8.8.1.   Population;

       8.8.2.   Minimum expenditure responsibilities;

       8.8.3.   Human Development Index / Social Indicators (social development factor);

       8.8.4.   Geographical area (cost disability factor);

       8.8.5.   Fiscal effort (internal revenue effort); and

       8.8.6.   The effect of war factor.

8.9.   In addition to the budgetary allocations and the two states' share in the NRDF, the President shall allocate an amount of money to each of the two states.

8.10   The Parties agree to appeal to the donor community to provide technical assistance to the FFAMC to develop comprehensive equalization criteria.

8.11.   The states shall hold all income and revenue received in audited public accounts and shall comply with the regulations and auditing standards set by the Chamber of the Auditor General, who may audit the state's accounts.

8.12.   There shall be no impediment to interstate commerce or the flow of goods and services, capital, or labour to and from the state.

8.13   Any debts/liabilities incurred by any level of government shall be the responsibility of that level of government.

8.14   There shall be a fair and equitable division of government assets. An asset shall in the first instance be allocated to the level of government responsible for the function in respect of which the asset is related (e.g., school buildings to the level of government responsible for education). In the event of a dispute, the Parties agree that such dispute shall be referred to a committee comprising a representative of each of the Parties involved in the dispute and a mutually agreed expert.

8.15   There shall be at the State's level accounting standards, procedures and fiscal accountability institutions operating in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards and procedures to ensure that funds are distributed according to the agreed Government budget and properly expended having regard to value for money.

9. State Land Commission

9.1.   The regulation of the land tenure, usage and exercise of rights in land shall be a concurrent competency exercised by the National and State Governments.

9.2.   Rights in land owned by the National Government within the State shall be exercised through the appropriate or designated level of government.

9.3.   There shall be established a State Land Commission in the State of Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile, respectively.

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9.4. The State Land Commission shall be composed of persons from the State concerned.

9.5. The State Land Commission shall exercise all the powers of the National Land Commission at the State level.

9.6. The State Land Commission shall be competent to review existing land leases and contracts and examine the criteria for the present land allocations and recommend to the State authority the introduction of such necessary changes, including restitution of land rights or compensation.

9.7. The National Land Commission and the State Land Commission shall cooperate and coordinate their activities so as to use their resources efficiently. Without limiting the matters of coordination, the National Land Commission and the State Land Commission may agree as follows:-

9.7.1. To exchange information and decisions of each Commission;
9.7.2. That certain functions of the National Land Commission, including collection of data and research, may be carried out through the State Land Commission; and
9.7.3. On the way in which any conflict between the findings or recommendations of each Commission may be resolved.

9.8. In case of conflict between the findings and recommendations of the National Land Commission and the State Land Commission which cannot be resolved by agreement, the two Commissions shall reconcile their positions. Failure to reconcile, the matter shall be referred to the Constitutional Court for adjudication.
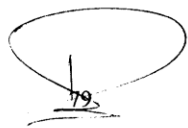
10. Security Arrangements

10.1 Without prejudice to the Agreement on the Security Arrangements and the right of Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) Command to deploy forces all over North Sudan as it deems fit, SAF troop levels in Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile during the Interim Period shall be determined by the Presidency.

11. Pre-Election Arrangements

11.1. As part of pre-election arrangements, the Parties agree on the following:-

11.1.1. The Executive and Legislature in the two states shall be allocated as follows:-

(a) Fifty-five Percent (55%) to the National Congress Party;
(b) Forty-five Percent (45%) to the SPLM.

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11.1.2. There shall be rotational governorship in the two states with each Party holding the Office of Governor for half of the pre-election period in each of the two states.

11.1.3. No one Party is to hold the Governorship in both states at the same time.

11.1.4. The office of Deputy Governor is to be allocated to the Party that is not presently occupying the Office of Governor.

11.1.5. The Parties are to decide upon the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement the time and order in which each party assumes the Governorship in each state.

11.2 Pending general elections, and as part of affirmative action, the Parties agree that Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile States shall be adequately represented in National Institutions targeting a percentage not less than the ratio of their population size.

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SCHEDULES:

Schedule (A)

The Exclusive Executive and Legislative Competencies of the Two States:-

1. The drafting, adoption and amendment of the Constitution of the state, subject to conformity with the Interim National Constitution;
2. State Police;
3. State Prisons;
4. Local Governments;
5. State information, state publications and state media;
6. Social Welfare, including state pensions;
7. The Civil Service at the state level;
8. The state judiciary and administration of justice at the state level, including maintenance and organization of state courts, subject to national norms and standards of civil and criminal procedure;
9. Cultural matters within the state;
10. Religious matters, subject to the Interim National Constitution;
11. Internal and external borrowing of money on the sole credit of the state within the national macro-economic framework, as set by the Ministry of Finance;
12. The establishment, tenure, appointment, and payment of state civil service officers;
13. The management, lease and utilization of lands belonging to the state;
14. The establishment, maintenance and management of reformatory institutions;
15. The establishment, regulation, and provision of health care, including hospitals and other health institutions;
16. Regulation of businesses, trade licenses, working conditions, hours, and holidays within the state;
17. Local works and undertakings;
18. Registration of marriage, divorce, inheritance, births, deaths, adoption and affiliations;
19. Enforcement of state laws;
20. Statutes enacted under the penal law power, save for the penalization for the breach of National laws relating to the National competencies;
21. The development, conservation and management of state natural resources and state forestry resources;
22. Primary and secondary school and education administration in regard thereto;
23. Laws in relation to agriculture within the state;
24. Airstrips other than international and national airports within civil aviation regulations;
25. Intrastate public transport and roads;
26. Population policy and family planning;
27. Pollution control;
28. State statistics, and state surveys;
29. State referenda, in matters within the state's competencies;

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30. State charities and endowment;
31. Town and rural planning;
32. State cultural and heritage sites, state libraries, state museums, and other historical sites;
33. Traditional and customary law;
34. Recreation and sport within the state;
35. Firearms Licenses;
36. State finances;
37. State irrigation and embankments;
38. State budget;
39. State archives, antiquities, and monuments;
40. Direct and indirect taxation within the state in order to raise revenue for the state;
41. State public utilities;
42. Vehicle licensing;
43. Fire fighting and ambulance services;
44. Flag and Emblem· and
45. Community empowerment.

Schedule (B): Concurrent Powers

The National and State Governments shall have concurrent Legislative and Executive competencies on any of the matters listed below:-

1. Economic and social development within the state;
2. Legal and other professions and their associations;
3. Tertiary education, educational policy and scientific research;
4. Health policy;
5. Urban development, planning and housing;
6. Trade, commerce, industry and industrial development;
7. Delivery of public services;
8. Banking and insurance;
9. Bankruptcy and insolvency;
10. Manufacturing licenses;
11. Disaster preparedness, management and relief and epidemics;
12. Traffic regulations;
13. Electricity generation and water and waste management;
14. Broadcasting and telecommunications utilities;
15. Environmental management, conservation and protection;
16. Relief, repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction;
17. The initiation and negotiation of international and regional agreements on culture, trade, investment, credit, loans, grants and technical assistance with foreign governments and foreign non-governmental organizations;
18. Financial and economic policies and planning;
19. Gender policy;
20. Women's empowerment;
21. Animal and livestock control, animal diseases, pastures and veterinary services;
22. Consumer safety and protection;
23. Women welfare and child protection and care;

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24. State courts responsible for enforcing or applying national laws; and
25. Rehabilitation and care for disabled war veterans, orphans, widows and their
    dependants.

Schedule (C): Residual Powers

The residual powers shall be exercised in accordance with its nature and as to whether the power pertains to a national matter, requires a national standard or is a matter that cannot be regulated by a single state, in which case it shall be exercised by the National Government. If the power pertains to a state matter, it shall be exercised by the state.

Schedule (D): State Revenue Sources

The state shall be entitled to raise and collect the taxes and revenues from the sources listed hereunder:-
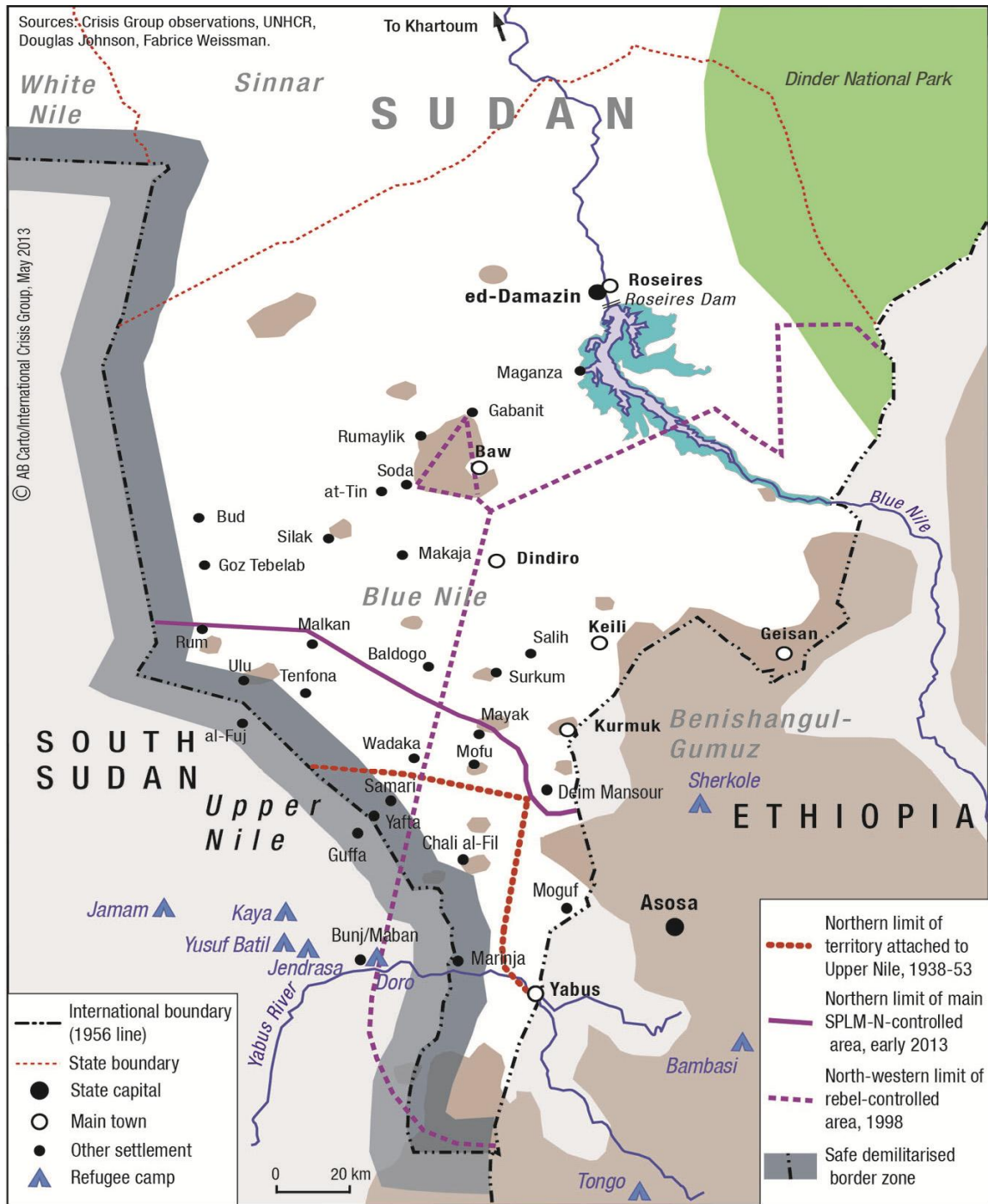
1. State land and property tax and royalties;
2. Service charges for state services;
3. Licenses;
4. State personal income tax;
5. Tourism levies;
6. Share of natural resource revenues;
7. State Government projects;
8. Stamp duties;
9. State agricultural taxes;
10. Loans and borrowing in accordance with the national macro-economic policy framework;
11. Excise taxes;
12. Border trade charges or levies in accordance with National legislation;
13. Other state taxes which do not encroach on National taxes; and
14. Grants in Aid and Foreign Aid through the National Government.

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The Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and The Sudan People's Liberation Movement 2005

Appendix (3)

1- MAP OF SUDAN

2- MAP OF BLUE NILE- LAND AND RESOUCES

SOURCES; CRISIS GROUP OBSERVATION UNHCR

DOUGLAS JOHNSON, FABRIC WEISSMAN