

Sudan University of Science and Technology College of Graduate studies



Social Impact of Internal Migration and its Relationship to Peace Building in Sudan

الأثر الاجتماعي للهجرة الداخلية وعلاقتها ببناء السلام في السودان

A dissertation submitted to fulfill the requirement of the degree of philosophy of doctorate (PhD) degree in peace culture

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الآيسة

"قَالَ تَعَالَىٰ:

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my lovely little family who have helped and supported me in all stages of my research. May God protect you all from all evil.

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I am heavily grateful to my supervisor Dr. Abuelgasim Gour who guided me through the process of writing this research, who overviewed this research and whose valuable recommendations, advice, and instructions paved and even lit the way for me to accomplish this humble work. And also to my Co. supervisor Dr. Hassan Yousef, who has supported me.

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Abstract

This study aims to know the social impact of internal migration and its relationship with peace building process in Sudan. The purpose is to provide a push and pull factors of internal migration especially comes from neighborhood countries such as (Ethiopia and Eretria). Therefore, we chose Kassala region due to its proximity to the borders with many countries, which made it easy for us to do our research and distribute the questionnaires. One of the most important issues of this research is the exploration of the sociocultural patterns, and the concepts of internal migration. The main hypotheses focused in this research are who has effectively quantified the impacts of internal migration, accounting for origin and destination differentia's in migration selectivity is also important: there are significant variations in and out-migration rates across population subgroups (i.e., origin differentials). How this origins differentiation affects the culture of these migrants. The research examines the concept of peace building with in the internal migration sociocultural system. This research basis on the theory of sociocultural and functionalism in conflict and peace studies. The aim of this research is to describe the importance of internal migration studies especially for peace building, and the requirements of urban planning decision making. For this purpose, the discussion is on review of issues that affects internal migration on urban, and to analyses relationship between internal migration, urban growth and urbanization. Kassala region in east Sudan is selected for being the study area of the analysis, in Wad sharife refugee camp in which is situated south of Kassala, about 15 km west of the Eritrean border. Besides that, this research will summarize on the important aspects of internal migration which is required for peace building planning. Finally, this research will conclude that understanding of spatial trends and distribution of migration in urban areas is crucial for the purpose of urban planning and peace building planning process.

المستخلص

لقد عرف المجتمع السوداني ظاهرة الهجرة منذ فجر تاريخه، وما تزال حتى الآن تشكل متغيرا أساسيا في بنائه الاجتماعي وفي العلاقة بين حواضره وأريافه. وفي هذا الصدد فقد شهد المجتمع السوداني عدة فترات عرف فيها موجات هجرية بارزة. أما على مستوى الهجرة الداخلية الريفية، فلعل أولى المحطات هي تلك الموجات الهجرية التي شهدها الريف السوداني إبان الحقبة الاستعمارية بفعل سياسات الاستيلاء على الأراضي التي مارسها الاستعمار ، ثم كانت المحطة الثانية غداة الاستقلال تحت تأثير مخلفات الاستعمار لتتواصل بعد ذلك، وايضا نتيجة السياسات التتموية المنتهجة اتجاه العالمين الريفي والحضري هذه التحولات أفرزت ظواهر اجتماعية جديدة وحورت في أخرى ولعل الهجرة الريفية إحدى هذه الظواهر. جاء ت هذه الدراسة لتلقي الضوء على تلك الحركة السكانية محاولة الوصول إلى ملامحها وخصائصه.

كما هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة الأثر الاجتماعي للهجرات الداخلية وعلاقتها بعملية بناء السلام في السودان. كان الغرض هو معرفة عوامل الدفع وعوامل الجذب للهجرة الداخلية خاصة التي تأتي من دول الجوار (إثيوبيا وإريتريا) ، اخترنا مدينة كسلا لأنها قريبة من البلدان الحدودية التي جعلت اللجوء سهل للغاية. من أهم القضايا التي تمسلك بها هذا البحث استكشاف الأنماط الاجتماعية والثقافية ومفاهيم الهجرة الداخلية. الفرضيات الرئيسية التي ركز عليها هذا البحث هي تحديد مدى تأثير الهجرة الداخلية بشكل فعال ، كما أن حساب الفروق بينالبلد الاصلي او المنشاء والوجهة في انتقائية الهجرة أمر مهم أيضاً: هناك اختلافات كبيرة في معدلات الهجرة إلى الخارج عبر المجموعات الفرعية للسكان (أي ، فروق الأصل). كيف يؤثر هذا التمايز في الأصول على ثقافة هؤلاء المهاجرين.

سيتاول البحث مفهوم بناء السلام في النظام الاجتماعي والثقافي للهجرة الداخلية. يستند هذا البحث على نظرية الوظيفة الاجتماعية والثقافية في دراسات الصراع والسلام ، ويهدف هذا البحث إلى وصف أهمية دراسات الهجرة الداخلية خاصة لبناء السلام ، ومتطلبات اتخاذ قرارات التخطيط الحضري.

ولهذا الغرض ، تدور المناقشة حول مراجعة القضايا التي تؤثر على الهجرة الداخلية في المناطق الحضرية ، وتحليل العلاقة بين الهجرة الداخلية والنمو الحضري والتوسع الحضاري. تم اختيار منطقة كسلا في شرق السودان لتكون منطقة الدراسة للتحليل ، في مخيم واد شريفي الذي يقع جنوب شرق كسلا ، على بعد حوالي 15 كم غرب الحدود الإريترية. إلى جانب ذلك ، سوف يلخص هذا البحث الجوانب المهمة للهجرة الداخلية المطلوبة لتخطيط بناء السلام والتنمية . أخيرًا ، سيخلص هذا البحث إلى أن فهم الاتجاهات المكانية وتوزيع الهجرة في المناطق الحضرية أمر بالغ الأهمية لغرض التخطيط الحضري وعملية تخطيط بناء السلام.

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Chapter One The Introduction, proposal and previous studies

Chapter One

Introduction

Proposal & Previous Studies

1.1: The Preface:

Migration is the act of changing residence involving crossing an administratively recognized boundary. But **internal migration** is the act of changing residence inside the country and the most common form in Sudans is a migration from rural to urban areas. **internal migration** is human **migration** within one geopolitical entity, usually a nation-state. **Internal migration** tends to be travel for education and for economic improvement or because of a natural disaster or civil disturbance. There it becomes a problem when urban population growth exceeds the growth of employment or because of bad housing, weak infrastructure and services. In that case, the growing urban population can find neither sufficient work nor good housing, and thus excessive rural-to-urban migration would more likely leads to the urbanization of poverty, slum areas lack of infrastructure and enough services.

That means the terms (internal migration) refer to human movements within a Nation. It usually results from people moving from, Rural areas to live in small centers, to large cities, between cities, where new industries create new jobs. Some of this internal migration is temporary as farmers move to town to sell their crops and products and then return to their farms and plantations. Some is semi-permanent as people move to town to work and return only after their retirement. Some internal migration is permanent as families move and never return to their birth places.

One of the most **issues** that owns through this research, is the exploration of the sociocultural patterns, and concepts of the **internal migration**. The

research will examine the concept of peace building within the internal migration sociocultural system. This research basis on the theory of sociocultural and functionalism in conflict and peace studies.

1.2: The Proposal

1.2.1: Research problem: -

Internal migration is one of the important spatial phenomena in urban areas that contribute to high level of urban growth and urbanization. However, it has been known that high volume of internal migration without adequate planning and support creates problems of urban such as squatter settlements, slum areas, traffic congestions, poor urbans, sprawl urbans, some sort of poverty etc. This issue has been recognized and acknowledged by previous researchers in the migration field. Accordingly, it shows that, internal migration is the most significant element in the urban planning decision making and peace building process.

However, in Sudan **internal migration** only has little focus by previous researchers in this area. Hence, the aim of this research is to describe the importance of migration and **internal migration** studies especially the socio-cultural impact of this movement in peace building. For this purpose, the discussion is on review of issues that affects **internal migration** on urban, and to analyses relationship between **internal migration**, urban growth and urbanization.

Kassala state in east of Sudan is selected for being the study area of the analysis. The eastern borders in Sudan suffer from the influx of refugees from neighboring countries such as Eritrea and Ethiopia as a result of wars, economic conditions and various problems, this research will summaries on the important aspects of **internal migration** which is required for a decision making of urban planning. Finally, this research concludes that understanding of spatial trends and distribution of migration in urban areas

is crucial for the purpose of urban planning decision making and peace building construction.

1.2.2: Research Importance: -

The importance of this research comes from providing a scientific study which that describes the importance of internal migration studies especially for peace building, and the requirements of urban planning decision making. For this purpose, the discussion is on review of issues that affects internal migration on urban, and to analyses relationship between internal migration, urban growth and urbanization. Kassala region in east Sudan is selected for being the study area of the analysis. Besides that, this research will summarize on the important aspects of internal migration which is required for peace building planning. Finally, this research will conclude that understanding of spatial trends and distribution of migration in urban areas is crucial for the purpose of urban planning and peace building planning process.

This is besides highlighting on the relevant aspects to show the importance of **internal migration** for urban planning decision making process and peace building process. As summaries, **internal migration** contributes to high rate of urban growth. In Kassala region, for example, this statement has been proven, where internal migration has a significant relationship with urban growth and urbanization. In other words, **internal migration** has a significant contribution on the process of high level of urban growth and urbanization. However, high volume of **internal migration** will lead to unsustainable form of urban growth, namely urban sprawl and creates other urban problems, e.g., we can say some kind of poverty. Unfortunately, in general, there is no relevant policy to avoid or to control the high volume of internal migration in urban areas. More importantly, migration behavior is due to multiple factors such as social, economic and physical factors. It is a quite difficult to understand or estimate the behavior. That is why

studying the sociocultural changes is important to understand these phenomena. Subsequently, there is a need to proper or adequate urban development planning so as to receive large number of migrants in urban areas. This is mainly to facilitate the needs of migrants and minimizing their negative implications towards urban areas.

In order to devise a proper urban development planning, there is a need to understand migration behaviors through studying the sociocultural changes. It includes understanding where places in urban areas become the center of migration streams in future, mapping distribution of potential migration flows in urban areas, estimating a number of potential migrants in specific areas, understanding a complex scenario or problems which create from migration distribution, and understanding relationships between migration and other urban phenomena.

Moreover, elements of internal migration should not be excluded in urban planning process or development plan studies. Thus, understanding of spatial trends and distribution of migration in urban areas is crucial for the purpose of urban planning decision making and peace building process.

1.2.3: Research Objectives:

a/ The research will contribute on the better understanding of **internal-migrants**. And how can be affected the economic and social life of those migrants.

b/ The research can be developed and considering it as a reference in the field of peace and conflict study.

c/The research can provide some data that can help the non-governmental organization (NGOs) in their work in Voluntary repatriation.

The key issues of the research:

- 1-The rural problems (why they lift their areas?)
- 2-Poverty reduction (policy cap).
- 3-Policy considerations.

- 4- The sociocultural changes.
- 5- Peace building.
- 6- The remittances _local development and the sociocultural change.

1.2.4: Research Hypothesis:

The main assumption is:

- a- The **internal migrants** face challenge in their new areas after they leave or move from their original places, hypothetically internal migrants could be absorbed by the new community with the new system or they can adapt, or they can face anther system so they may fall.
- b- Between failure and adopt this is will be our issues.
- c- To effectively quantify the impacts of internal migration, accounting for origin and destination differentials in migration selectivity is also important: there are significant variations in out-migration rates across population subgroups (i.e., origin differentials). How this origins differentiation affects the culture of these migrants
- d- Out-migrants tend to be younger and more educated than the origin population, and more likely to be single and living in rental housing. Similarly, there are systematic variations in in-migration rates across population subgroups, when comparing the in-migrant and non-migrant populations (i.e., destination differentials).
- e- Internal Migration may influence the local human capital base, accelerate population ageing, and alter the local sex balance. To quantify such compositional impacts, it is important to capture four key population components: (1) the magnitude of in- and out-migration flows; (2) the size of the non-migrant population; (3) the selectivity of migration flows; and (4) the composition of the non-migrant population.

1.2.5: Research questions:

The main question is:

What is the Socio-cultural Impact of the Internal Migration in Sudan?

The fundamental questions raised by the research:

a- Does internal migration increase migrants' wellbeing?

Do migrant people find their expectations of better life?

The answer of this question will examine two theories of transformation, one is the capitalism theory of transformation, which argues immigrant in this case is due to be a consumer. The second theory is the sociocultural theory, which assumes that the life hood can be sustained and develop.

b-The decision to move within national boundaries

What are the pull factors that lead to this migration? -What are the push factors that lead to this internal migration?

b- Which consequences does internal migration have on migrants' origin families?

1.2.6: Research Limitation :

a-The research will be run in Kassala state as a location.

b- period 2000 – 2016.

The research methodology that is used to achieve my objectives will be a mixture of methods of data gathering, as the qualitative and quantitative approaches for data collection techniques would complement each other's.

1.2.7: Research methodology:

The research used the descriptive analytical method by describing and analysing the data collected from the field study using several tools to collect primary and secondary data, which are books, references, periodicals, questionnaire and observation.

1.2.7.1: Data Collection include

(1) The internal migrant characteristics including age, marital status, education, family size;

- (2) Project related data covering project type, activity and location;
- (3) Information on family income and assets before and after the internal-migration.
- (4) Sources of funding;
- (5) Problems and constrains.

1.2.7.2: Secondary data:

Are gathered from various sources including national surveys, **censuses** (The census data have been and still are the major source of information on internal migration in most countries of the world including Sudan) and previous studies.

Both primary and secondary data are analyses using descriptive statistics and cross tabulation imbedded in the advanced data analysis module of Microsoft Excel and the SPSS programmers.

1.2.8: Research frame work and Structure:

The research will be divided into five chapters:

Chapter one:

Which include the outlines of the study background, problem, objectives hypotheses, limitation, methodology, pervious study and structure study?

Chapter two:

Review the literature on internal migration peace-building and development. The sociocultural change, by discussing different models and theories or approaches that dominated to the studies of internal migration and peace-building process. The historical background of the area from the pre-colonial period up to the modern times. It shows how Khartoum city have been subjected to oppressions.

Chapter Three:

This chapter focused on the peace and conflict in Sudan during the past time and occurrence happened in that time.

Chapter Four:

In this chapter, we focused on the main purpose of study to achieve the strong results according to the respondents whom answered the questionnaire to get findings and to Presents an analysis of migration and peace building development, based on the framework develop in chapter two.

a-It will examine the link between migration and peace building development in the context of the history of peace building.

b-Will discuss whether the government had a direct or indirect impact on this internal migration.

Chapter Five:

This will provide a results and conclusion of this research, although, this research provides an insight of the link between migration, peace building and development using the history of development of a country based on qualitative migration life stories approach.it include the recommendation also.

The Appendix:

It contains a copy of the questionnaire, the arbitrators who judged the questionnaire. Some pictures from the camp. And some tables and maps

1.2.9: Research terms:

Internal migration: is human migration within one geopolitical entity, usually a nation-state.

Urban-planning: is a technical and political process concerned with the development and design of land use and the built environment, including air, water, and the infrastructure passing into and out of urban areas, such as transportation, communications, and distribution networks and the provision of municipal services ...

Urban growth: is defined as the rate at which the population of an urban area increases. This result from urbanization which is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas.

Urbanization: the process of making an area more urban.

Peace- building: is an intervention technique or method that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable pace.

Sociocultural change: is an umbrella term for theories of cultural evolution and social evolution, describing how cultures and societies have changed over time

1.3: The previous studies

1.3.1 Elliot Sibiri 2014 "The Socio-Cultural Effects of Internal Migration among the People of Nigeria in the North-Central Zone",

This paper examines the socio-cultural effects of internal migration on migrants' households in Nigeria. Many factors have been accounted for the socio-cultural extinctions especially in local languages, traditional occupations and all the likes, but little or no attention has been given to the impact of internal migration on the current trend of this social phenomenon.

A cross-sectional design as well as a triangulation of economic, push-pull and systems theories was utilized for the study. 160 migrants' households non-probabilistically participated in method of data collection.

Findings showed that there was significant relationship between internal migration and socio-cultural variables dislocations. Policy implications were made such that programs that will facilitate socio-cultural activities at the places of destinations of migrants, as well as discouraging urban concentration of people such as de-industrialization of urban centers and promotes rural development.

1.3.2-Deshingkar, P., & S. Grimm 2011 USA Impact of migration on economic and social development. paper

International migration is an ever- growing phenomenon that has some important development implications for both sending and receiving countries. For a sending country migration and the resulting remittances lead to increased incomes and poverty reduction, improved health and educational outcomes, and promote economic development. Yet these gains might come at substantial social costs to the migrants and their families. Since many developing countries are also large recipients of international migrants, they face challenges of integration of immigrants, job competition between migrant and native workers, and fiscal costs associated with provision of social services to the migrants.

This study also summarizes incipient discussions on the impacts of migration on climate change, democratic values, demographics, national identity and security.

In conclusion, the study highlights a few policy recommendations calling for better integration of migration in development policies in the South and the North, improving data collection on migration and remittance flows, leveraging remittances for improving access to finance of recipient households and countries, improving recruitment mechanisms, and facilitating international labor mobility through safe and legal channels.

1.3.3- Farouk, Abdel Halim E ,2016 Doctorate thesis The Impact of Migration on Economic and Social Development: Study (2) Title: Internal migration in the Sudan some demographic and socioeconomic aspects.

The outstanding characteristics of the population geography of the Sudan are seen in its vastness of the area, its low population density, its high population fertility, decreasing mortality rates and uneven distribution of

developmental projects among its regions. All these have important effects upon the economic and demographic characteristics of its population. They also underline the uneven distribution of the country's population, as a result of which large-scale migration movements occur. Three types of population movements in the Sudan are discussed; inter-provincial movements, rural-urban migration and seasonal migration for cotton picking in the Gezira scheme. In the discussion of the first type, the analysis covers issues related to the general levels of movements amongst the 18 provinces of the country, rates of in- and out-migration in each province and their net migration balances. Also, it discusses the spatial structure of the movement, and some gaining and losing provinces are singled out. The impacts of the movements and their selective nature are also revealed. Rural-urban migration to the capital city of Khartoum is studied using the 1983 census data, other published data and survey of migrant households in the city. The scale of the migration and the characteristics of the migrants are analyzed. Additionally, the structure of the migrant households, literacy, occupation contrasts and links with the village are investigated. The reasons behind the migration decision and the reward of the rural-urban migration are also shown. Seasonal migration is discussed to disclose the nature of the movement and its patterns which are associated with the cotton-picking operation in the Gezira scheme. The types of labor involved and labor market conditions are also investigated. The findings verified the seasonality of the movement to the scheme and

the consistent relationship between migrants and tenants in the scheme.

1.3.4- Ramah Babiker Muhammad Ahmad 2016>Title: "The Social Impact of Internal Migration in the State of Khartoum" (An Empirical Study in Salih Hajijla) Publisher: Al-Neelain University

The research aims to reveal the social effects of internal migration to the research community and to identify the factors that lead to internal migration and family problems caused by the extent of social interaction between local indigenous and immigrant populations. It summarized the importance of the research in the practical application of scientific and theoretical frameworks in the field of sociology and stand on the magnitude of the phenomenon in the research structure. He raised a number of questions referring to the relationship between internal migration and the pressure on services, and the negative impact of internal migration on the customs, traditions of the economy and the combat with local community. The researcher used the descriptive analytical and historical approach, and in the collection of data used observation and questionnaire, the researcher also uses simple random sampling.

The research finds a number of important results: The economic and social conditions and educational services are of the most powerful causes of migration in Khartoum state. The advantages of immigration in Khartoum State are the mixing up of social traditions, socio-cultural values and interaction among the population.

1.3.5-Soumia El Haj Amara, 2014Internal migration and social adjustment A case study of a group of migrants in Al-Kalakleh region, Khartoum University of Khartoum, Sudan.

The study (a thesis) was investigating the internal migration and the problems of social adaptation in urban areas, with an applied study on the Kassala area in Wadshariffi locality in south-east of Kassala. The study aims to reveal the motives of migration, the reasons for stability in the region, trying to know the characteristics of stable population groups and levels of social interaction between the population, as well as to reveal the level of social adaptation of migrants with the indigenous population.

The study used the descriptive analytical method by describing and analyzing the data collected from the field study using several tools to collect primary and secondary data, which are books, references, periodicals, questionnaire and observation.

The study has concluded to several results, the most important of which are: that there is an interaction between immigrants and the indigenous population that is represented in social communication between the population and the provision of social services and their presence in one place on an ongoing basis, and that the impact of migration on the economic conditions of migrants is to improve the level of their income and improve their human capabilities and their acquisition of jobs New. As for the effects of migration on the migratory areas, it was to open job opportunities for others, the low agricultural level, and a lack of employment.

The study reached out with several recommendations, including: planning for rural development to reduce immigration rates to the capital, providing and improving basic services for rural areas and cities from which some migrate to the capital, establishing cultural and sports activities in neighborhoods that help residents interact with each other, and providing educational opportunities for children of immigrants in Areas of destination.

Chapter Two

Internal migration: concepts and definitions

Chapter Two

Internal Migration: concepts and definitions.

2.1: The Preface:

This research focuses on the relevant aspects to show the importance of internal migration and how it affects the peace-building process in Sudan. And what is the concept of internal migration, and how one can define it. Migration is an expression of the human ambition for dignity, safety and better future. It is part of both social structure, and human structure and family. As will summaries, internal migration contributes to high rate of urban growth. In other words, internal migration has a significant contribution on the process of high level of urban growth and urbanization in Sudan. However, high volume of internal migration will lead to unsustainable form of urban growth, namely urban sprawl and could create other urban problems.

2.1.1: General concepts of migration:

Causes and Policies

Unfortunately, in general, Sudan has no relevant policy to avoid or to control the high magnitude of internal migration in urban areas (e.g., Khartoum city& Kassala city). This is because migration is unavoidable spatial phenomenon in urban areas. It is the same with urbanization (migration in Sudan 2011). More importantly, migration behavior is due to multiple factors such as social, economical and physical effect. It is quite difficult to understand or estimate the behavior.

Eventually, there is a need to proper or an adequate urban development planning to receive large number of migrants in urban areas. This is mainly to facilitate the needs of migrants and minimizing their negative inference towards urban areas. In order to formulate a proper urban development planning, there is a need to grasp migration behaviors and attitude. It includes understanding where places in urban areas become the center of migration flow in future, mapping distribution of possibility migration flows in urban areas, estimating a number of potential migrants in specific areas. Understanding a complex scenario or problems could create migration distribution, and understanding relationships between migration and other urban phenomena (The definition of urban phenomenon performs clear in support on highlighting of urban functions, urban growth, and urban shape) (Bell and Edwards, 2013).

However, internal migration is one of the important spatial phenomena in urban areas that contribute to high level of urban growth and urbanization. However, it has been known that high volume of internal migration without sufficient planning and support, it creates problems of urban such as squatter settlements, slum areas, traffic congestions, urban poor, urban sprawl, etc. This issue has been recognized and acknowledged by previous researchers in the migration field. Accordingly, it shows that, internal migration is the most significant element in the urban planning decision making (Pooley & Turnbull 2000). Hence, the aim of this research is to describe the importance of internal migration studies especially for the requirements of urban planning decision making and peace building. For this purpose, the argumentation is on review of issues that affects internal migration on urban, and to analyses the relationship between internal migration, urban growth and urbanization. Khartoum region, in Sudan is selected for being the study area of the analysis. Besides that, this research will summarize on the important aspects of internal migration which is required for a decision making of urban planning and peace building process. Finally, this research concludes that understanding of spatial trends and distribution of migration in urban areas is crucial for the study of the society and its changes.

More than half the world's population sticks around in urban areas, and cities continue to attract people in search of a better life and greater job prospects and services. Cities address the immediate needs of migrants and respond to a number of challenges brought on by integration. Indeed, many cities welcoming migrants' show that well managed migration can be an asset for economics and societies, particularly in the long term. Cities also have an important role to play to refine the parameters of the commitment made at the United Nations (UN) summit last year for a better, more cooperative approach to migration (Gonzalez et al 2013).

Cities are centers of innovative solutions to ensure that migrants can maximize their contributions to the economic and social fabric of communities. All too often policy-makers business leaders have failed to collaborate to realize the potential of migrants in cities, as well as address the risks, but the greatest impact is seen when public- and private-sector leaders collaborate to ensure that their city is a welcome destination for migrants — and one that ensures their full economic participation. Community groups that serve migrant populations are a critical component of local migration integration policies, as they are the most intertwined with the community. All politics are local — and no more so than in the context of migration.

Cities provide economic opportunities that have always attracted migrants. Demographic shifts, ageing in many developed economies and youths in emerging economies seeking employment have caused imbalances in labour markets (Bruckner and Lal, 2015). Countries and cities unable to fulfill skill requirements internally look abroad to fill worker shortages at all skill levels. Cities reap the largest benefits of mobile talent but also face the important challenges of integrating migrants and offering them services. Cities can either capitalize on migrants' skills and enhance their competitiveness, or increase the overall cost on their welfare system from

unemployment. A change in policies and mind-set is needed to take advantage of the full potential of migration.

Cities are increasingly collaborating nationally and across borders, learning from each other and replicating these practices. Partnerships between cities will gain in prominence in the years to come, with possibilities of redistributing migrants and responding to labour market needs with immigrants (Brauw & Giles 2018). By collaborating with the private sector, cities can meet their skill needs, promote migrant entrepreneurship and provide assistance in creating small to medium-sized enterprises for migrants. This collaboration would also curb the informal economy that drives irregular migration in cities.

There were many reasons behind migration within same country, for people in rural areas of developing countries, finding a better paying job or better education is often only possible by moving - migrating - somewhere else. Moreover, agricultural production, generally the main economic activity in rural areas of developing countries and especially in Sudan, is risky, affected by droughts and floods and conflicts. Focusing on developing regions, this Roundup addresses the following questions: What are the broad trends in internal migration? Do internal migrants and their families really benefit from within-country mobility? What role does internal migration play in the recent urbanization process? The Roundup also documents how policy can increase the development impact of internal migration (Castanea & Robinson 2020). This research will answer most of these questions, by studying this phenomena or trends. Migration is a continuous process that has been the subject of political debate worldwide. Migration has shown an unbroken upward trend, be it of people who have left their homelands voluntarily for economic or other reasons, or of those who have been forced to leave their homes (refugees, displaced persons,

etc.). Managing human mobility is one of the greatest challenges for destination countries worldwide, in developed and developing countries

The scale of internal migration and recent trends had been reported by an international research project, Comparing Internal Migration around the Globe (IMAGE), is compiling a repository of internal migration statistics, based on national census data. (Bell et al 2020) report the project's first results, based on a sample of about 70 countries.

It is estimated that, in 2005, 12 per cent of the global population – about 763 million people – were living in their home country, but outside their birth region. This estimate subject to revision, as more data become available. However, it shows that, globally, the number of internal migrants far exceeds that of international migrants, which, as of 2010, is recorded as being 221 million, about 3 per cent of the global population (United Nations, 2013a). Latin America is the region with the highest internal migration rate, while Asia has the lowest. However, there is substantial heterogeneity within regions (Bell and Edwards, 2013).

Recent studies analyze the evolution of internal migration over time. Some analyses maintain that global internal mobility is accelerating (World Bank, 2016). Others challenge this result and conclude that, while it is true that overall internal migration rates are increasing, the pace of the increase is slowing. However, there is consensus that China's internal migration rate is accelerating. This appears to be mainly driven by economic development and reductions in institutional restrictions to individual mobility.

The results of the research make one think about how and why these migrants take the decision to move within national boundaries. Most often people who move are attracted by improved income opportunities. However, the objective of reducing risk may also drive internal migration. Indeed, droughts, pests, and flooding are common in rural areas of developing countries, places where poverty may also hinder investments in

new agricultural technologies (Meng, 2012). Given that formal credit markets and crop insurance are mostly absent from these places, households must find alternative ways to insure against failure and to obtain capital funds. One of these is sending family members to different areas, so that they are subject to different economic opportunities and better chances. With dispersed families, mutual support, especially in bad times, is available. Insufficient public services, such as health and education, or conflicts may also push individuals out of origin areas (Frumkin et al 2004).

Not all types of households engage in internal migration. In case of shocks, wealthier households can also sell assets and use the resulting liquidity to keep their consumption stable. This may not be an option for relatively poorer households, which, thus, may be more likely to resort to internal migration. However, in the short term, migrants may need financial support from the origin family and only relatively wealthier households can afford these costs. It is, therefore, an empirical question of whether it is relatively poorer or richer households that relocate members. The reverse is true in the case of international migration. (Potts, 2012)

Within the household, it is often the youngest and most educated adults who move away. However, the decision of who migrates may be influenced by migration type (e.g., permanent or temporary, internal or international).

Another question may emerge, about how does internal migration increase migrants' wellbeing? This is also must be answered, Internal migration is expected to increase migrants' wellbeing in the long term. However, in the short-term migrants could be worse off than if they had stayed put down. This is mainly because it takes time to find paying work and establish social relations at their new home. Overall, therefore, the effect of internal migration on individual wellbeing is, theoretically, undetermined.

Empirical studies provide mixed evidence. In the setting of Tanzania, (Beegle et al 2011) find that migrants had 36 present higher consumption growth than stayers. However, studies from developing countries analyzing the relationship between happiness and internal migration mostly conclude that internal migrants are less satisfied than stayers (Simpson, 2013). There is evidence that this can be due to the overly optimistic expectations of prospective migrants. Indeed, while monetary returns can be predicted, relatively accurately, other aspects of relocation, such as environmental and social conditions at destination, are less understandable when deciding on migration and can generate dissatisfaction when discovered. This is consistent with the study by (Farré and Fasani 2013), who find that media exposure reduces internal migration in Indonesia. The mechanism outlined by the authors is that greater media exposure results in prospective migrants better understanding the actual urban living conditions. In particular, prospective migrants understand that they are over-estimating the benefits of urban living, and thus are less likely to migrate.

From the above, an immediate policy suggestion to increase the benefits of internal migration is to provide prospective migrants with improved information regarding not just job opportunities at the destination, but also living conditions (migrants wellbeing). Moreover, (Moser 2004) finds that better educated migrants have faster wage growth in destination labor markets and therefore suggests schooling investments, either before or after migration, as measures to speed migrants' economic integration at destination. As outlined in the review by (Selod and Shalizi (2006), increasing internal migrants' unionization and protecting migrants' rights through formal job contracts could also enhance migrants' wellbeing. Other relevant policy suggestions provided by (Selod and Shalizi (2006)) include ensuring sufficient access to health facilities at the destination and

supporting the local political participation of newly arrived internal migrants.

Another question must be answered, which consequences does internal migration have on migrants' origin families?

In the case of migration for labor, a migrants' departure implies a loss of income for the origin household. However, this loss can be directly compensated for with transfers from the migrant, especially over the long term. Internal labor migration can benefit origin households also indirectly, by ensuring protection when shocks happen, thus allowing for more stable consumption and higher investments. On the other hand, internal migration for education represents a cost for origin households, in terms of increased education expenditure.

According to empirical studies, which focus on internal migration for labor, the impact of internal migration on origin households can be positive or negative, mainly depending on the context. (Ravallion et al 2007), find that seasonal migration in Vietnam increases origin households' living standards and significantly reduces poverty. (Kanbur et al (2005) find modest effects of internal migration on poverty reduction in China and explain their result by showing that poor households are relatively less likely to afford internal migration. In the context of rural Bangladesh, (Mendola 2008) assesses whether households with migrants are more likely to adopt modern rice seeds varieties compared to households without migrants. The studies find that the positive effect of migration on technology adoption is only verified in the case of international migration. Differently, technology adoption is less likely for households with internal migrants than for non-migrant households. This result could be explained by international migration providing larger remittances relative to internal migration. Moreover, due to greater distances, international migrants' income is less correlated with origin households' income, compared to

internal migrants' income. Hence, international moves can also provide better insurance for families at the origin than internal moves can. Given that in rural Bangladesh, households with internal migrants appear to be relatively disadvantaged, migration may actually perpetuate poverty and increase inequality (Bell et al, 2018).

This highlights the need for policy that improves the wellbeing of internal migrants' families at origin. For instance, policies easing the transmission of remittances can improve the development impact of internal migration. Moreover, as underlined by (Taylor and Brauw (1999), improving the functioning of formal insurance and credit markets at origin could provide households with alternatives that do not result in the loss of labor income in the short term. For example, micro-finance could prove beneficial, even for the poorest households that cannot afford internal migration.

2.2: Internal migration and its impact on cities:

Cities are not just a sum of buildings, but especially a set of social relations that their inhabitants develop. Cities are characterized by a wide variety of social groups and lifestyles.

More than half the world's population resides in urban areas, and cities continue to attract people in search of a better of life and greater job prospects and services. Cities address the immediate needs of migrants and respond to a number of challenges brought on by integration. Indeed, many cities welcoming migrants show that well managed migration can be an asset for economies and societies, particularly in the long term (Fox and Beall 2012).

Cities provide economic opportunities that have always attracted migrants. Demographic shifts, ageing in many developed economies and youths in emerging economies seeking employment have caused imbalances in labour markets. Countries and cities unable to fulfill skill requirements

internally look abroad to fill worker shortages at all skill levels. Cities reap the largest benefits of mobile talent but also face the important challenges of integrating migrants and offering them services. Cities can either capitalize on migrants' skills and enhance their competitiveness, or increase the overall cost on their welfare system from unemployment. A change in policies and mindset is needed to take advantage of the full potential of migration (Gabaix and Ioanides 2004).

Globally, migration tends to flow towards cities that have a large population. The volume of movement decreases as the distance between the place of origin and the place of destination increases. Moreover, migration and urbanization are often interlinked processes. Migrants tend to remain in cities once they have arrived in their destination country, and become significant drivers of economic and urban population growth.

2.3: Types of migration:

Migration can be classified in several types. It is usually categorized:

- By political boundaries Based on political limits and the boundaries crossed, such as districts, counties, state borders and international boundaries, further identified as the places of origin and destination. A widely recognized distinction exists between internal and international migration:
- **2.3.1: Internal migration** Migration occurring within a country from crossing political boundaries, either within a state or between states, whether urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to rural, or rural to urban. The term associated with migrants arriving at their destination is "in-migrants", and with those leaving their place of origin is "out-migrants". This form of migration also includes movement between villages, blocks and districts. In Sudan moving from small village to a big city for better life style.

2.3.2: International migration — Migration occurring across country boundaries. Such migrants are known as immigrants (coming into a foreign country) and emigrants (leaving their own country). This also includes continent-to-continent migration, e.g., in Sudan we have a lot of refugees coming from other countries.

By movement patterns – Based on classifying people according to their social status, travel points and periodicity.

- **2.3.3: Step migration** Migration initiating from a small settlement and moving to a larger one in the urban hierarchy over the years. This includes a pattern of closer, not too destabilizing migrations from a person's place of origin to an ensuing destination, such as movement from a farm to a village, then to a town and subsequently to a suburb (if applicable) and finally into a city. This category also includes the movement of people from a smaller to a bigger city.
- 2.3.4: Cyclical migration experiences between an origin and a destination with at least one migration and return. Migrants share their time between multiple (at least two) locations, with their family, work, etc. While the frequency of movement may vary along with the length of stay at the destination, a circular migrant spends significant periods of time at the origin and destination. Seasonal migration is a very common form of circular migration, driven by seasonal peaks in labour demand, mostly in agriculture. Return migration, on the other hand, refers to a one-time emigration and return after an extended stay outside the host territory. (Bartolomeo 2012)
- **2.3.5:** Chain migration Migration of families at different stages of the life cycle from one location to the next, who subsequently bring people from their home location to this new place. In theory, a chain of people

constantly moves from place to place, supported by those who migrated before them.

- **2.3.6: Migration by decision-making approach** Based on classifying migration as voluntary or involuntary, given certain socio political factors (e.g. the fear of ill-treatment attributed to race, religion, political affiliation, nationality or association to social groups; flight from war; conflict involving arms; civil war; natural or man-made disasters; famine) or developmental factors (e.g. substantial infrastructure projects, including airport, road, dam or port construction; the administrative clearance of urban projects; mining and deforestation; the creation of conservation parks/reserves and other biosphere related initiatives, among others (IMO 2011).
- **2.3.7: Voluntary migration** Based on a person's free will, initiative and desire to live in a better place and to improve their financial status, among other factors.
- **2.3.8: Involuntary migration** Based on a person's being forced out of their home due to certain un favorable environmental and political situations. This can be further sub classified as:
- **2.3.9: Reluctant/impelled/imposed migration** When a person is put in a situation that encourages relocation or movement outside their place of residence.
- **2.3.10:** Forced migration When a person is unable to return home (refugee), or undergoes a legal procedure to qualify as a refugee in the host country (asylee), or is forced to leave their home due to a conflict or development but does not cross any boundaries (internally displaced person [IDP]).

2.4: Causes of migration:

Factors that determine why a person migrates are related to the place of residence from where migration starts, also known as the origin, and the place of new settlement, or where migration ends either completely or temporarily, also known as the destination (Strachan, 2016). Both the origin and destination are characterized by factors that support (enable), reject (deter) or are neutral (neither support nor oppose migration). The favorable attributes of a location are pull factors, which attract a person. The unfavorable attributes operating at a location are the push factors, which force or compel a person to move away. Both pull and push factors can apply simultaneously at the place of origin as well as at the destination. Typically, the causes are economic, socio political and ecological:(IDMC 2018).

2.4.1: Economic factors – These relate to the labour market of a place, the employment situation and the overall state of the economy.

Socio political factors – These include family conflicts and unification; the quest for independence; ethnic, religious, racial and cultural parameters; warfare, or the threat of conflict, among other factors that contribute to migration.

Ecological factors – These include environmental factors, such as climate change and the availability of natural resources that cause individuals to migrate in search of more favorable ecological conditions (Pantuliano et al 2011).

2.4.2: Push factors: –

- 1- Political instability.
- 2- Safety and security concerns (ethnic, religious, racial or cultural persecution) .3- Conflicts or threat of a conflict –
- 4- Slavery or bonded labour.

- 5- Inadequate or limited urban services and infrastructure (including healthcare, education, utilities, transport and water).
- 6- Unemployment or lack of employment opportunities.
- 7- Rural poverty* Unsustainable livelihood.
- 8- Climate change (including extreme weather events) Crop failure and scarcity of food.

2.4.3: Pull factors: –

- 1-Job opportunities.
- 2- Better income and prospects for wealth creation.
- 3- Industrial innovation and technical know-how for a new industry.
- 4-Pursuit of specialized education.
- 5-Family reunification.
- 6- Independence and freedom.
- 7- Integration and social cohesion.
- 8- Food security.
- 9- Affordable and accessible urban services (including healthcare, education, utilities and transport).
- 10- Abundance of natural resources and minerals (e.g., water, oil, uranium) Favorable climate.

2.5: Internal migration and displacement in Sudan:

Violence in Sudan, in addition to displacing citizens abroad, creates situations of internal displacement. Latest estimates as of 2018, from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre show that there are 3.3 million IDPs in the country. The majority of these – 1.98 million – live in and outside of camps in Darfur, as a result of the on-going conflict in the region. The Two Areas conflict has also resulted in significant displacement, with around 230,000 displaced persons in the region of South Kordofan (IDMC, 2017). The security situation steadily deteriorates

and the country's instability makes access to basic human resources unattainable, worsening the situation.

The humanitarian toll on the lives of IDPs (Internal Displaced person) is illustrated by the lack of resources they face and the nature of long-term displacement, through the absence of socio-economic opportunities. A third of the camps have less than 7.5 liters of water per person per day, well below the minimum emergency standards and of the 1.6 million IDPs living in camps, 60% are children. Return to their original area is often unfeasible, as population growth and displacement have altered human geography and exert considerable stress on local resources. IDPs may then actually choose to integrate in their host communities. Still, to assume that someone is in need of humanitarian assistance simply for being displaced is misconception. United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) argues that needs assessments are a necessary tool, to guarantee the access to basic public services, prioritizing displaced people living in camps and settlements (UNOCHA, 2017b).

Sudan does not produce regular statistics on international migration; thus, data is often out dated and misrepresentative of the population. Nonetheless, if we compare the migrant stock of 2010, as reported by UN DESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) (UNDESA 2010), and the work permits issued by Sudan a few trends emerge. UN DESA estimated around 750,000 migrants in 2010 while only 2,150 work permits were issued, in the year 2009. This major discrepancy shows that only a small proportion of foreigners work legally in Sudan. Of those work permits, three broad categories appear: foreigners working in national projects, foreigners employed by international companies and international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) staff. The main origin countries of the migrants who managed to guarantee work permits in

2009 are from China, Philippines, India, Turkey and Bangladesh, of which 98% were men (IOM, 2011).

It is safe to assume that the political and security crises that Sudan and its neighboring countries face have changed some of these labour migration trends. For instance, the current economic crises that the country faces in light of the shortage of oil production directly impacts the number of migrants who are attracted to work in such plants (CIA, 2017). A recent IOM study corroborates this image. The research will cover 308 migrants in Kassala and half of these left their country of origin for lack of jobs and economic opportunities. Considering these motivations, life in Sudan did not represent an improvement, as the majority of respondents were unemployed at the time of the survey and jobs were hard to come by. In terms of migration intentions, 55 per cent of respondents expressed no intention of living in Sudan for longer and 70 per cent of them did not intend to stay in Sudan even when leaving their country of origin. Tied to this, the study also uncovered that asylum seekers and refugees are just as likely to migrate once more for economic and financial reasons, even if they attain protection under the 1951 Refugee Convention (IOM, 2017b). Internal migration in Sudan mostly follows a rural-urban route, which has been happening since the 1970s. In the past, people were reported to leave rural areas due to conflict and natural disasters like droughts. This trend has had many consequences on both settings. In urban settings, an increase in population has been observed which relates to an increase in urban poverty. International Labour Organization (ILO) reports suggest that this trend has influenced the growth of the informal sector in these cities, where these sectors do not have informal social security services, whereas rural areas do. Moreover, this urban increase also relates to large numbers of IDPs moving to cities, through pull factors such as better access to services and greater economic opportunities (Strachan, 2016). In rural settings, this

migration has resulted in seasonal labour shortages which increased the cost of agricultural production, and thus of food (Darbo, 2015).

Government policies have not kept pace with this urbanization rate and Sudan's development strategy does not attain to urbanization as a separate point of concern. Its strategy is to make the countryside a more appealing place to live and work, in an attempt to reduce rural-urban migration (Pantuliano et al 2011).

2.6: Irregular Migration:

Irregular migration is of high importance in Sudan, as most movement in and out of the country is of irregular nature using smugglers and brokers throughout the journey (DAI and EuroTrends, 2015 p 123).

2.6.1: Human Smuggling

Smuggling is a common feature in Sudan, as it facilitates irregular movement in and out of Sudan every year. Eritreans often turn to this modality, in light of Sudanese encampment policies and the strict exit requirements the Eritrean government has. Eritreans and Ethiopians tend rely on members of their country of origin to guide them through the smuggling process, as it is not manageable to follow the migration route without the help of smugglers. In order to reach neighboring countries, such as Libya, migrants often change between different smugglers. The journey tends to happen in refugee camps, passing through Khartoum and onto Sudan's borders (Marchand et al 2016).

Sudan's geographical location makes it a transit country for smuggling services which often succumb to trafficking operations. Reports show that, up until 2008, irregular migrants, especially Eritreans, used Sudan as a route to seek refuge in Israel and Europe. However, after 2008, there has been an increase in demand of smuggling services, making the Sudan-Israel trafficking business much more lucrative, characterized by abduction,

displacement, captivity, extortion, torture, and sexual violence, among others. It is very likely that this turning point came from the approval of the Israeli-Egypt fence and the growing of xenophobic discourse in the country. Such changes indicate a change in flows from Sudan-Egypt-Israel to Sudan-Libya-Europe (Malk, 2016).

2.6.2: Trafficking in Human Beings

Sudan is a Tier 3 country under the US Department of State classification of trafficking classifications. It is a source, destination and transit country for men, women and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Trafficked children tend to work in brick-making factories, gold factories and agriculture. It is common for these children to be exposed to threats, physical and sexual abuse. Children are also vulnerable to being recruited as child soldiers, even though Sudanese law prohibits this recruitment. Still, reports announce that armed groups and militias like the Sudanese Armed Forces continue to recruit boys. In addition, South Sudanese rebels have been reported to abduct children from West Kordofan. Girls and women are especially vulnerable to trafficking for domestic servitude and sex trafficking (US Department of State, 2016).

A considerable number of Ethiopian women are subjected to trafficking to do domestic work in Sudan. Other vulnerable groups are Bangladeshi adults who migrate for work in Golf area, South Sudanese citizens who lack formal immigration papers and migrants fleeing from conflict in East Asia and the Middle East (such as Yemeni and Syrians) who use Sudan as a transit country to reach Europe. Abductions have been reported in refugee camps and border crossings, especially for Ethiopians and Eritreans. The government denies the existence of sex trafficking and does not report forced labour or child soldier recruitment. The government lacks capacity and resources to provide adequate protective services to Voter (US

Department of State, 2016). Reports also show complicity of Sudanese police officials in the abduction of Eritreans (DAI and EuroTrends, 2015). The highest incidence of trafficking happens along the borders with Eritrea and Ethiopia, where the Rashida tribes have been associated with hostage-taking, ill treatment and extortion (DAI and EuroTrends, 2015). UNHCR data from 2013 shows a significant number of refugees and asylum seekers being abducted and held ransom, with significant concern for the great number of unaccompanied minors and their high vulnerability to trafficking (UNHCR, 2013). In order to curb this trend, UNHCR recommends programs to strengthen alternatives to onward movement, including self-reliance programs in refugee camps and urban programs for asylum seekers (UNHCR, 2015).

2.7: Migrants' Vulnerabilities and Protection Issues:

The following vulnerabilities and protection needs have been identified for migrants moving to or in transit through Sudan:

Sudan is a transit country for Eritrean and Ethiopian migrants and the number of migrants has increased in recent years. A significant problem during transit is abduction from refugee camps (Altai Consulting & UNHCR, 2013), especially in Eastern Sudan, as well as different forms of exploitation and extortion. Communities nearby the refugee camps have been associated with aiding traffickers and abductors in order to make a living (IOM 2015). Women are especially vulnerable, since they are often subject to forced prostitution. For this reason, many migrants started organizing their journeys to Khartoum independently, avoiding refugee camps (Altai Consulting & UNHCR, 2013). • Compared to other transit countries in the region, Sudan offers more employment opportunities for migrants. As a result, some migrants choose to stay in Sudan, at least for a few years. These migrants mostly come from Eritrea and Ethiopia. Both

nations have large diaspora communities in Kassala & Khartoum. Migrant workers from Eritrea and Ethiopia are involved in unskilled work, sometimes as irregular migrants. Even though most asylum seekers (97%) are granted refugee status in Sudan, a significant portion of migrants never applies for asylum (Altai Consulting & UNHCR, 2013). These workers are therefore subject to different forms of abuse and domestic servitude (DAI and EuroTrends, 2015). In Khartoum, there are two shelters, for Eritrean and Ethiopian nationals, respectively. The shelter for Ethiopians is run by the diaspora and the Ethiopian Embassy. As for the shelter for Eritreans, it is run by the diaspora, but does not receive support from the Eritrean Embassy due to perceptions that Sudanese and Eritrean security services cooperate, enabling kidnapping and forced return of refugees to Eritrea.

2.8: Relevant National Policies and Stakeholders:

Sudanese legislation related to migration provides for matters related to Sudanese labor migration, irregular migration, employment of foreign nationals, and refugees. In addition, it prohibits human trafficking (see Table 2). All foreigners, except Egyptians, need a visa to enter Sudan. Labour migrants are required to have a working permit. Moreover, Sudanese citizens are only allowed to leave the country with a valid exit visa (IOM, 2011). The Sudanese government, in cooperation with IOM, provides reintegration support to return migrants (IOM, 2014). No bilateral labour agreements could be identified for Sudan.

Sudan has a large diaspora population, yet it has a lack of policies to engage this potential in a productive manner. Nonetheless, Sudanese diaspora organizations exist and have in the past influenced the peacemaking process. Examples are diaspora networks in Darfur identifying contentious and consensual points on peace agreements (Brinkerhof, 2011).

Looking at forced migration, Sudan applies an "open door" policy for asylum seekers providing land for the establishment of camps and access to immediate basic services, such as education and health facilities. Currently, a series of international organizations follow the "Strategy to Address Human Trafficking, Kidnappings and Smuggling of Persons in Sudan – Strengthening Alternatives to Onward Movements (2015-17)" developed by UNHCR Sudan, IOM, UNODC, UNICEF and UNFPA. Another priority is the promotion of self-reliance programme, aiming at enhancing economic self-reliance and reducing aid dependency (UNHCR, 2017d). Historically the government's refugee policy is based on assumptions that refugees can represent a threat to social security, and therefore should be placed in spatially segregated areas. This highlights a central priority of the government to keep towns and urban centers clear of refugees, ensuing encampment policies (Grabska & Mehta, 2008; Strachan, 2016). Nonetheless, it has generally failed to achieve this goal as urban centers like Khartoum host large numbers of refugees (DAI and EuroTrends, 2015). Another assumption sees refugee status as a temporary approach before a durable solution can be found. This prevents integration of refugees into host communities, for instance by not granting them access to employment and naturalization (Grabska & Mehta, 2008). In 2009, Sudan introduced the National Policy on Internal Displacement which establishes the right of freedom of movement for IDPs. Yet, it favours return over other options, like integration or resettlement (Strachan, 2016).

Attempts to prevent human trafficking within the country include increased patrols by the police where the Sudanese population seems especially vulnerable to trafficking. The government is aware of capacity building needs, for instance, in the field of human trafficking, and organizes trainings and workshops for officials. Nevertheless, the US Department of State (2016) regards efforts by the Sudanese Government to combat human

trafficking as insignificant. A reception desk at the border with Eritrea provides assistance to Vote and other migrants who are victims of exploitation (IOM, 2015).

Key stakeholders in the field of migration include, but are not limited to the Ministry of Labour, the National Committee to Combat Trafficking, Ministry of Interior, the Commission of Refugees, the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad and the National Security and Intelligence Service (IOM, 2011).

2.9: Gaps in migration policies:

All in all, Sudan's migration policy does not seem coherent. The mandates between ministries and agencies often overlap. For instance, three ministries are responsible for foreign workers in Sudan. Gaps in the policy framework also arise from this lack of coherence. Sudan largely depends on the support of international organizations regarding the development and implementation of migration policies and programmers' as it lacks adequate capacities and resources, for instance to address human trafficking and smuggling (US Department of State, 2016). Authorities often conflate human trafficking and smuggling. In addition, Sudan should expand the protection of Sudanese labour migrants abroad, for instance through negotiating bilateral labour agreements with prominent destination countries, where migrants are at risk of exploitation. Assistance to return migrants, IDPs, refugees and host communities should be strengthened (Bartolomeo et al., 2012).

2.10: History of Internal Migration in Sudan

The history of migration to and from the regions of Sudan dates back to the beginning of mankind. Sudan has been a meeting place for migrants for thousands of years, both north to south, and from west to east. The routes of this historic migration include the lines of transportation of pastoralists

and the lines followed by the Sudanese, either in search of a better life or to escape the hell of war in the various regions of Sudan. While Sudan is known for its conflicts, such as the Darfur war, which has led many to flee their homes, Sudan has also received in the past and is currently receiving large numbers of refugees from many neighboring countries such as South Sudan, Ethiopia or Eritrea (IOM, 2015).

Modern Sudanese society bears the hallmarks of these historical movements, which have also been marked by the number of immigrants far away from Sudan. The movement from across Africa to and across Sudan was specific to the development of peoples in a number of regions of the country, as the Falata tribe, which has its origins in North and West Africa, is now found in a number of parts of Sudan. The relationship between Morocco and Sudan is also an example of action of movement, as a number of Sufi methods that began in Moroccan cities such as Fez and Marrakech, such as the Shazlya method, whose teachings spread in Morocco in the 15th century, or the Tijani method that began in Fez and settled in Sudan in the mid-19th century AD. In addition, all the communities that have settled in Sudan through the ages are Copts, Greeks, Syrians and Armenians (Deola and Patel 2014).

Sudan has experienced many migrations, and historically historians have written about Arab migrations to Nubia in pre-Islamic times, with different reasons for doing this. Until the ninth century, Arabs migrated to Sudan for several commercial reasons: the lucrative slave trade, mining activities in the Eastern Desert, and hajj, as well as trade with India that eventually led to the development of Red Sea ports (Bartolomeo et al., 2012).

The Arab migration to Sudan also had other reasons, for example, political, such as the policy of the Tatar sitter in the era of the Mu'tasim, the eighth of the Abbasid rulers, which led to the migration of large numbers of Arabs to Nubia, or the power struggle in Egypt between Arabs and Mamluks that

eventually led to the Arabs' exit from Egypt and stability in Sudan (IMO 2016).

In modern times, Sudan witnessed large-scale internal and external migrations, beginning with the Egyptian-Turkish colonizer in 1821, who carried out a number of raids on the country to obtain slaves and established a power center in Khartoum, and identified the dynamics of internal migration for centuries to come (DAI and EuroTrends, 2015).

Urban settlements in Sudan flourished in size and importance during the Anglo-Egyptian colonial period that ruled Sudan from 1898 to 1955. Colonial powers have focused on the development of a few cities in the north and the large-scale irrigation system in the island region for cotton production. In 1923, the island's scheme attracted many workers from all over Sudan. The city of Hasahisa, for example, included 25 villages, all of which were from western Sudan, and 52 villages with a total population of African countries such as Chad and Nigeria (IOM, 2015).

After independence, in 1956, development remained largely urban-focused, pushing forward rural-to-urban migration, particularly to the capital, Khartoum.

The figures tell a bigger story: the capital's population has doubled 20 times, from a quarter of a million in 1956 to five million in 2008. (Census 2008).

However, the dynamics of this movement varied markedly after south Sudan's independence in 2011, particularly as the Sudan lost a large proportion of its oil revenues. This new reality has led many to look for better life opportunities in Europe, the USA, Australia or the Middle East.

Many Sudanese migrate abroad, rural people move to urban areas that provide better services and greater opportunities. "The population of Khartoum today represents 35 per cent of the country's population," council members said in an interview carried by most Sudanese newspapers.

Council members said that this percentage was likely to rise to 50 per cent, meaning that Khartoum would receive half of the Sudanese population. These figures appear to be very high, especially when compared to Khartoum state data published on the State Strategic Planning Council's website in its 2013 annual report. Data from this report, published in September 2014, show that the total population of the state reached nearly 6.5 million in 2013, meaning that Khartoum state receives no more than 18 percent of the country's total population (IOM 2014).

Although this is significantly lower than the figure indicated by council members, it remains high compared to other countries, with Kampala, the capital of Uganda, receiving no more than 3.6 per cent of the country's total population, and only 7 per cent in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. (IOM 2018).

"Migration and movement from the country side to Khartoum or large cities have reasons, including the lack of development of the countryside, the fact that young people cannot achieve their ambitions in the village or region where they live, and they think they will achieve their dreams in Khartoum, so they move to the capital and work in marginal jobs. This has put pressure on services in Khartoum, in terms of education, health and security. Rural development is one of the causes of internal migration, as well as wars and conflicts in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. After more than 12 years of violence in Darfur, today 370,000 Darfur's are refugees in camps in eastern Chad. With the independence of South Sudan, many Sudanese who fled to the former southern region became refugees. The United Nations expects this group to reach 245,500 in 2015. People are also fleeing South Kordofan and Blue Nile, where the SPLA took up arms against the Sudanese government in 2011.

Treasa JONE is one of those who managed to escape. Treasa walked for more than a week from her village to the border with South Sudan in search of safety. "We came from an area called Warnie, fleeing because of the ongoing war, the arrests and the hunger that people face." Many Sudanese were forced to leave their homes, but were unwilling or able to cross international borders.

It is estimated that 1.3 million people are internally displaced in Sudan, out of a total population of 37 million in 2011. In 2011, Sudan was the second most populous country in the world after Colombia.

At the same time, many Darfur's fleeing the conflict end up in camps scattered throughout Darfur, particularly the capital of South Darfur Nyala, which has grown in population to become Sudan's second largest city, after the first-place triangular capital. Saleh Omar, a Sudanese national from the west of the country who emigrated from his native country in a village in Darfur, came with his children to Khartoum in 2005. "The war affected the level of service in the region, so we had to look for services, whether educational or health, so we left our areas and settled in the capital," Saleh said. (interview).

Sudan is a sanctuary for many neighboring countries such as Ethiopia, Eritrea and Egypt. There are four million foreigners in the country, according to a scientific paper prepared by Khalil Abdullah, a professor at The Nilein University on March 18, 2014. According to the same paper, "40 per cent of the population of Khartoum State is foreigners, including 60,000 illegal residents". Some of them fled the violence, including more than 150,000 South Sudanese who fled after fighting broke out in December 2013. The Sudan has an important third group in a permanent movement. These are the shepherds who move from one place to another according to the changes of the seasons and in search of water and food for their live there. (IMO 2015)

A 2012 study by researchers at Tuft University in Boston showed the role of grazing in the Sudanese economy: "Livestock in terms of value is the largest sector of Sudan's domestic economy, even larger than oil."

However, these pastoral groups have been severely affected by modern social and environmental challenges, such as access to water and pastures or land ownership legislation. This has led to many conflicts between them and the peasants and landowners. This is just one example of the 21st century problems faced by traditional Sudanese migrants (IOM, 2015).

Chapter Three Peace and conflicts

Chapter Three

Peace and Conflict

3.1: Preface:

One of the most important reasons that led to internal migrations in Sudan are wars, conflicts, and the lack of peace in different regions of Sudan, which in turn led to large population movements, especially in eastern and western and southern Sudan as well, and through the study it was found that instability and lack of security led to the displacement of many families to the big cities inside and outside Sudan.

3.2: Peace and Conflict in Sudan

The peace and conflict studies in the modern era dates back to the middle of the 20th century, with seminal contributions from renowned scholars such as Kenneth and Elise Boulding, Johan Galtung, and Edward Azar, Ibraham Maslow. The breadth of knowledge produced by these scholars and peace practitioners forms the epistemological foundations of peace and conflict theory, which informs much of the work of peace practitioners and those working in the field of conflict resolution today (Sudan Tribune 2011). In this module, we will build a solid foundation of theoretical knowledge on the causes, consequences, and methods of transforming and resolving conflict, as well as theories of peace making and peace building. In doing so, we will criticize Western notions of "conflict" and "peace" (e.g., the "liberal peace") and consider non-Western and anti-colonial perspectives of peace and conflict theory. Empirical case studies of contemporary conflicts and peace processes will be used to demonstrate the challenges, successes, and limitations of peace and conflict theory in contemporary conflicts (Temin and Murphy 2011).

Conflict is a pervasive element in our society. There is a possibility that it could occur at any time in our society. It can occur between persons, group, organizations and nations. The growth in the gap between the rich and poor has become inevitable with the emergence of industrial societies and free market economic systems. The development of more destructive technologies and the willingness to use them indiscriminately increased the cost for forceful solution of conflict. The last century survived in two Great World War and many of regional wars (Boulding 1962). Unfortunately, the new millennium started with many acts of terrorism and wars. Latest in this row was Iraq and Afghanistan war.

Peace and conflict studies is a social science field that identifies and analyzes violent and nonviolent behaviors as well as the structural mechanisms attending conflicts (including social conflicts), with a view towards understanding those processes which lead to a more desirable human condition.

3.3: When we write about Peace & Conflict, we have to answer many questions:

3.3.1: What is the meaning of peace and conflict?

Peace and conflict studies is a social science field that identifies and analyzes violent and nonviolent behaviors as well as the structural mechanisms attending conflicts (including social conflicts), with a view towards understanding those processes which lead to a more desirable human condition (SSNA 2011).

3.3.2: Why do we study peace and conflict?

Peace and conflict studies focuses on the causes of war and conflicts as well as conditions for peace. Particularly important topics in Peace and Conflict Studies include peace negotiations, conflict resolution, peace-building work, human rights, poverty reduction and sustainable development.

3.3.3: What is the concept of peace and conflict? *

Peace studies is an interdisciplinary study, and to understand the source of violent conflicts one can compare theories from psychology, social sciences, international relations, philosophy, political science and other academic fields.

3.3.4: What is the concept of peace?

Peace is a concept of societal relations and harmony between human in the absence of hostility and violence. In a social sense, peace is commonly used to mean a lack of conflict (such as war or problems) and freedom from fear of violence between individuals or groups (Boutros 1995).

3.3.5: What are the theories of peace and conflict?

Peace and Conflict Studies is an interdisciplinary field of study with a commitment to the non-violent management and resolution of conflict from the local to the international level. To pursue this goal, core political concepts such as power, order, violence and justice are theorized in distinctive ways (SSNA 2011).

3.3.6: What are the types of peace?

Generally, peace is classified into two types: Internal peace and External peace. Internal peace is called by another word winner peace' is peace of mind or soul. ... If there is to be peace in the world, there must be peace in the nations (Boulding 1978).

3.3.7: What are the causes of conflict?

There are 8 causes are generally assumed to be the main reasons conflict can occur in an organization and we have looked at them in more detail below:

- 1- Conflicting resources.
- 2- Conflicting styles.
- 3- Conflicting perceptions.

- 4- Conflicting goals.
- 5- Conflicting pressures.
- 6- Conflicting roles.
- 7- Different personal values.
- 8- Unpredictable policies.

3.3.8: What are the differences between peace and conflict?

Conflict is viewed as a dynamic process in which structure, attitudes, and behaviour are constantly changing and influencing one another. ... Galtung defined negative peace as the absence of direct violence and positive peace as the absence of all three forms of violence (direct, structural, and cultural). p where is peace building consulted (UPI 2011).

3.3.9: What are the types of conflict?

In particular, three types of conflict are common in organizations: task conflict, relationship conflict, and value conflict. Although open communication, collaboration, and respect will go a long way toward conflict management, the three types of conflict can also benefit from targeted conflict-resolution tactics (Bosshard 2011).

3.3.10: What is peace and its importance?

Peace is important in our life to have a true happiness and it can be achieved by being true to yourself as well. It is the most vital way to achieve peace. The way we feel and think of yourself is important, but you should determine which is positive and negative.

3.3.11: Why do we need peace?

We need peace on Earth because it is our home! ... We need peace on Earth so that the families at the war affected places can again live a peaceful and healthy life. We need peace on Earth so that the huge loads of money, that are spent on peace keeping missions and army can be saved and utilized for better good.

3.3.12: Positive and negative peace:

"Positive" and "negative" peace. "Positive" peace indicates the simultaneous presence of many desirable states of mind and society, such as harmony, justice, equity, and so on. "Negative" peace indicates the "absence of war" and other forms of large scale violent.

3.3.13: The three theories of conflict:

In current conflict theory, there are four primary assumptions which are helpful to understand: competition, revolution, structural inequality, and war.

From all the above answers of the questions, the nature of conflict can be understood in terms of how the problems are defined and framed. In general conflicts between opposing forces parties are differences of opinion and interest. Each conflict has its own peculiarities (تخصصات), their qualities are different (Burton 1990).

The conflict system in Sudan from a Northern perspective. It analyses the three types of conflict, which characterize the overall conflict system, namely: communal, regional and national conflicts. Since these conflicts have overarching root causes, they are interlinked and mutually reinforcing.

3.4: Conflict theories:

Conflict theories are perspectives in sociology and social psychology that emphasize a materialist interpretation of history, dialectical method of analysis, a critical stance toward existing social arrangements, and political program of revolution or, at least, reform.

Karl Marx is regarded as the father of social conflict theory which is a component of the four major paradigms of sociology. Certain conflict theories set out to highlight the ideological aspects inherent in traditional thought. While many of these perspectives hold parallels, conflict theory does not refer to a unified school of thought, and should not be confused

with, for instance, peace and conflict studies, or any other specific theory of social conflict. The roots of modern theories of conflict can be traced back to Max Weber, Karl Max and Sigmund Freud (Amjad and Asaad 2019). Machiavelli, Clausewitz and Adam Smith are important writers in western tradition of conflict analysis. There have been different theoretical approaches to understanding conflict. Psychologists have focused on intrapersonal conflicts. Social psychologists have concentrated on interpersonal and inter-group conflicts. Economists have focused on economic competitions, labor negotiations and trade disputes. Political scientists have specialized in political and international issues. The word 'Conflict' has many meanings in everyday life. In a broad sense the term 'conflict' includes disagreements, debates, disputes and active efforts to prevent someone from obtaining what he wants to secure. The term conflict, Roderick ogley simply defines as "incompatibility in the aim, goals or interests of two or more individuals, groups or other units." Some thinkers define conflict as a state of mutual antagonism or hostility between two or more parties (SSNA 2011).

Conflict is generally considered as a tendency to perform two or more incompatible responses at the same time, resulting in emotional, mental and physical levels. The incompatible action may originate within individuals or between, two or more individuals or within groups or two or more groups. Kenneth Boulding says, "Conflict exists when any potential positions of two behaviour units are mutually incompatible" (Boulding 1963 P4). A classic understanding of conflict is a dynamic phenomenon; one actor is reacting to what another actor is doing, which leads to further action. Quickly, the conflicts escalate. One sequence of events follows another, and it is difficult to decipher which party is more responsible for what happens. In popular understanding it is expressed as 'it takes two to conflict'. Both parties are right to think that the other side is provocative,

dangerous and malevolent. Each side, however, is blind its own policies and behavior contribute to the development of the other's hostility. Conflicts may arise then the parties are like players, competing for the same prize such as power, position, authority, territory or materials or disagreements about the rule of the game. There are various factors enhancing the conflict behaviour in parties. Misperception, impoverished communication, hostile attitudes, over sensitivity to difference, misjudgments, anarchic social situations and competitive spirit lead to distorted views that may intensify and perpetuate conflicts (Bosshard 2011).

Ho-won Jeong is an international peace researcher who pointed out that relative deprivation, dissatisfaction of basic needs, failure of organizational functions, asymmetric power relations and dominant social structures are the important components in the origin of conflict (Jeong 1999 P511). Relative deprivation exists when people feel that their expectations of conditions for life have not been satisfied. If people's hopes and desires far exceed what they can realize, they may have more dissatisfaction with their current situations. The expectation to improve unsatisfied material and social conditions tends to go up with time. However, the economic and social these capacity to meet expectations does not increase simultaneously. Their expectations are likely to rise disproportionately to what society can actually provide. Frustration deepens when manifested reality does not match anticipated reality. Basic requirements of human beings are both physical and psychological needs. Food, shelter and other basic material necessities are needed for physical survival. Love, affection,

Security and self-esteem satisfy psychological needs. Lack of this physical and psychological conditions of human beings are responsible for the stage of conflicts (Jeong 1999 P512-513) Power imbalance of human beings can

have possibility to asymmetric relations. The unequal distribution of decision-making power is a source of latent conflict. The structural origin of group conflicts can be related to the arrangements of social roles attached to Domination and subjection. The two distinctive sets of groups are produced by authority relations. One group has a position of domination while the other is in a position of subjection. Opposed interests derive from power differences and then to conflict.

3.4.1: Types of conflicts:

Conflict can be classified by the forms and structure. Some different types of conflicts are described below.

3.4.1.1: Individual Conflict

Individual conflict occurs in two ways. One is within individual; other is in between two or more individuals. An intra-psychic conflict is the conflict which an individual experiences within the self. It arises from our drives, instincts and values pulling against one another. Intra-psychic conflict is one of the precursors of interpersonal conflict (Kottoor 1990 P65). Many social scientists have insisted that conflict is a human invention, not biological necessity. Different societies individuals create conflicts for different reasons, including pride, prestige, revenge and quest for resources. Communication is a vehicle to individuals in exposing their views, opinions and comments (Kataria 2007 P33). When two individuals are meeting together, they are communicating their ideas. Under special conditions one individual cannot agree with another's ideas. Then it is in the stage of conflict. Some psychiatrist mentioned that Frustration and Aggression is one of the important factors in human conflict. Aggressive behaviour is produced by frustration which may be increasing the discrepancy between expectations and realities (Barash and Webelo 2002 P130). Then the social system had major role in the individual's character formation. Their likes and dislikes, values and modes of behaviours are those of this social system. Bad social conditions, such as poverty or political repression are made to seem even worse by high expectations that conflict with unpleasant realities.

3.4.1.2: Class Conflict

In exploitations of one group by another is the main source of class conflicts. This form of conflict grows out of one class holding itself superior and trying to dominate another for its own interests. These interests may be social prestige, religious objectives, or political power or economic advantages. In the Marxist paradigm conflict between classes arise out of differing material interests. In a capitalist society, two main classes can be identified. The means of production (IOM 2015)

Such as land and factories are monopolized by a few people; the bourgeois class owns the capital and material resources needed for mass production. The workers provide labour in exchange derive from the ownership of the means of production. The business classes dominate the working class until the latter organize to protest exploitation. This type of exploitation is the main source of class conflict. The intensity of conflict in a capitalist is linked to the concentration of economic and political power in one class (Jeong 1999 P515). In a class conflict super position may result from the subjugation of one class by another.

3.4.1.3: Economic conflict

Economic conflict is the biggest problem in our society and the world. In general, we understand that all people would like to better living conditions. For assuring peaceful and satisfactory life, they wanted certain goods and services. Shortage of these goods and services causes dissatisfaction which gests converted into frustration and leads to conflict (Kataria 2007 P54). Poverty is a worldwide phenomenon; it is not

homogeneously distributed. Even now more than 70% of world's poor still live in rural village in Asian- African countries. Poverty is easy to identify, wherever it is found: high levels of unemployment, poor nutrition, inadequate health care and education, little or no savings, high level of indebtedness, inadequate housing (Barash and Webelo 2002 P489). This type of poverty can breed dissatisfaction, which in turn can lead to conflict. Social and political factors also can contribute to income disparities. When wealth accumulates in the hands of few and large majority live under perpetual poverty, the situation constructed as one of the potentials in economic conflict. The poor people are more likely to seek food and land than overseas conquests. In the contemporary world, impoverished peasants may occasionally pose a threat to their own governments. Over growth of population is increasing the economic disparities. High level population growth in poor countries will not only prevent a closing of economic gap between rich and poor, it will actually widen the gap.

3.4.1.4: Environmental Conflict

Modern technology brings forward many advantages in human beings. It has very badly affected our environment. It generates much air and water pollution. Traditionally we understood that political and military power is only threat to our national security. But is must be expanded to include growing impacts of environmental stress locally, nationally, regionally and globally (Suliman 2008). There are no military solutions to environment insecurity. Environmental degradation is taking place in two forms. One is the overuse and eventual depletion of the resources and second is the degradation of the resources through pollution. Modern technology produces large number of toxic byproducts, which are polluted in air, water and soil, automobiles spew out vast quantities of additional air pollutants, as do power generators and widespread, large scale burning forests and grassland.

3.4.1.5: Social Conflict

Social conflict is a relationship between two or more parties who believe they have conflicting goals. Such views are inherent in human relation. But this does not mean that every social relationship is entirely or even partially conflicting all the time. These major sets of factors are often proposed as the basis of social conflict, those within one or more parties, the relation between the parties of social conflict is found in inequality in political power or in property ownership or in incompatible religions or ideological convictions (Kriesberg 1986 P391). Some scholars argued that population density; homicides, suicides, alcoholism and urbanization are ever increasing the social conflict. All religions teach us the same truth, love and peace. The language, interpretation and mode of communication in all religions are different methods. Some of them believed that, their religions are prominent, only their religions teach right things and other religions are not right. This kind of thinking is one of the important causes in social conflict (Kataria 2007 P51). In early India some socio-religious issues like cast oppression, child-marriage, untouched ability etc.

3.4.1.6 Ideological conflict is the one of the important factors in social conflict. Increasing the population density is the biggest problem in our social system. High densities of population have produced unemployment, homeless people and unavailability of better living conditions, mass poverty, and starvation. When the industrial regions or rural societies in which population growth have exceeded available land, it can lead to a dangerous kind of national restlessness.

Increasing the disparity among rural-urban sector created more problems, Concentration of more power and development are now in urban sectors. More and more people are moving to town and cities, their movements crowding the unban sector (IOM 2016).

3.4.1.7: Religious Conflict

Religious conflict is more violent and more dangerous than any other conflict. Some fundamentalists believed that their religion is superior to other religions. It is the main issue behind religious conflicts. At present in the world today some religious leaders misuse in the name religion in their own interest. Religions have contributed to the peace of the world but they have also led to division, hatred and war. Fundamentalism is not confined to one religious' tradition. It is visible in different in parts of the world. The major world religions differ in their attitudes towards conflict. Conflict in world religions in various categories, include the following: sacrifice, persecution, martyrdom, inquisition, witch-hunt and holy war. All these words are related with conflict and religion. Just war and Jihad are two words used in some Christian and Muslim theologist. In the year 1960s some Roman Catholic theologians have adapted the theory of just war under the impact of liberation theology, arguing that the church supports a just war could in principle also endorse just revolution. Some Muslim militants used the word, Jihad. It is based on the conception of Islam a universal and hence it is always conceived as a battle between Muslims and non-Muslims (David and Michael 1999 P235). India is a pluralistic society, people believed in differed religions, and has been living in peaceful coexistence. In recent times, violent conflicts have corrupted the majority Hindus and minority Muslims. Another communal conflict at the present times, with strong religions undertones, is that between Jews and Arab in Israel and Palestine.

3.4.1.8: International Conflict

In the international level conflict are of two types. One is in the form of injustice of the dominant nations over the dominated and the other is the conflict in the form of war between countries (Kumar 1975 P152).

Economic exploitation, racialism, discrimination on the grounds of colour and ideology, disparity among nations in the matter of natural resources and others are the main forms of injustice and exploitations found in the international society. The last century itself witnessed two so called Great World Wars, besides many smaller wars in various regions. From the beginning of 1990 until the end of 1999 the world saw 118 armed conflicts, in the course of which approximately 6 million people were killed. Arms race is increasing in the present world. One of the reasons in conflict arises out of mutual suspicions among the big powers. Most sophisticated, deadly and devastating weapons are invented day by day out of this suspicion. In fact, developed and developing countries spend huge money in armament industry (UNCOD 1977).

Thus, the previous century world faced the severe problem in the invention of nuclear weapons. Hydrogen bomb released enormous amount of energy. It is a great threat in human beings in the new millennium. In the new era, another conflict coming in the form of terrorism.

Peace and conflict occur in various contexts, from the personal, family, school, and community levels to the international level. Peace and conflict studies often involve an exploration of the interconnections among such issues as poverty, violence and non-violence, individual and overall security, hunger, discrimination, human rights, war and justice, freedom, and the human community. The interdisciplinary nature of peace and conflict studies means that researchers have lots of options in deciding what to search and many opportunities to link their studies with other topics or areas of inquiry (DeMolay 2013).

3.5: Meanings of peace:

Literally, the word peace 'is derived from the original Latin word pax ', which means a pact, a control or an agreement to end war or any dispute and conflict between two people, two nations or two antagonistic ((() groups of people. According to the American military history, the word peace essentially means —the absence of war. Therefore, by militaries 'views, they fight wars to win the peace, or they use force to maintain peace (IDMC 2018).

However, many peace scholars do not agree with giving an emphasis on peace in the sense of an absence of war only. Peace, in their opinions, is something more meaningful, valuable and important than that.

According to the definitions or the explanations of Wikipedia encyclopedia, peace can be a state of harmony or the absence of hostility. "Peace" can also be a non-violent way of life. "Peace" is used to describe the cessation of violent conflict. Peace can mean a state of quiet or tranquility— an absence of disturbance or agitation. Peace can also describe a relationship between any people characterized by respect, justice and goodwill. Peace can describe calmness, serenity, and silence.

This latter understanding of peace can also pertain to an individual's sense of himself or herself, as to be "at peace" with one's own mind (Toulmin 1995).

Peace is a time without any fights or wars. In a larger sense, peace (or peacefulness) can mean a state of harmony, quiet or calm that is not disturbed by anything at all, like a still pond with no ripples (Galtung 1996).

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English defines peace as follows:

1. No war: a situation in which there is no war or fighting

- 2. No noise/interruptions: a very quiet and pleasant situation in which you are not interrupted
- 3. Calm/Not worried: a feeling of being calm, happy, and not Worried.

The online Merriam-Webster dictionary gives the explanations of Peace as follows:

1: a: state of tranquility (quite) or quiet: as a: freedom from civil Disturbance.

b: a state of security or order within a community provided by law or custom.

- 2: freedom from disquieting or oppressive thoughts or emotions.
- 3: harmony in personal relations.
- 4: a state or period of mutual concord between governments: a pact or agreement to end hostilities between those who have been at war or in a state of enmity.

5—used interjectionally to ask for silence or calm or as a greeting or farewell— at peace: in a state of concord or tranquility.

Another explanation of peace from the online source is that peace is the state prevailing during the absence of war, harmonious relations; freedom from disputes, the absence of mental stress or anxiety (UNDP 1977), the general security of public places, and a treaty to cease hostilities. The definitions and explanations given by encyclopedias, dictionaries or similar sources like that seem to include all of the meanings of peace. This is common thing for those books and sources that must try to include all the meanings that peace is used and concerned (UNEP 1992).

3.5.1: Types of peace:

3.5.1.1: Internal peace is called by another word winner peace 'is peace of mind or soul. It is a state of calm, serenity and tranquility of mind that arise due to having no sufferings or mental disturbances such as worry, anxiety, greed, desire, hatred, ill-will, delusion and/or other defilements.

3.5.1.2: External peace is peace that occurs in society, nations and the world; it is a normal state of society, countries and the world and it is a state of peaceful and happy co-existence of people as well as nature. External peace, in order to see it clearly, can be described in its negative and positive sense as follows; negative sense: the absence of war, hostility, agitation, social disorder, disturbances, social injustice, social inequality, violence, violation of human rights, riot, terrorism, ecological imbalance, etc., positive sense: a state of social harmony, social justice, social equality, friendship or friendly relation, concord, public order and security, respect for human rights and ecological balance, etc. external peace is the absence of all social evils as well as the presence of all social virtues (Seadahmed 2017).

Internal peace and external peace are interrelated. Both are interdependent and help support each other. Internal peace represents individual 's peace while external peace represents peace in society.

However, types of peace, according to the World Council (المناهج وطرق التدريس of curriculum and instruction, can be sub-classified into nine as follows:

- 1. Intrapersonal peace: the state of peace within man himself that means there is no conflict inside one 's mind.
- 2. Interpersonal peace: the state of peace between a man/woman and women/men; there are no conflicts between a man and men or one another.
- 3. Intragroup peace: the state of peace within groups; the state of having no conflicts in groups.
- 4. Intergroup peace: the state of peace between group and group; the state of having no conflicts among groups.
- 5. Interracial peace (السلام بين الأعراق): the state of peace within race; the state of having no conflicts in each race.

- 6. Interracial peace: the state of peace between race and races; the state of having no conflicts among races.
- 7. International peace: the state of peace within nations or countries; the state of having no conflicts in each nation or country.
- 8. International peace: the state of peace between a nation and the nations; the state of having no conflicts among nations.
- 9. **World peace:** peace of the world. It means that the countries throughout the world are said to be in the state of normalcy, absence of wars and conflicts, presence of justice and balance of control.

The classification of the World Council of curriculum and instruction is extending or showing the sub-characteristics of the internal peace and the external peace in details. It makes us know the beginning and the end of peace and how internal peace and external peace interrelate clearly.

Furthermore, peace is still characterized into another two types according to its aspect _negative peace 'and positive peace '.

- **3.5.1.3: Negative peace** means an absence of war, conflict, hostility, agitation, disturbance, disagreement or quarrel, struggle, violence, terrorism, civil strife or civil commotion, social disorder, etc., and an absence of mental disturbance such as anxiety, worry, restlessness etc.
- **3.5.1.4: Positive peace** means a state of tranquility, calm, repose, quietness, harmony, friendship, amity, concord, peaceful or friendly relation, public order, pacification, spiritual content, reconciliation, serenity, security, social justice and bliss.

In conclusion, peace is classified into two types—internal peace and external peace—that can be sub-divided in details. Both internal peace and external peace are interrelated. Moreover, peace can be characterized as negative peace and positive peace so that its meaning and extent will be more wide, positive and creative.

3.5.2: Peace concepts and perspectives:

To understand the Concepts of Peace and Conflict, we have to know Johan Galtung (), one of the founders in the field of peace and conflict studies, proposed interrelated models of conflict, violence, and peace. Conflict is viewed as a dynamic process in which structure, attitudes, and behaviour are constantly changing and influencing one another. Direct violence is ended by changing conflict behaviour, structural violence is ended by removing structural contradictions and injustices, and cultural violence is ended by changing attitudes. These relate in turn to broader strategies of appeace keeping, b- peace building, and c-peace-making.

There is a different concept to peace, concept of human rights for peace, concept of justice for peace, concept of nonviolence for peace, concept of peace education, concept of peace culture, concept of peace gender, concept of peace media, and concept of peace environment are presented to understand those concepts that peace is related to and those fields that peace is studied in.

3.5.2.1: The concept of human rights for peace:

Human rights are —basic rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, race, religion, language, or other status. Human rights are conceived as universal and egalitarian, with all people having equal rights by virtue of being human (IDMC 2018).

Peace and human rights are necessary for each other: peace cannot be achieved without human rights being protected and realized, and human rights cannot be achieved in the absence of peace. Peace without human rights would be a weak and flawed peace.

3.5.2.2: Concept of justice for peace:

Justice is the concept of moral rightness based on ethics, rationality, law, natural law, religion, fairness, or equity. Justice concerns itself with the proper ordering of things and people within a society. As a concept it has been subject to philosophical, legal, and theological reflection and debate throughout our history.

Understandings of justice differ in every culture, as cultures are usually dependent upon a shared history, mythology and/or religion. Each culture's ethics create values which influence the notion of justice. Although there can be found some justice principles that are one and the same in all or most of the cultures, these are insufficient to create a unitary justice apprehension.

3.5.2.3: Concept of non-violence for peace:

Nonviolence has two closely related meanings. (1) It can refer, to a general philosophy of abstention from violence because of moral or religious principle. (2) It can refer to the behaviour of people using nonviolent action. It indicates that nonviolence, whether based on religious principle or political analysis, is a general philosophy of abstention from violence that is very powerful for struggling for social change and making as a strategy to win peace.

3.5.2.4: Concept of peace education:

Peace education is a broad field and can be difficult to define. Very simply, peace education empowers learners with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to end violence and injustice and promote a culture of peace.

3.5.2.5: Concept of a culture of peace:

The concept of a Culture of Peace arose at the end of the Cold War. For the first time, the objective for which the United Nations was founded, the

abolition of war, had become feasible. The United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture, UNESCO, had engaged in activities to promote a Culture of Peace from its beginnings, when it was founded in the aftermath of the Second World War to construct the defenses of peace in the minds of men and women (UNESCO 2007).

A culture of peace aims for the transformation of values, attitudes and behaviors within each individual, leading to a culture shaped by peace, rather than by war and violence.

A culture of peace represents an everyday attitude of nonviolence, and fierce determination to defend human rights and human dignity. Peace will be a permanent feature of all social institutions, especially schools, the economy, and the political scene.

3.5.2.6: Concept of peace gender:

One key area of great importance to contemporary research into peace-building concerns gender relations. Feminist scholars have long argued that organized violence is primarily a functional of gender imbalance and of patriarchal social relations. They point to the fact that in those few societies where women have held significant cultural and spiritual power, organized group violence has been relatively rare. Although the details of such claims are disputed among anthropologists, historians, and sociologists, what is undeniable is that often women are the unfortunate and unwitting victims of violence and warfare, suffering death, torture, rape, dehumanization, and the loss of their homes (Temin and Murphy 2011pp 54).

3.5.2.7: Concept of peace& media:

The role of the mass media as a major player in the formation of attitudes to war, violence, and peace-building is a 20th-century phenomenon, with the paramount role played by television and, to a lesser but still vital extent,

by radio, both products of advanced technological communications systems (SSNA 2011).

3.5.2.8: Concept of peace environment:

Peace and environmental security are therefore intimately related, and neither can be achieved without the other. To avoid environmental insecurity the causes of environmental change need to be addressed, since it is these that expose groups to changes in the distribution, abundance, and quality of resources on which they depend. Further, both direct and structural violence need to be addressed, as both are powerful drivers of vulnerability to environmental changes, and both are causes of environmental change.

3.5.3: Peace Theories:

Peace theories can be classified into two categories—one in the name of theory and one according to an individual 's view. Namely the democratic peace theory and Johan Galtung 's peace theory.

3.5.3.1: The democratic peace theory:

The Democratic Peace Theory is based on several premises. The first argues that in democracies, populations will restrain elected leaders. That means, given the choice, people will be reluctant to bear the costs of war in terms of human life and financial treasure.

Second, many think that democracies will use political institutions to settle their domestic disputes. Therefore, when conflict arises with another democracy, they will be more apt to use international institutions (i.e., the United Nations, International Court of Justice, etc.) to resolve their international disagreements (UNDP 1991).

In conclusion, there is strong support on both sides of the debate. One finds the quest for democratic universalism as a powerful panacea to interstate war, while the other sees it as a misguided and dangerous foreign policy. A fact that policymakers tend to overlook is that in order for the Democratic Peace Theory to hold, democracy itself must be authentic, robust, stable, and accompanied by economic development.

3.5.3.2: Johan Galtung's peace theory:

Galtung 's theory of peace is based on one underlying principle – that peace is the absence of violence. In this sense, Galtung 's is as much a theory that defines violence as it is a theory about peace. This peace/violence dualism tends to simplify the continuous nature of social conditions to polar opposites. A theory of peace may be based not on the contradistinction to violence, but on a statement of what peace is (as opposed to what it is not).

Galtung 's theory of peace says that there is more to violence than the absence of direct violence. Structural violence, he says, is violence caused not by direct somatic harm, but by systems of unequal power that structure unequal life chances such that a person 's potential is unrealized. So, in that racial or sexual discrimination, declining terms of trade, malnutrition, famine and unemployment all affect people 's life chances such that realization of their potential is constrained, these (and many other processes) can be said to be forms of structural violence.

3.6: Peace and Conflict and Sudanese civil war

Sudan's post-independence history has been dominated by political and civil strife. Most commentators have attributed the country's recurring civil war either to an age-old racial divide between Arabs and Africans, or to recent colonially constructed inequalities.

Sudan gained independence on January 1, 1956. The establishment of a provisional constitution failed to settle two critical issues for many

Sudanese: whether the state would be secular or Islamic, and whether the country would be unified or operate under a federalist system—issues that continue to cause conflict within Sudan today.

The First Sudanese Civil War (1955-1972)

Sudan's first civil war was fought between the Arab-led Khartoum government in the north and rebels in the largely Christian and animist south. Southern rebels were fighting for regional autonomy and representation in the government.

After a succession of governments, that were never able to address the problems of factionalism, economic stagnation, and ethnic division, a group of communist and socialist officers led by Colonel Gaafar al-Nimeiry took over power in a coup in 1969. Nimeiry made attempts to bring factions within Sudan together, including the southern Sudanese. A peace agreement was signed in 1972 that granted semi-autonomy to the south (Sudan tribune 2011).

The Second Sudanese Civil War (1983-2005)

Facing pressure from Islamists in Sudan, in 1983 President Nimeiry made the decision to abolish the south's semi-autonomous government, consolidate power in Khartoum, declare Arabic the official language, and institute Sharia law throughout the country (even the primarily Christian and animist south). In response, Dr. John Garang de Mabior, a career soldier and economist trained and educated in the United States, headed the rebel movement known as the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) in an uprising against Khartoum, kicking off the Second Sudanese Civil War.

The grievances (شكوى او مظالم) of the second civil war were similar to the first, and the SPLA/M was fighting against the Islamic state, Islamic law, and centralized power that Nimeiry instituted. Garang believed in a united

Sudan without the stark ethnic factional divides that had plagued the country for decades. Nimeiry was ousted from power in 1985, but the war continued.

In 1989, Colonel Omar al-Bashir led a group of army officers in a bloodless military coup. Over the years, under Bashir's leadership he ruled by repression, expanded the influence of Islam in government, and supported radical Islamic groups throughout the region. Khartoum hosted and provided a safe haven to a number of radicals and radical groups, including Osama Bin Laden's al Qaeda. In 1993, Bashir appointed himself President of Sudan, a position he has held ever since. Three years later, Bashir established the ruling National Congress Party (NCP) and created a single-party totalitarian state.

Throughout this time, until the early 2000s, Khartoum committed crimes against humanity, war crimes, and potentially even genocidal attacks on civilian populations in southern Sudan. The government conducted a widespread 'scorched-earth campaign'—destroying crops, homes, and killing livestock—using food as a weapon of war, in addition to aerial bombardments and military/militia attacks from the ground (FAO, 2000).

3.6.1: The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)

With support and pressure from regional and western governments, peace talks began in the early 2000s. The talks led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and largely supported by the United States government, culminated with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) on January 9, 2005, effectively ending the civil war.

The CPA established a Government of National Unity between the NCP and the SPLA/M that included: wealth sharing, power-sharing, security sector reform between the two parties, and establishing Garang as Sudan's

First Vice President. On July 30, 2005, the charismatic leader of the SPLA/M, John Garang, died in a helicopter crash. Garang's deputy, Salva Kiir Mayardit was immediately named his successor and appointed as Sudan's First Vice President.

A critical piece of the CPA was the provision for a referendum vote that allowed southern Sudanese to decide whether to secede from Sudan or remain one country. On January 9, 2011, the people of southern Sudan overwhelmingly voted to secede from Sudan, with almost 99% of the population voting for independence. On July 9, 2011 South Sudan celebrated its Independence Day and became the world's newest country with Salva Kiir the country's first president.

Despite South Sudan's independence, there are a number of outstanding issues the CPA never fully resolved. A referendum for the contested oilrich area of Abyei (which borders Sudan and South Sudan) to decide if the region would join South Sudan or remain with Sudan has never happened. The southern Sudanese states South Kordofan and Blue Nile, two regions that border South Sudan and with populations that had historically fought alongside South Sudan, were supposed to have popular consultations. These consultations would allow the population to voice their opinions of how the regions fit into the new Sudan, however, the consultations have never been fully implemented.

3.6.2: Conflict in DARFUR:

It's important to note that while a lot of international attention was being paid to ending the North/South civil war and negotiations, the rebellion and subsequent genocide in Darfur was just beginning.

Conflict in Darfur started in April 2003 with an attack by the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) on government bases in North Darfur's capital, Al

Fashir. The JEM and SLM/A, both Darfur-based rebel groups, launched the rebellion against Khartoum in protest of its oppression of non-Arabs and neglect of the region. The Sudanese government promptly retaliated with a bombing campaign, backed on the ground by the Janjaweed militia. This started a cycle of violence that tarnished the reputation of Sudan even as its government was preparing to sign the CPA to put an end to the conflict with the South.

By January 2004, the Sudanese army had moved in to crush the mounting rebellion in western Darfur, forcing thousands of refugees to flee to Chad. By March 2004, the UN found that the Janjaweed were conducting systematic killings of non-Arabs in Darfur and in September 2004 it called for the militia's disarmament. Witnesses stated that air raids by government aircraft would often be followed by on-the-ground attacks by the Janjaweed, who would steal from, rape, and kill villagers. By 2005, the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur, set up by UN Security Council Resolution 1564, found that war crimes were being committed in Darfur. Khartoum and the SLM/A signed the Abuja Peace Agreement in 2006, and the African Union deployed a peacekeeping mission (later replaced by the joint United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur, UNAMID) but fighting continued.

Throughout the conflict, the United States strengthened its economic sanctions against Sudan, which had been in place since 1997 and remain in place today; and in March 2009, the International Criminal Court issued arrest warrants for President Bashir on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity, adding charges of genocide in July 2010. Despite all of this, violence has continued and the region remains in turmoil. Part of the problem is the fragmentation of movements fighting in Darfur, not all of which have been willing to sign the same agreements at the same time.

In July 2011, the Doha Agreement, formally known as the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, was finally signed between Khartoum and the Liberation and Justice Movement, an alliance of ten small Darfuri rebel groups, establishing a compensation fund for victims, a new Darfur Regional Authority to govern the territory until the region's status could be determined through a referendum, and a set of power-sharing agreements. An Implementation Follow-up Committee was established to supervise the implementation of the agreement. However, only the Liberation and Justice Movement signed the agreement, while others, including the JEM, refused. Conflict continues, and the UN, African Union, and Implementation Follow-up Committee still support regional peacekeeping efforts in Darfur through UNAMID, seeking to eventually bring all rebel groups to the negotiating table for a more lasting resolution.

In January 2012, President Bashir established two new states in Darfur, bringing the total to five as stipulated by the terms of the Doha Agreement: Central Darfur was created out of West Darfur, and East Darfur was created out of South Darfur; North Darfur remained as is. The Darfur Regional Authority, led by Tijani Sese, was also assigned a number of important responsibilities, including reconstruction, reconciliation, and good governance of Darfur.

Although the Doha Agreement is gradually being implemented and the intensity of conflict has decreased somewhat, the region continues to witness skirmishes between rebel groups and the government, the kidnapping of international aid workers, the disenfranchisement of internally displaced people, and a deteriorating humanitarian situation. The influx of unspecified amounts of weapons from Libya as the Qaddafi regime disintegrated has been an additional aggravating factor in the ongoing conflict. A number of rebel groups have openly rejected the Doha Agreement in order to avoid becoming irrelevant. Furthermore, with the

death of JEM leader Khalil Ibrahim in December 2011, the rebel group finds itself in disarray and has already broken into smaller factions, contributing to the proliferation of armed actors that are not abiding by any agreement.

3.6.3: Eastern Sudan and the BEJA People

With high-profile conflict in Darfur and along the border between Sudan and South Sudan, the Red Sea, Kassala, and Al-Qadarif States of eastern Sudan have received little to no attention, despite extremely low humanitarian indexes, serious food security challenges, and drought. While the eastern states are significantly rich in resources (they boast fertile agricultural zones, grazing areas, and minerals like gold, oil, and natural gas), the indigenous Beja and Rashaida tribes within these states rarely enjoy the region's wealth, which, instead, serves to benefit elites in Khartoum.

Although fighters from the Eastern Front (an alliance of the Beja Congress, an ethnic political group incorporating the Beja people, and the Rashaida Free Lions, an armed group of Rashaida) signed the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement with the Sudanese government to end their rebellion in 2006, since the secession of the South, the Beja and Rashaida have taken to the streets to express their dissatisfaction with the government and its failure to respect all terms of the agreement. The non-Arab Beja in particular contend that the agreement does little to remedy the continued marginalization of their tribe. Beja fighters have reportedly regrouped in the Hamid mountains, just across the Eritrean border, from where they launch attacks on Sudanese forces. Furthermore, in November 2011, the Beja Congress voiced its dissatisfaction by joining the Sudanese Revolutionary Front, a coalition of opposition and rebel groups that seek to overthrow President Bashir.

Complicating matters further, the Beja and Rashaida were never fully disarmed after the 2006 peace agreement; coupled with low human development indicators in the region, the presence of loose weapons is bound to significantly contribute to the growing instability. The situation in eastern Sudan is well summed up by UN peacekeepers who have suggested that the conflict is again simmering, much like a "volcano waiting to erupt."

3.6.4: Dam Building and Rural Discontent

A new source of discontent is emerging in previously quiet areas north of Khartoum, along the Nile River, as a consequence of the government's ambitious program to build new dams or refurbish old ones to meet the country's growing need for power generation. Large dams are always extremely controversial public-works projects for a number of ecological, economic, and political reasons. They have environmental consequences felt far away from the dam site—Nile dams are changing the Egyptian coastline on the Mediterranean by reducing the amount of silt transported by the water, for example. Furthermore, they invariably cause political problems because they displace a large number of people, as is the case in Sudan at present.

Built in 2009 by the Chinese, the Merowe Dam is located close to the fourth cataract of the Nile, about 350 kilometers north of Khartoum. Although it is said to have doubled Sudan's power-generation capacity, the project has also forced 15,000 families from their homes and has since become a rallying point for many displaced individuals. While some villagers have accepted various forms of government compensation for their displacement, a number of clashes with authorities have also ensued. In November and December of 2011, over 1,000 protesters gathered to demand more assistance for displaced families and for the resignation of

the electricity and dam's minister. According to witnesses, these protesters were met with tear gas and arrests, signaling little willingness on the part of the government to address its population's needs (UNEP 1992).

The Merowe Dam is not the only politically controversial dam project that the government is pursuing. Khartoum is also raising the height of the Roseires Dam in Blue Nile State. The project, due for completion by June 2012, is expected to displace up to 22,000 other families, promising both dissatisfaction and widespread instability. Plans to start projects in both Kajbar and Dal are also equally threatening to the life of the Nubian people and are projected to bring "humanitarian disaster," invoking "fears of another Darfur."

The state of war between North and South Sudan, the inability of the two sides to resolve the oil transit issue, and the incapacity of both states to bring security to their own territories are a sad outcome of years of negotiations, mediation, and agreements that sought to help Sudan, whether as a single or divided entity, find a degree of stability.

In addition, we know that the presence of easily marketable and valuable primary products (like timber, oil or gems) often creates particular problems when trying to build peace. The role of neighboring states is always important. Building security is also critical, particularly in countries where there are armed groups that have not been parties to the peace process. Of course, the danger of failure is greatest if several factors combine to undermine the promise of a fresh start that the signing of a peace agreement holds.

Thus, we know that the two most important sources of failure are

- (a) the presence of groups, factions or leaders ("spoilers") who feel their own grievances have not been sufficiently addressed by the peace agreement, and
- (b) lack of sustained and coordinated international engagement.

Based on lessons learnt from other situations, it is easy to agree that Sudan represents a difficult environment for peace-building. After all, civil war has been fought there for most of the post-independence period with only a brief spell of peace (1972-1983). There are multiple conflicts in the country, including an ongoing crisis in Darfur which has threatened to overshadow preparations for the implementation of the CPA. Most of the conflicts are interrelated in complex ways and some of them are located along or across the borders of other countries (Chad, Eritrea, Uganda). There are also potential tensions arising from the CPA, simultaneously building institutions to preserve the unity of Sudan while creating an autonomous southern entity that may eventually secede.

In Sudan, sustained and focused international attention has been critical to facilitate the peace agreement and will continue to be critical to maintain the momentum of the peace process. Conflict is embedded in the post-war situation and addressing unresolved political issues like Darfur will be essential to improve both security and conditions for economic recovery. There will be a need to keep the country on course in response to events on the ground and the non-predictable character of these transitions. Only a sustained, long-term engagement from the international community will help secure a lasting peace in Sudan (Reynolds, 2001).

3.6.5: The problem of desertification and drought in Sudan

Among the causes that led to the conflicts and displacement are desertification and drought that affected many areas in Sudan, which in turn affected peace building and development and led to the displacement of thousands of people to large cities. The matter that affected development and peace building in many areas around Sudan.

The definition of desertification: desertification is a term of multiple concepts, and has entered into common use since the first United Nations

Conference on the Environment in Stockholm in 1972, and scientists define desertification as soil degradation in semi-dry or semi-humid areas, due to many factors such as climate change or human activities. Scientists have distinguished between desertification, desert encroachment and drought, desert encroachment is a form of desertification, which leads to a decrease or degradation of the capacity of the bio-production of soil and ecosystem, which leads to the creation of semi-desert conditions, the spread of the phenomenon of sand dunes, and drought is caused by a fairly long water shortage, which in itself is a factor leading to the severity of desertification. (Combating desertification and drought in North Africa/UNITED NATIONS Economic Commission for Africa- North Africa Office/ 18th Meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Intergovernmental Experts /Tangier, Morocco, May 16-18, 2003).

3.6.6: History of Desertification in Sudan

Natural disasters in the contrasting forms of drought and flooding have historically occurred frequently in Sudan; they have contributed significantly to population displacement, poverty, diseases and the underdevelopment of the country. A silent and even greater disaster is the ongoing process of desertification, driven by climate change, drought, and the impact of human activities. Desertification and land degradation are among the central problems for the sustainable development of the dry land ecosystem, especially in the case of Sudan (see Map 1 below). Recurring droughts and land degradation are closely linked. Drought increases soil degradation, which, in turn, magnifies the impact of drought (Abdi et al., 2013). Historical data, informal field reports and modeling all point to the same general trend. Overall, rainfall is becoming increasingly scarce and/or unreliable in Sudan's Sahel belt: this trend is likely to continue. On this basis alone, large tracts of the Sahel will be severely impacted by declining

food productivity over the next generation and beyond. Annual variability and relative scarcity of rainfall – in the north of Sudan in particular – have a dominant effect on agriculture and food security, and are strongly linked to displacement and related conflicts. Drought events also change the environment as dry spells kill otherwise long-lived trees, and result in a general reduction of the vegetation cover, leaving land more vulnerable to overgrazing and erosion. Together with other countries in the Sahel belt, Sudan has suffered a number of long and devastating droughts in the past decades. All regions have been affected, but the worst impacts have been felt in the central and northern states, particularly in Northern Kordofan, Northern state, Northern and Western Darfur, and Red Sea and White Nile states. Desertification is considered one of the main factors that cause the migration of rural populations to urban centers; thus, creating so-called "environmental refugees" (UNEP, 1991). As reported by UNEP (1991) the impact of land degradation manifests itself in different forms. 50 to 200 km southward shift of the boundary between semi-desert and desert has occurred since rainfall and vegetation records were first held in the 1930s. The remaining semi-desert and low rainfall savannah which represent some 25% of Sudan's agricultural land, are at considerable risk of further desertification. This is expected to lead to a significant drop (approximately 20%) in food production.

Insufficient and highly variable annual precipitation is a defining feature of the climate of most of Sudan. Desertification, therefore, is considered as Sudan's greatest environmental problem (see Map 1 below). In northern Sudan, there is high awareness of the issue of desertification within the academic community, and there is historical evidence of a number of attempts to quantify and/or limit the extent of the problem since at least the 1950s (Reynolds, 2001). As early as 1953, a landmark study discussed several of the sources of the problem (such as overgrazing), as well as its

implications on long-term damage and reductions in productivity (UNEP, 1992).

3.7: Causes and methods of solving: -

Desertification is one of the main constraints that hinder economic and social development and the peace building process in Sudan and the causes of desertification: experts, scientists and experts have pointed out that desertification has natural and human causes that interact:

First: natural causes: -

1/ decrease in rainfall in years of drought.

2/ Poverty of vegetation reduce evaporation, thus reducing precipitation, as it exposes the soil to drift and reduces its fertility.

3/ Soil drift due to wind and torrential rains.

4/ Erosion or drift where erosion in dry and semi-dry areas is a tool for desert occurrence.

5/ Sand dunes creep.

Second: Human causes: -

1/ **Population pressure on the environment**: it consists in cutting natural plants and converting their land into agricultural land, infringing on agricultural land and turning it into residential and industrial establishments, in addition to mining operations that are not subject to appropriate controls with the environment (Reynolds, 2001).

2- The use of wrong farming methods:

a/ methods related to the preparation of land for agriculture such as deep and wrong tillage, neglect of retaining walls that keep the soil from drifting, and neglect of the cultivation of wind rears. B/ Methods related to the selection of crop patterns and agricultural cycle, such as unguided agriculture, and the cultivation of one crop on the same land frequently.

C/ Methods related to the same agricultural practices such as irrigation, drainage, fertilization and harvesting in the wrong ways, which increase soil salinity and decrease fertility.

3/ The poor exploitation of natural resources: the depletion of ground resources and soil, which exposes them to salinity, i.e., increased salinity of the soil and decreases its fertility, overgrazing and contamination of surface and groundwater and soil... (Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia) Methods to solve the problem of desertification: Experts and scientists.

3.7.1: methods of solving: -

In 2016, a Secretary General of the National Council to Combat Desertification was appointed. The establishment of the Council is being carried out through the establishment of a permanent headquarters in the national capital, followed by the establishment of branches of the Council in the States, and the authorization of an organizational and functional structure for the Secretariat of the Council. The Council will have the following powers and authorities (Seed Ahmed, 2017):

- 1. To formulate policies, plans and propose legislation to combat desertification in cooperation and coordination with relevant parties;
- 2. To develop a long-term national programme of action for the optimal and balanced use of land and natural resources;
- 3. Developing human resources and providing necessary support in the fields of desertification studies and desert culture in all relevant fields:
- 4. To follow up the implementation of the National Action Programme and endeavor to develop and promote it;

- 5. To support the physical and human capacities of the National Action Programme to combat desertification;
- 6. Encourage scientific, economic and social research to support the National Action Programme in coordination and cooperation with the educational and research sectors:
- 7. Encourage the use of technologies that help to protect land from degradation;
- 8. To establish a network of scientific research institutions to integrate physical and human capacities to combat desertification;
- 9. To develop and implement comprehensive awareness programs targeting land users from agriculture, pastoralists, and others;
- 10. To review the policies, legislation and regulations of the Council periodically to keep abreast of developments in combatting desertification.
- 11. To establish an effective national organization from the bottom up, and develop its material and administrative capacities to enable it to combat desertification and achieve sustainable development;
- 12. To supervise the fund and approve its regulations, administrative structure and reports;
- 13. To supervise the General Secretariat of the Board, approving its administrative structure and approve its financial and administrative regulations and reports;
- 14. To authorize the projects submitted by the fund to develop its resources;
- 15. To recommend the competence of delegations representing Sudan in relevant for a, workshops and meetings internally and externally.
- 16. to recommend to the competent authority the necessary studies in the field of desertification and its control and the parties entrusted with the preparation of the study;

- 17. To prepare reports on any practices or irregularities that the Board considers to exacerbate desertification. Many projects were proposed to combat desertification in Sudan, e.g.:
- a. Project for the reconstruction of the gum Arabic belt (its three stages in Kordofan and Darfur);
- b. Project for the reconstruction of pastures (Kordofan);3. Project for the Rehabilitation of Grassland for Carbon Absorption (Kordofan St.);
- c. Projects for the provision of tree belts in the Nile and North Nile Governorates;
- d. Kordofan Resource Development Project;
- e. Sustainable Natural Resources Development Project (Green Belt Project);
- f. Wadi Al-Kwa Project (North Darfur UNDP);
- g. Adaptation projects to the effects of climate change.

One of the causes of internal migrations is the drought and desertification that afflicted many areas of Sudan, as previously mentioned, and thus obstructed the peace building process.

To solve the problem of desertification in Sudan there are many methods of solving the problem of desertification according to multiple levels, including:

- 1-Leave farming methods that damage the environment, and adhere to methods associated with soil, which help to restore the natural balance between soil and communities. The use of renewable energy sources instead of firewood will help to conserve vegetation.
- 2-Work to increase the production capacity of the soil, taking into account the maintenance of its fertility and the reduction of its degradation.
- 3- The use of water resources in a way that ensures their protection.
- 4-Attention to meteorology, while following up on the phenomena of desertification, drought and desert encroachment is particularly important.

5-Maintaining vegetation. Issuing laws and legislation that contribute to combating desertification. Establishing environmental reserves. Protecting forests by organizing cutting, firefighting and pest control.

6-The organization of pastures in a way that combines their development and protection at the same time, by developing them and saving water resources in them, while reducing the pressure on them by concentrating the care of meat-producing animals in fixed canters, and using the deferred grazing method by banning grazing in some areas for a sufficient period of time to allow for the restoration of vital vegetation, and encourage the breeding of camels and wild animals to achieve the environmental balance of the natural pastures. The inclusion of desertification control in the curriculum. Spreading environmental awareness.

7- Work on the establishment of projects (governmental, private and cooperative), which ensure the improvement of the economic situation of the population of areas affected by desertification, and link them to their regions. Encouraging scientific research in the fight against desertification, desert encroachment and drought. The establishment of government and civil institutions concerned with preserving the environment and combating desertification - using appropriate methods and techniques to combat desertification.

8- Work to stop and stabilize the dunes in a number of ways, including: first: mechanical methods: by creating vertical barriers on the direction of the wind and from these roads: a / plant barriers: there are many plants that have the ability to install sand. Afforestation is the best in the stabilization process, but the right plant species must be selected in terms of length, branching, root strength and resistance to harsh environmental conditions. B/ Solid barriers: These are using curtain barriers from walls or tree trunks that are strong and interwoven with each other. second: chemical methods: such as oil derivatives and in the form of a spray attached to the top soil,

but this method has risks such as soil and water pollution and the impact on plants (Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia). To prevent the spread of moving sand, there are various methods, including planting some grassy species, or some drought-resistant plants in the foothills of the sand hills, sometimes using rows of security fences, and other wind intercepts to accumulate sand and prevent them from drifting.

3.8: Displacement and peace building are connected

Sustainable peace in Sudan cannot be achieved unless and until the displacement of some three million displaced Sudanese is brought to an end. Yet ending displacement depends on establishing peace and security in the country. Peace building – even while people are still being displaced – is both a challenge and a necessity.

IDPs need to participate in the processes which affect their lives. Participants stressed the importance of developing and implementing mechanisms to ensure the involvement of IDPs not only in transitional justice and peacebuilding but also in decisions about humanitarian assistance and durable solutions. There are over 100 national associations of IDPs, of various kinds, but participants stressed the fact that these associations still face difficulties. For example, IDP associations are often urban-based while much of the displacement occurs in rural areas. The importance of securing the representation of women, both in IDP associations and in consultative mechanisms, is particularly important yet remains a challenge.

IDPs have been among the main victims of the conflict in Sudan and this should be recognized. It has often been very difficult for civilians to maintain their neutrality in a conflict where armed actors on all sides have systematically been urging them to participate in the hostilities. While IDPs

are certainly not the only victims of the conflict, they have specific needs related to their loss of property, livelihoods and communities.

Relations between IDPs and other victims' groups have sometimes been strained. The longer displacement continues, the more conflict there will be between different victims' groups and the more conflict there will be over the number of reparations. The sheer number of displaced people – between three and four million – also represents a significant technical challenge to developing a viable reparations system which is able to include IDPs.

Land is central both to achieving sustainable peace and to ending displacement but is a complicated issue in Sudan, given the intense concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few and the wide variety of relationships of people to the land. There have long been disputes over land in Sudan but the conflicts themselves are changing the patterns of land usage and productivity.

Finding durable solutions for IDPs is the most urgent (and most difficult) task facing the Sudan government. There is no consensus on what the durable solution should be and while most IDPs would like to return, many seem to have given up hope of doing so. Conditions in the countryside, particularly the lack of security, make large-scale returns impossible at the present time.

Progress on transitional justice both affects and is affected by durable solutions for IDPs. Yet, policies toward IDPs and for transitional justice are being implemented on parallel tracks. In some cases, IDPs are competing with other victims for attention. There is also resentment at the imbalance between resources available to perpetrators of crimes and to IDPs as victims. At the same time, there is fear that de-mobilized paramilitaries are joining new armed groups which in turn can displace people.

3.8.1: Guidelines for international mediators in addressing displacement in peace

Negotiations (International Council on Human Rights Policy (ICHRP) (2006) Negotiating Justice? Human Rights and Peace Agreements, Geneva: ICHRP).

It is recommended by the International Council on Human Rights that international mediators seek to ensure that the following questions relating to displacement are considered in peace negotiations:

- 1. Are people already returning home, and if so, what immediate protections and logistical arrangements need to be quickly established?
- 2. What longer-term measures will be necessary to sustain return, in safety and with dignity?
- 3. What process of consultation with relevant populations will be used? How will their wishes and concerns be taken into account?
- 4. Was forcible displacement part of the conflict?
- (a) Was it a by-product or a key tool for achieving military or political gains?
- (b) Has land been formally or informally reallocated, and over what period of time?
- (c) Has the ethnic character of particular homelands changed?
- (d) To what extent can human rights protections be made effective for groups who constitute minorities in their area? Are special provisions necessary?
- 5. How long has the conflict lasted, and what are the wishes of displaced populations regarding return?
- 6. What are the conditions in the country or region of return?
- 7. Who will provide information on home conditions to refugees and displaced persons, and how?
- 8. What mechanisms for return and reintegration can be used?

- 9. Which organizations will be necessary to ensure return in safety and with dignity?
- 10. Who will monitor return and the treatment of returnees?
- 11. Which organizations will be necessary to long-term sustainability, and legal, physical and social security needs of refugees?
- 12. Does displacement need to be dealt with within the framework of the main agreement, or can it be dealt with as a side matter? Is there a need for a general statement which will enable a mechanism dealing with return to be developed?
- 13. Would a multi-party agreement also involving relevant international organizations be useful to coherent implementation?
- 14. Do property rights need to be dealt with?
- (a) Are legislative changes needed?
- (b) Are special mechanisms needed?
- (c) How will clashes of property rights be dealt with?
- (d) Are there funds available for compensation?
- (e) What will be the implications of the property issue for socio-economic sustenance of local populations?
- 15. What are the domestic institutional arrangements for ensuring implementation of human rights in the country and regions of return?
- 16. Will general human rights frameworks assist refugees and displaced persons or do any special provisions need to be included?
- 17. Do particular categories of returnees, for example women, have special needs that should be addressed?
- 18. Are provisions dealing with amnesty for returnees compatible with international law?

3.8.2: Internally Displaced Persons and Implementation of Sudan's Peace Process

This is a summary of a longer report submitted to the Brookings-Bern Project in 2006 by Daniel Deng.

Introduction

It has been estimated that there are over four million refugees and IDPs from Southern Sudan, around two million of whom are in and around Khartoum. This figure does not include the displaced from Darfur. The total number of returnees to Southern Sudan and the transitional areas was estimated at around one million by the UN in 2006. The displacement crisis is highly politicized and there is mutual hostility between the displaced communities and the Government of Sudan.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement

In 1994, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the regional economic group that includes Sudan, began facilitating a peace process between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement Army (SPLMA) and the National Congress Party (NCP), hosted by the Government of Kenya. The negotiations were difficult from the onset, and proceeded in the midst of a violent conflict. Its first major accomplishment was ratification of the Declaration of Principles, which established the right to self-determination. The Machakos Protocol, signed on 20 July 2002, provided a framework for addressing the conflict's central issues. It proposed an integrated response that included the core agenda of displaced persons: repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation reconstruction and development. This in turn set the stage for substantive negotiations around critical issues of power-sharing, wealth-sharing, security and contested areas in Sudan. Three years later, on 9 January 2005, the parties to the conflict signed the treaty known as the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).

3.8.3: Internally displaced persons and the peace process

Despite the significance of resolving displacement as an integral part of achieving peace, there were few instances of formal IDP representation at negotiations for the CPA. It was argued by some that this was unnecessary as the SPLMA, being a popular movement with a deep presence in the waraffected communities of the South, was the de facto representative of IDPs at the CPA. But what was lacking, nevertheless, were formal voices representing organized, non-militarized communities of displaced persons. As a result, a series of 'bottom-up' or 'track-three' initiatives have evolved in Sudan among IDPs and other parts of civil society. Unusually, peace processes at the local level have had a demonstrable impact on peacemaking at the national level. 'People-to people' peace processes began with the Wunlit Peace Agreement in 1999 between the Dinka and Nuer communities. A second example was the Akur Peace Agreement of 2000 between Ngok Dinka and Missiriya. Together these agreements sent out the message that counter-insurgency warfare was losing its local base, and that negotiation was possible across the North-South border.

In the context of peace emerging from the grassroots, the international community successfully pushed the main parties to the conflict towards a negotiated settlement, after a decade of talks. Now the CPA, established at a national level, can promote justice and equity at a local level and, in turn, strengthen the local base for national peace.

The positive impact of local 'people-to-people' peace efforts has been acknowledged the international community. In 2001 the US Agency for International Development (USAID) launched the Sudan Peace Fund to support such efforts. Its strategic aid helped buttress local peace campaigns across Southern Sudan and support follow-through initiatives related to the Akur Peace Agreement. Building on lessons learned from the Sudan Peace Fund, USAID's more recent program on 'People-to-People Peace-building

for Southern Sudan' seeks to target and mitigate local conflicts that could escalate and threaten implementation of the CPA. With a focus on five urban centers of Southern (USAID 2001)

Sudan (Juba, Yei, Wau, Malakal and Aweil) as well as the three areas of Abyei, Nuba Mountains and Southern Blue Nile, the strategy is to build local capacities for conflict resolution. The project calls for applicants to demonstrate specifically how they will involve women, youth and IDPs and returnees in their programs.

Traditional leaders as representatives of internally displaced persons

Beginning with the Chukudum Conference in 1994 when the SPLMA restored to village governments their traditional jurisdiction, traditional authorities that had eroded under colonial rule began to be revitalized. Following this trend, the Government of Southern Sudan committed itself to strengthening traditional administration through its 2004 Local Government Framework, which designates an integral role in governance for traditional authorities.

Traditional Authorities have the great advantage of long experience in conflict resolution, facilitating reconciliation and compensatory justice. In addition, the institutions of traditional justice are deeply embedded in community life and thus currently command greater respect than statutory courts. In a USAID-sponsored study, 83 percent of respondents said that chiefs were the primary actors in resolving disputes. From June 29 to July 12 2004, the SPLM Peace Secretariat convened the first ever National Conference of Chiefs and Traditional Leaders in Kamuto, Kapoeta County, Southern Sudan. The assembled Kings, Chiefs and other traditional leaders represented the interests of the displaced communities of Southern Sudan, and many of the resolutions at the conference subsequently had a direct bearing on the plight of the internally displaced. The conference was an important benchmark in Sudan's peace process, indicating how traditional

authorities might serve as potent advocates for the displaced. Specifically, the conference: "...encouraged the resettlement and reintegration of our internally displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes and country, develop viable and attractive programs that shall facilitate the resettlement and reintegration of the internally displaced and exiled members of our communities, and develop specific and viable programs that attract and target the highly skilled professionals amongst our internally displaced and exiled communities to return and actively participate in our reconstruction and development programs."

Implementation

Implementation of the CPA includes formation of the Interim National Constitution and the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, the latter of which provides for a Local Government Board to oversee the development of a Local Government Act to frame the powers of government at the levels of county, Payam and Boma, as well as their relationship to other levels of government and to traditional administrations. The Local Government Recovery Program is funded by European donors and implemented by a consortium of international aid agencies. It works with the Office of the President of the Government of Southern Sudan to develop the legal and policy framework for local government, build the capacity of local government at the county level, facilitate integrated and standardized strategic planning for recovery and development, and ensure that local government is perceived as a legitimate authority by the people of Southern Sudan.

Chapter FourData collection and analysis

Chapter Four

Data Collection and Analyses

4.1: Statistical analysis and hypothesis testing

Based on what was described in the theoretical framework and for the purpose of statistical analysis, the data was collected using the data collection tool represented in the questionnaire, in order to be sure that the research had fulfilled the required purpose and until the hypotheses of the study were verified, and for that some statistical methods were used. In the following:

- 1- The frequency distribution of the respondents' answers.
- 2- Shapes and graphs.
- 3- Frequency and percentages.
- 4- The median to determine the trends of the respondents' opinions.
- 5- Chi-square test to indicate the differences between the answers.

In order to obtain results characterized by a high degree of accuracy, the statistical analysis program SPSS was used, which stands for Statistical Package for Social Sciences in the analysis process as it is one of the most widely used programs in data analysis.

4.2: The hypothesis validity test:

The research form includes all aspects related to immigration and displacement from neighboring countries and its impact on the economic and social situation in the country. The social characteristics of the mobile, the first section focused on the reasons that calls for emigration. As for the second section, it dealt with displacement, migration and stability in the camps, while the third section focuses on the participation and contributions of the migrant inside the camp. Which shows which trends the opinions of the study sample lead to, where figurative grades were

given for each of the questionnaire's phrases: grade (5) as a weight for each "strongly agree" answer, and grade (4) as a weight for each "agree" answer, and degree (3) as a weight for each "neutral" answer and a degree (2) as a weight for each "disagree" answer and a degree (1) as a weight for each "strongly disagree" answer. And after making sure that the phrase is statistically significant by using statistical tests, where we choose the significant value, which shows him the importance of the phrase in the particular section.

All of the above and according to the requirements of statistical analysis is to convert the nominal variables into quantitative variables in order to facilitate the analysis process and reach the results.

4.3: Reliability and validity:

The reliability of the test means that the scale gives the same results if it is used more than once and under similar conditions. Reliability is also defined as the accuracy and consistency of the measurements that are obtained from what the test measures. As for validity, it is a measure used to know the degree of sincerity of the respondents through their answers on a specific scale. Validity is calculated in several ways, the simplest of which is that it represents the square root of the reliability coefficient, and the value of each of the validity and reliability ranges between zero and one.

The researcher calculated the stability coefficient of the scale used in the questionnaire by using the alpha-Cronbach coefficient equation, and the results were as shown in Table (4-1)

Table (4-1): Alpha- Cronbach coefficient for reliability test

	Phrases	Reliability	Validity
Questionnaire sections	23	0.814	0.902

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

It is clear that from table (4-1) the reliability and validity coefficients of the respondents of the study to the statements related to the study hypotheses and all the sections of the questionnaire indicate that the study is characterized by high reliability, as the value of the reliability coefficient reached (0.814), and therefore the validity coefficient (0.902), which is considered high ratios to achieve The purpose of the study is to make the statistical analysis sound and acceptable, which indicates that if this study is repeated under the same conditions, the results will be identical to this study.

4.4: Personal and demographic data

Table (4-2): gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage %		
Male	68	41.5		
Female	96	58.8		
Total	164	100		

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-2) shows the distribution of the sample respondents by gender, where we note that the number of males in the sample (68) individuals, with a percent of (41.5%), while the number of females was (96) individuals, with a percent of (58.8%), where we note that Most of the study sample members are females.

Table (4-3): age

Age class	Frequency	Percentage %
Less than 20	42	25.6
From 20 to 30	59	36.0
From 31 to 40	35	21.3
From 41 to 50	18	11.0
51 and above	10	6.1
Total	164	100

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-3) shows the age of the study sample members, as we note that (42) individuals with a percentage of (25.6%) are less than 20 years old, while we find that (59) individuals with a percentage of (36.0%) are between 20 and 30 years old, (35) individuals with a percentage of (21.3%) whose ages range from 31 to 40 years, (18) individuals with a percentage of (11.0%) whose ages range from 41 to 50 years, and (10) individuals with a percentage of (6.1%) whose ages more than 51 years old.

Table (4-4): marital status

Status	Frequency	Percentage %
Single	73	44.5
Married	71	43.3
Divorce	9	5.5
Widow	11	6.7
Total	164	100

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-4) show the marital status of the study sample members, as we note that (73) individuals with a percentage of (44.5%) are single, (71) individuals with a percentage of (43.3%) are married, (9) individuals with a percentage of (5.5%). Divorced, and (11) individuals with a percentage of (6.7&) widow.

Table (4-5): education level

Education level	Frequency	Percentage %
Illiterate	iterate 39	
Basic	56	34.1
Secondary	49	29.9
Graduate	17	10.7
Postgraduate	3	1.8
Total	164	100

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-5) show the academic qualifications of the study sample members, as we note that the number of illiterate sample members reached (39) with a percentage of (23.8%), while the sample members with basic education reached (56) with a percentage of (34.1%), while those with secondary education Their number reached (49) with a percentage of (29.9), while the number of sample members who hold a university academic qualification reached (17) individuals at a rate of (10.7%), and (3) individuals with a percentage of (1.8%) have an academic qualification postgraduate.

Table (4-6): permanent residence

Residence	Frequency	Percentage %		
Village	79	48.2		
Town	20	12.2		
Camp	65	39.6		
Total	164	100		

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-6) show the study members according to their permanent place of residence, where we note that (79) individuals with a percentage of (48.2%) of their permanent place of residence have a village, and (20) individuals with a percentage of (12.2%) of their permanent place of residence have a city, and (65) individuals with a percentage of (39.6%) of their permanent place of residence is the camp.

4.5: The social characteristics of the displaced

Table (4-7): How old are you when you made the decision to immigrate

Age class	Frequency	Percentage %
Less than 20	117	71.3
From 20 to 30	27	16.5
From 31 to 40	8	4.9
From 41 to 50	7	4.3
From 51 to 60	3	1.8
61 and above	2	1.2
Total	164	100

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-7) shows the answer of the question How old are you when you made the decision to immigrate? We found that (117) individuals with a percentage of (71.3%) answered, are less than 20 years old, (27) individuals with a percentage of (16.5%) are between 20 and 30 years old, (8) individuals with a percentage of (4.9%) are between 31 to 40 years, (7) individuals with a percentage of (4.3%) are between 41 to 50 years, and (3) individuals with a percentage of (1.8%) are between 51 to 60 years old, (2) individuals with a percentage of (1.2%) ages more than 61 years old.

Table (4-8): Did you have a job before emigrating

Answer	Frequency	Percentage %		
Yes	31	18.9		
No	133	81.1		
Total	164	100		

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-8) shows the answer of question did you have a job before emigrating? We found that (31) individuals, with a percent of (18.9%), answered yes, and (133) individuals, with a percent of (81.1%) answered no had a job.

Table (4-9): With whom did you immigrate to Sudan?

Relative relation	Frequency	Percentage %		
Family	60	36.6		
Friends	23	14.0		
Relatives	11	6.7		
Alone	70	42.7		
Total	164	100		

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-9) shows the answer of question with whom did you immigrate to Sudan? We found that (60) individuals, with a percent of (36.6%), answered come with a family and (23) individuals, with a percent of (14.0%) answered come with a friend, (11) individuals, with a percent of (6.7%), answered come with a relative, (70) individuals, with a percent of (42.7%), answered come alone.

4.6: Presentation and discussion of the study hypotheses:

Section one: Before displacement and migration: The reasons that made you move to Sudan

Table (4-10): Frequency distribution of section one phrases

No	Phrase	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly
		agree				disagree
1	To improve the standard	69	71	10	7	7
	of living and adequate	42.1%	43.3%	6.1%	4.3%	4.3%
	housing					
2	Availability of	60	70	9	16	9
	educational and cultural	36.6%	42.7%	5.5%	9.8%	5.5%
	aids					
3	Lack of security and a	57	59	14	22	12
	lot of wars and fighting	34.8%	36.0%	8.5%	13.4%	7.3%
4	For luxury, marriage	48	80	18	11	7
	and lifestyle change	29.3%	48.8%	11.0%	6.7%	4.3%
5	Poor infrastructure and	74	58	9	15	8
	lack of necessities of	45.1%	35.4%	5.5%	9.1%	4.9%
	life such as water and					
	electricity					
6	Lack of health services	74	56	9	19	6
	from qualified hospitals	45.1%	34.1%	5.5%	11.6%	3.7%
	with medical staff in a					
	residential area					
7	The existence of a law	41	67	23	19	14
	regulating work, which	25.0%	40.9%	14.0%	11.6%	8.5%
	means preserving my					
	rights					
8	Lack of arable land due	41	31	50	26	16
	to desertification	25.0%	18.9%	30.5%	15.9%	9.8%

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-10): Frequent distribution of the study members' answers to the section one phrases: The table shows the respondents' opinions about the statements related to the section one, where the answer for each statement was as follows:

To improve the standard of living and adequate housing 42.1% strongly agree, 43.3% agree, 6.1% are neutral, 4.3% do disagree, and 4.3% strongly disagree.

Availability of educational and cultural aids 36.6% strongly agree, 42.7% agree, 5.5% are neutral, 9.8% do disagree, and 5.5% strongly disagree.

Lack of security and a lot of wars and fighting 34.8% strongly agree, 36.0% agree, 8.5% are neutral, 13.4% do disagree, and 7.3% strongly disagree.

For luxury, marriage and lifestyle change 29.3% strongly agree, 48.8% agree, 11.0% are neutral, 6.7% do disagree, and 4.3% strongly disagree.

Poor infrastructure and lack of necessities of life such as water and electricity 45.1% strongly agree, 35.4% agree, 5.5% are neutral, 9.1% do disagree, and 4.9% strongly disagree.

Lack of health services from qualified hospitals with medical staff in a residential area 45.1% strongly agree, 34.1% agree, 5.5% are neutral, 11.6% do disagree, and 3.7% strongly disagree.

The existence of a law regulating work, which means preserving my rights 25.0% strongly agree, 40.9% agree, 14.0% are neutral, 11.6% do disagree, and 8.5% strongly disagree.

Lack of arable land due to desertification 25.0% strongly agree, 18.9% agree, 30.5% are neutral, 15.9% do disagree, and 9.8% strongly disagree.

Table (4-11): Chi-square test for section one phrases

No	Phrase	Chi-	Sig	Median	Interpretation
		square			
		value			
1	To improve the standard of	140.878	0.000	4	Agree
	living and adequate housing				
2	Availability of educational	107.890	0.000	4	Agree
	and cultural aids				
3	Lack of security and a lot of	66.305	0.000	4	Agree
	wars and fighting				
4	For luxury, marriage and	116.427	0.000	4	Agree
	lifestyle change				
5	Poor infrastructure and lack	116.793	0.000	4	Agree
	of necessities of life such as				
	water and electricity				
6	Lack of health services from	113.134	0.000	4	Agree
	qualified hospitals with				
	medical staff in a residential				
	area				
7	The existence of a law	57.220	0.000	4	Agree
	regulating work, which				
	means preserving my rights				
8	Lack of arable land due to	21.183	0.000	3	Neutral
	desertification				
		l		I	I .

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

The results of the above table can be interpreted as follows:

To improve the standard of living and adequate housing, where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (140,878) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

Availability of educational and cultural aids where the value of the chisquare test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (107,890) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

Lack of security and a lot of wars and fighting where the value of the chisquare test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (66,305) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

For luxury, marriage and lifestyle change where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (116,427) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

Poor infrastructure and lack of necessities of life such as water and electricity where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (116,793) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

Lack of health services from qualified hospitals with medical staff in a residential area where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (113,134) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

The existence of a law regulating work, which means preserving my rights where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (57,220) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

Lack of arable land due to desertification where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (21,183) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, neutral.

Section two: After displacement, migration and settling in the camps Table (4-12): Frequency distribution of section two phrases

No	Phrase	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	I feel satisfied with dealing and providing	50 30.5%	34 20.7%	10 6.1%	40 24.4%	30 18.3%
	the necessities of life					
2	I cannot meet most of my needs because there is not enough support	84 51.2%	35 21.3%	16 9.8%	21 12.8%	4.9%
3	I get frustrated because other people make fun of me being in camp	46 28.0%	31 18.9%	19 11.6%	45 27.4%	23 14.0%
4	I feel uncomfortable because of my long stay in the camp	64 39.0%	37 22.6%	7.3%	33 20.1%	18 11.0%
5	I get annoyed by how others look at me	43 26.2%	23 14.0%	16 9.8%	52 31.7%	30 18.3%
6	I have a lot of free time because there is no work to do	95 57.9%	42 25.6%	8 4.9%	6.7%	8 4.9%
7	The frequent visit of researchers and officials annoys me	62 37.8%	39 23.8%	21 12.8%	20 12.2%	22 13.4%

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-12): Frequent distribution of the study members' answers to the section two phrases: The table shows the respondents' opinions about the statements related to the section two, where the answer for each statement was as follows:

I feel satisfied with dealing and providing the necessities of life 30.5% strongly agree, 20.7% agree, 6.1% are neutral, 24.4% do disagree, and 18.3% strongly disagree.

I cannot meet most of my needs because there is not enough support 51.2% strongly agree, 21.3% agree, 9.8% are neutral, 12.8% do disagree, and 4.9% strongly disagree.

I get frustrated because other people make fun of me being in camp 28.0% strongly agree, 18.9% agree, 11.6% are neutral, 27.4% do disagree, and 14.0% strongly disagree.

I feel uncomfortable because of my long stay in the camp 39.0% strongly agree, 22.6% agree, 7.3% are neutral, 20.1% do disagree, and 11.0% strongly disagree.

I get annoyed by how others look at me 26.2% strongly agree, 14.0% agree, 9.8% are neutral, 31.7% do disagree, and 18.3% strongly disagree.

I have a lot of free time because there is no works to do 57.9% strongly agree, 25.6% agree, 4.9% are neutral, 6.7% do disagree, and 4.9% strongly disagree.

The frequent visit of researchers and officials annoys me 37.8% strongly agree, 23.8% agree, 12.8% are neutral, 12.2% do disagree, and 13.4% strongly disagree.

Table (4-13): Chi-square test for section two phrases

No	Phrase	Chi-square	Sig	Median	Interpretati
		value			on
1	I feel satisfied with dealing and providing the necessities of life	26.732	0.000	4	Agree
2	I cannot meet most of my needs because there is not enough support	111.671	0.000	5	Strongly Agree
3	I get frustrated because other people make fun of me being in camp	18.683	0.001	3	Neutral
4	I feel uncomfortable because of my long stay in the camp	50.085	0.000	4	Agree
5	I get annoyed by how others look at me	26.183	0.000	2	Disagree
6	I have a lot of free time because there is no work to do	172.524	0.000	5	Strongly Agree
7	The frequent visit of researchers and officials annoys me	39.963	0.000	4	Agree

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

The results of the above table can be interpreted as follows:

I feel satisfied with dealing and providing the necessities of life where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (26,732) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

I cannot meet most of my needs because there is not enough support where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (111,671) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I strongly agree.

I get frustrated because other people make fun of me being in camp where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (18,683) and with a probability value (0.001), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, neutral.

I feel uncomfortable because of my long stay in the camp where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (50,085) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

I get annoyed by how others look at me where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (26,183) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I disagree.

I have a lot of free time because there is no work to do where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (172,524) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I strongly agree.

The frequent visit of researchers and officials annoys me where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (39,963) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

Section three: Posts and contributions for the displaced inside the camp

Table (4-14): Frequency distribution of section three phrases

Phrase	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly
	agree				disagree
We have a representative	64	57	6	22	15
who speaks for us	39.0%	34.8%	3.7%	13.4%	9.1%
I make up my mind	91	45	16	8	4
about myself or my	55.5%	27.4%	9.8%	4.9%	2.4%
family in the camp					
Participate in social and	36	43	31	36	18
political activities in the	22.0%	26.2%	18.9%	22.0%	11.0%
camp					
We are not allowed to	60	50	15	27	12
express our opinions	36.6%	30.5%	9.1%	16.5%	7.3%
inside the camp					
Political activities are	20	28	35	42	39
permitted inside the	12.2%	17.1%	21.3%	25.6%	23.8%
camp, but with certain					
restrictions					
The health situation	18	23	9	42	72
inside the camp is very	11.0%	14.0%	5.5%	25.6%	43.9%
comfortable					
All possible amenities	20	22	7	45	70
are available at the camp	12.2%	13.4%	4.3%	27.4%	42.7%
I intended to escape	40	28	26	37	33
from the camp for a	24.4%	17.1%	15.9%	22.6%	20.1%
number of reasons					
	We have a representative who speaks for us I make up my mind about myself or my family in the camp Participate in social and political activities in the camp We are not allowed to express our opinions inside the camp Political activities are permitted inside the camp, but with certain restrictions The health situation inside the camp is very comfortable All possible amenities are available at the camp I intended to escape from the camp for a	We have a representative who speaks for us I make up my mind about myself or my family in the camp Participate in social and political activities in the camp We are not allowed to express our opinions inside the camp Political activities are permitted inside the camp to the camp, but with certain restrictions The health situation inside the camp is very comfortable All possible amenities are available at the camp to	We have a representative who speaks for us I make up my mind about myself or my family in the camp Participate in social and political activities in the camp We are not allowed to express our opinions inside the camp Political activities are permitted inside the camp, but with certain restrictions The health situation 18 23 inside the camp is very comfortable All possible amenities 20 22 are available at the camp for a 24.4% I intended to escape from the camp for a 24.4% 1 39.0% 34.8% 27.4% 27.4% 26.2% 26.2% 26.2% 26.2% 26.2% 26.2% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 26.2% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 27.4% 26.2% 27.4% 27.4% 28.2% 29.2% 20.2% 20.2% 20.2% 20.2% 20.2% 20.2% 21.2% 22.2% 23.4% 24.4% 24.4% 25.2% 26.2% 27.4%	We have a representative who speaks for us 64 57 6 I make up my mind about myself or my family in the camp 91 45 16 Participate in social and political activities in the camp 22.0% 26.2% 18.9% We are not allowed to express our opinions inside the camp 36.6% 30.5% 9.1% Political activities are permitted inside the camp, but with certain restrictions 12.2% 17.1% 21.3% The health situation inside the camp is very comfortable 11.0% 14.0% 5.5% All possible amenities are available at the camp for a 20 22 7 are available at the camp for a 24.4% 17.1% 15.9%	We have a representative who speaks for us 64 57 6 22 I make up my mind about myself or my family in the camp 91 45 16 8 Participate in social and political activities in the camp 22.0% 26.2% 18.9% 22.0% We are not allowed to express our opinions inside the camp 36.6% 30.5% 9.1% 16.5% Political activities are permitted inside the camp, but with certain restrictions 12.2% 17.1% 21.3% 25.6% The health situation inside the camp is very comfortable 11.0% 14.0% 5.5% 25.6% All possible amenities are available at the camp for a proper and pro

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

Table (4-14): Frequent distribution of the study members' answers to the section three phrases: The table shows the respondents' opinions about the statements related to the section three, where the answer for each statement was as follows:

We have a representative who speaks for us 39.0% strongly agree, 34.8% agree, 3.7% are neutral, 13.4% do disagree, and 9.1% strongly disagree.

I make up my mind about myself or my families in the camp 55.5% strongly agree, 27.4% agree, 9.8% are neutral, 4.9% do disagree, and 2.4% strongly disagree.

Participate in social and political activities in the camp 22.0% strongly agree, 26.2% agree, 18.9% are neutral, 22.0% do disagree, and 11.0% strongly disagree.

We are not allowed to express our opinions inside the camp 36.6% strongly agree, 30.5% agree, 9.1% are neutral, 16.5% do disagree, and 7.3% strongly disagree.

Political activities are permitted inside the camp, but with certain restrictions 12.2% strongly agree, 17.1% agree, 21.3% are neutral, 25.6% do disagree, and 23.8% strongly disagree.

The health situation inside the camp is very comfortable 11.0% strongly agree, 14.0% agree, 5.5% are neutral, 25.6% do disagree, and 43.9% strongly disagree.

All possible amenities are available at the camp 12.2% strongly agree, 13.4% agree, 4.3% are neutral, 27.4% do disagree, and 42.7% strongly disagree.

I intended to escape from the camp for a number of reasons 24.4% strongly agree, 17.1% agree, 15.9% are neutral, 22.6% do disagree, and 20.1% strongly disagree.

Table (4-15): Chi-square test for third section phrases

No	Phrase	Chi-square	Sig	Median	Interpretation
		value			
1	We have a representative who	82.646	0.000	4	Agree
	speaks for us				
2	I make up my mind about	160.451	0.000	5	Strongly
	myself or my family in the				agree
	camp				
3	Participate in social and	10.573	0.032	3	Neutral
	political activities in the camp				
4	We are not allowed to express	55.451	0.000	4	Agree
	our opinions inside the camp				
5	Political activities are	9.598	0.000	3	Neutral
	permitted inside the camp, but				
	with certain restrictions				
6	The health situation inside the	76.305	0.000	2	Disagree
	camp is very comfortable				
7	All possible amenities are	75.573	0.000	2	Disagree
	available at the camp				
8	I intended to escape from the	4.232	0.376	3	Not
	camp for a number of reasons				significant

Source: prepared by researcher using SPSS

The results of the above table can be interpreted as follows:

We have a representative who speaks for us where the value of the chisquare test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (82,646) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree. I make up my mind about myself or my family in the camp where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (160,451) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I strongly agree.

Participate in social and political activities in the camp where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (10,573) and with a probability value (0.032), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, neutral.

We are not allowed to express our opinions inside the camp where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (55,451) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I agree.

Political activities are permitted inside the camp, but with certain restrictions where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (9,598) and with a probability value (0.048), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, neutral.

The health situation inside the camp is very comfortable where the value of the chi-square test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (76,305) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I disagree.

All possible amenities are available at the camp where the value of the chisquare test calculated for the significance of the differences between the numbers of study members according to what was stated in the phrase (75,573) and with a probability value (0.000), a value less than the level of significance value (0.05), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents and in favor of those who They answered, I disagree.

I intended to escape from the camp for a number of reasons Where the value of the chi-square test calculated to indicate the differences between the numbers of the study members according to the expression (4.232) and the probability value (0.376), a value greater than the level of moral significance (0.05), this indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the respondents, which indicates The phrase is not important to the respondents, and there is no difference in the respondents' opinions about this phrase.

Chapter Five Results, conclusion and recommendations

Chapter Five

Results, Conclusion and Recommendations

Eastern Sudan is one of the areas affected by the many internal and external population movements as a result of the conflicts in the neighboring countries of Ethiopia and Eritrea. It was also affected by internal migrations from western Sudan as a result of the conflicts and wars in these areas. As well as from northern Sudan as a result of the construction of the High Dam and Meroe Dam.

Kassala province ranks third after Khartoum and Red Sea as a destination for migrants with a total inflow of 268,784, an average flow of 15,810, a net gain of 214,436 and a net rate of 166 per 1000 residents. About 52% of the in-migrants came from six provinces Northern, Nile, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, and Gezira, and another 47.2% from the next five provinces of Blue Nile, Red Sea, North Kordofan, Khartoum and White Nile with flows ranging between1, 594 and 7,400. At the other extreme, the six southern provinces contributed only 2,098, less than 1% of all migrants to Kassala.

Throughout the research we find, three types of dynamic processes of population movements in the Sudan are discussed. These three types are the migration and inter-migration rural-urban and seasonal migration. Some of the main features of the demographic structures and socio-economic conditions of the migrants involved in the process are also mentioned. The picture that emerged is not a simple one. All these processes are taking place in a less developed economy, with low population density, an unbalanced type of development. Many policies are suggested by the researcher to deal with the various problems arising from or associated with the process of internal migration in the Sudan, and the uneven distribution of development between its regions. In this conclusion, no additional proposals or policy recommendations will be mentioned.

5.1: The Results

From chapter four the results of the questionnaire show us a lot of findings that helped the researcher to get and improve her hypothesis and answer some of the questions that were asked

- 1-Most of the immigrants are women, reaching 58%, and their ages range under 30 years old, which indicates that they are young. The percentage of those who are married reached 44%, and the unmarried ones reached 43%, this indicates that most of the migrations are family
- 2-Most of the immigrants in the camp have a sub-university education (secondary, primary or uneducated). which indicates that the previous social situation is not ready for education and is not available in their areas of origin
- 3-Most of the immigrants are from villages or other camps, which indicates that they used to live in very bad and uncomfortable conditions in their original areas. There are no basic necessities of life in their areas.
- 4-Most of the migrants do not have stable jobs in their original areas and even here in the camp. This indicates that the economic situation is very bad, and this justifies the mass and family migration that took place.
- 5- During the past two decades, Sudan was stricken by desertification; droughts and famines as well as armed conflicts and political instability. As a result, masses of people moved from the affected states to states where they can find better services and security. This phenomenon of displacements led to urbanization of poverty.
- 6- Sudan to be able to spread peace throughout Sudan and achieve equitable development, peace must be built through the dissemination of the transitional justice law for sustainable development. This needs some efforts from the government to involve migration in the country's development plans.

7- More attention should be paid to those groups among the migrants that are particularly vulnerable, such as women and children, low-income migrants and the elderly parents left-behind by migrating young adults. Strengthen national statistical systems to collect and produce more reliable, comprehensive and comparable migration data/statistics, so as to guide national planning or evidence-base policy making.

8-We must put these immigrants in camps, especially foreigners, under control because they pose a threat to security, development and peace. We must work to return them to their countries or benefit from them for development.

9-Throughout the field work, we noticed that the health and security conditions are minimal and boring in the camp, leading to the encroachment of these migrants to cities that originally suffer from overcrowding and lack of resources, and bad infrastructure.

10-Wadshrifi camp is considered one of the camps in which there is a strange mixture between the original inhabitants of the region and the immigrants to the extent that it has become an extended village, which indicates the spirit of tolerance and peace between the immigrants and the indigenous people.

5-2: Conclusion

During the past two decades, Sudan was stricken by desertification; droughts and famines as well as armed conflicts and political instability. As a result, masses of people moved from the affected states to states where they can find better services and security. Internal migration in Sudan is more likely to cause rural and urban poverty because the capacity of the receiving states is too low to absorb the masses of in migration. Thus, migration became a challenge for national development that aims at equitable, socially inclusive and sustainable patterns of growth. How to decrease the migrating tendency of people, needs knowledge of migration levels, trends, patterns and the most pulling and pushing states; and also requires better understanding the characteristics of migrants, as well as the factors behind in and out migration

In order for Sudan to be able to spread peace throughout Sudan and achieve equitable development, peace must be built through the dissemination of the transitional justice law for sustainable development. This needs some efforts from the government to involve migration in the country's development plans. It is necessary to fully integrate migration in development policies and dialogues on all levels in order to enhance the development potential of migration. Local and state authorities need to be fully incorporated into discussion and planning processes. To pay more attention to social equity and inclusive growth that involves migration. More attention should be paid to those groups among the migrants that are particularly vulnerable, such as women and children, low-income migrants and the elderly parents left-behind by migrating young adults. Strengthen national statistical systems to collect and produce more reliable, comprehensive and comparable migration data/statistics, so as to guide national planning or evidence-base policy making. To promote more

research on the determining factors of migration and the short-term and long-term impacts of migration on the receiving and sending states.

5.3: Recommendations:

The main objective of the research is how to build peace in areas of conflict and war and amid violent population movements as a result of political, economic conditions and natural conditions such as desertification.

First, it is necessary to find solutions to these conflicts and resolve them as soon as possible, because it is very difficult to develop development without establishing peace in those areas.

Second, a widely range investigation is needed (using published data and findings of various studies in the area) of the economic and non-economic factors that directly and indirectly led to the current direction and volume of the population movements towards certain regions or towards certain urban centers. This should take into account internal and external factors that might be associated with the process of population movements in the Sudan.

Third, in order to achieve voluntary return of the displaced to take place, the place must be prepared for return, especially in conflict areas, and an infrastructure must be provided for the displaced to return and security must be provided first.

Fourth as for the migrants who are in the camps, education and an appropriate atmosphere must be provided so that they can benefit from them in the future, instead of being dependent on the Sudanese community and the international community.

Fifth as we mentioned in our research, economic conditions have led to the displacement of many people, so projects must be made to support the

Sudanese economy and at the same time to help migrants return while providing job opportunities.

Sixth problems with neighboring countries must be resolved to limit the flow of migrants that occurs in the eastern borders of Sudan. Conflicts in those areas between the settled tribes and other tribes must be resolved, there must be a peace building work on this area.

Seventh one of the objectives of this research is to provide policy makers and decision takers with information that enables them to take evident-based decisions that eventually lead to balanced distribution of population that contributes to balanced and sustainable development.

Eighth, Migration is a vehicle of human development; it's a choice that individuals make to seek better opportunities for themselves and their families. It can also be viewed as a threat or a problem to be solved if the capacity of the destinations can't absorb the flows of migrants and the origins are left with the weak people like women, children and elderly.

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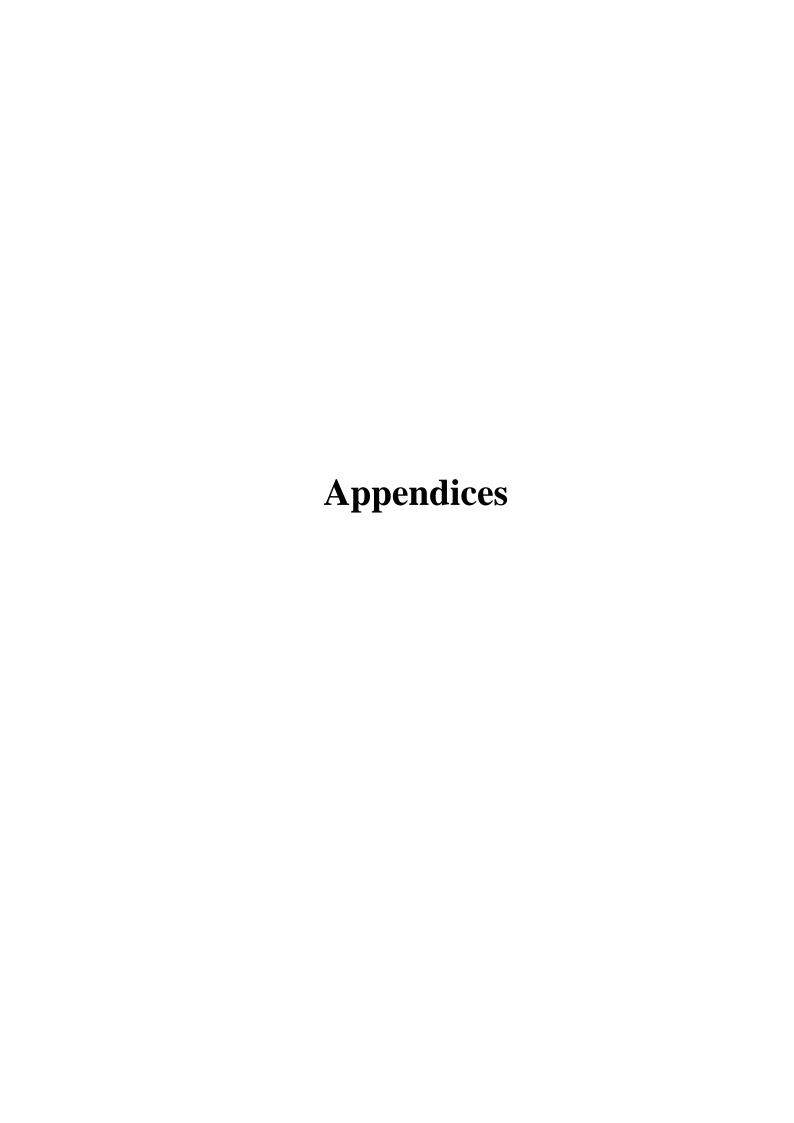
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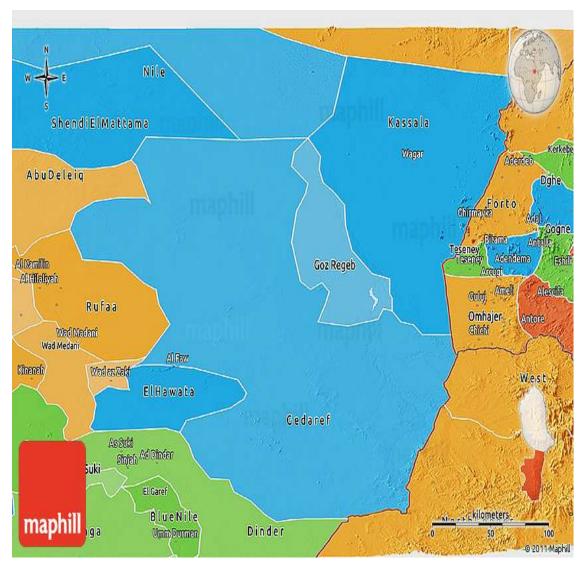
Appendix (1)



Sudan map



Sudan states map



Kassala map



Tribes' distribution map

Appendix (2)

Photos from the camp

















Appendix (3)

جامعة السودان للعلوم و التكنولوجيا Sudan University of Science & Technology

كلية الدراسات العليا استبيانة

هذه الاستبيانة مقدمة بغرض جمع المعلومات والبيانات المهمة المتعلقة بأطروحة دكتوراة في ثقافة السلام. بمركز دراسات وثقافة السلام

للدارسة: سلمي شريف سعيد

عنوان البحث: اثر الهجرة الداخلية في السودان علي الحياة الاجتماعية للمهاجرين The Socio-cultural Impact of the Internal Migration in Sudan.

تحت اشراف : ا.د. أبو القاسم قور حامد د. حسن محمد يوسف

هذا الاستبيان لغرض البحث العلمي وفيه سرية كاملة....المعلومات ستكون في غايه السرية. هذه المعلومات لا تستعمل الا لأغراض البحث العلمي. الرجاء كريم تفضلكم بالاجابة على الأسئلة بما ترونه مناسب.

1- النوع: ذكر () أنثى. ()
2- السن: من 15-25 () من36-36 () من46-36 () من47-60 ()
مافوق ال 60 ()
3- الحالة الاجتماعيه : أعزب ()متزوج ()مطلق ()أرمل.()
4 - المستوى التعليمي : أمي () أساس () ثانوي () جامعي () فوق الجامعي ()
ثانيا: الخصائص الاجتماعية للمنتقل:
 اع الى الى الى الى الى المدينة الخرطوم : سنة
2- كم كان سنك وقتذاك سنة
3- ما هي جهة الميلاد : ريف () مدينة ()
 4- حين هاجرت وانتقات إلى المدينة من رافقك أو رافقت من من أفراد العائلة:
أذكر العدد: عدد الذكور () عدد الإناث()
5۔ ہلکنت : متزوج () غیرمتزوج () مطلق () أرمل ()
 6- ماهو مستواك التعليمي وقتذاك : أمي () أساس () ثانوي () جامعي ()
فوق الجامعي ()
7- هل كنت : عاملا () من غير عمل () خارج قوة العمل ()
8- في حالة العمل: ماهي طبيعة العمل وقطاعة : فلاحة () صناعة وحرف () تجارة ()
بناء وأشغال عمومية () إدارة () أعمال حرة () أعمال أخرى تذكر: ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
ثالثًا: أنماط الهجرة الريفية وأشكالها:
1- أين كنت تقيم قبل مجيئك الي السودان: اسم المنطقةالقرية: _
الولاية
2-هل وجودك وإقامتك هنا: بصورة دائمة () بصورة مؤقتة () لاتعرف ()
3- هل تقيم هنا: وحدك () مع بعض من أفراد الاسرة () مع كامل الاسرة ()
4-كيف اتخذت قرار الهجرة: بإرادتك () تحت ظروف قاهرة ()
رابعا: دوافع الهجرة الريفية وعواملها:
 العوامل الطاردة:
1- كيف كان هو موقع الإقامة السابقة في الريف: مقر الولاية () تجمعات ثانوية ()
مناطق التشتت او نزاع()
2- هل كان سكنكم في الريف : من مواد محلية () طين () اسمنت ()

أولا: بيانات أولية:

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3- ماهي الطبيعة القانونية للمسكن: ملكية خاصة ( ) ملكية عائلية ( ) إيجار ( ) سكن و ظيفي
                                                                             ( )
                                   4- هل كنت تملك أرضا زراعية نعم ( ) لا ( )
     5- في حالة نعم ما مصدرها ارث () شراء () استصلاح () استفادة في إطار الثورة
                            الزراعية أو التسيير الذاتي ( ) حالات أخرى تذكر:___ ___
                           6- كم كان الدخل الشهرى بالتقريب ـ: جس
    7- ماهو مصدر الدخل: أجور ومرتبات ( ) منح ومعاشات ( ) تجارة ( ) عقارات ( )
                                                     فلاحة ( ) مصاد أخرى تذكر:
8- هل كان الدخل كافي لمعيشة الاسرة ومطالبها: كافي ( ) غير كافي ( ) إلى ما حد ( )
              9- هل كان المسكن متوفر فية: الماء () الكهرباء () الصرف الصحى ()
                   10- هل كانت المنطقة الريفية تتوفر فيها المرافق والخدمات الضرورية:
     الخدمات التربوية والتعليمية: دار الحضانة وروضة أطفال () مدرسة اساس () المدرسة
                                                                        الثانوية ( )
                الخدمات الثقافية والرياضية: نوادي وملاعب رياضية () نوادي ثقافية ()
   الخدمات الصحية: العيادات الطبية الخاصة () مستوصف ومركز للعلاج () صيدلية ()
                       خدمات اتصالية ومالية: بريد ( ) بنك ( ) طرق ومواصلات ( )
                                                         أسواق ومراكز تجارية ( )
                                                         خدمات أخرى تذكر :
  هل يمكن أن تحديد الدوافع والاسباب التي دفعتك إلى ترك الريف: عدم توفر فرص العمل ( )
                                                          الانتقال في العمل ( ) عدم
      وجود ملكية زراعية ( ) ملكية غير كافية ( ) عدم توفر السكن ( ) عدم توفر الوسائل
                                                   الحضارية () عدم توفر الخدمات
      الضرورية () عدم توفر الأمن () الظروف الطبيعية القاسية () المشاكل العائلية ()
                                                  دوافع واسباب أخرى تذكر:
                                                                   العوامل الجاذبة

    1- حاليا ما هي علاقتك بقوة العمل هل أنت: عامل () من غير عمل () متقاعد() عاجز

                                                 عن العمل في حالة العمل ما طبيعته:
         صناعي ( ) حرفي ( ) بناء وأشغال عمومية ( ) تجارة ( ) أعمال حر ( ) تعليم ( )
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فلاحة () نشاط آخر يذكر:

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2- هل أنت رب عمل ( ) تعمل لحسابك الخاص ( ) عامل أجير ( )
                        هل إقامتك في المدينة في: وسط المدينة ( ) ضواحي المدينة ( )
    3- ما هي الطبيعة القانونية للمسكن الحالي: ملكية خاصة ( ) ملكية عائلية ( ) ملك لأحد
                                  الأقارب ( ) ملك صاحب العمل ( ) سكن وظيفي ( )
    4- هل يتوفر في المسكن: الماء للشرب () الكهرباء () الصرف الصحي (حمام) ()
                               5- هل يتوفر في الحي المرافق والخدمات الضرورية:
الخدمات التربوية والتعليمية: دار الحضانة وروضة أطفال () مدرسة الاساس () الثانوية ()
                 الخدمات الثقافية والرياضية: نوادي وملاعب رياضية () نوادي ثقافية ()
          الخدمات الصحية : العيادات الطبية ( ) المستوصفات ( ) المستشفي ( ) الصيدلية ( )
   خدمات اتصالية ومالية: : بريد ( ) (بنوك ( ) طرق ومواصلات ( ) خدمات أخرتذكر :
                    6- هل يمكن أن تحدد الدوافع والأسباب التي جعلتك تنتقل إلى المدينة:
                     عدم توفر فرص العمل ( ) ارتفاع الأجر ( ) فرص زيادة الدخل ( )
( )الانتقال معالعمل ( ) السكن الملائم ( ) الزواج من هذه المدينة ( ) توفر الوسائل الحضارية
                                         () متوفر الكثير من الخدمات الضرورية ()
                                                        أسباب ودوافع اخرى تذكر:
                                                        خامسا: آثارالهجرة الريفية:
                                        هل يمكن أن تحدد لنا ماهي آثار الهجرة الريفية:
                               أولا : على المدينة : بدرجة كبيرة ( )
      قليلا ( ) لا أثر ( )
                                                  النمو الحضري والتوسع العمراني
                   ( )
     -()
                                 ( )
                                                            اكتظاظ المدن وتشبعها
                                 ( )
     - ( )
                    ( )
                                                                 خلق أزمة إسكان
     - ( )
                                  ( )
                                               انتشار الأحياء المتخلفة والبيوت الفقيرة
     - ( )
                                  ( )
                                               تدهور و نقص الخدمات الاجتماعي
     - ( )
                                                                   ـ تربيف المدينة
      - ( )
                    ( )
                                                               ثانيا: على الريف
         لاأثىر
                      قليلا
                              بدرجة كبيرة
           ( )
                      ( )
                                                         تخفيف الضغط على الريف
                                    ( )
                                                       إفقار الأرياف من طاقاتها
            ( )
                       ( )
                                      ( )
            ( )
                                                                   إهمال الزراعة
```

أثار الهجرة الريفية على المهاجر وأسرته	ک	ثيرا	Ì	قليلا	Z	أثر
عمل منظم وأجر ثابت)	()	()	(
تحسن في المستوي المعيشي للاسرة)	()	()	(
التفكك الاسري)	()	()	(
صعوبة التكيف)	()	()	(
أسئلة مفتوحة :						

- 1- متى قررت الانتقال الى السودان ؟
- 2- لماذا قررت الانتقال الي السودان وليس الي ولاية اخري ؟
 - 3- هل قرار الانتقال قرار صائب ؟ ولماذا ؟
 - 4-كيف وجدت الظروف في السودان ؟
- 5- كيف هي القرية بعد مغادرتك لها ؟ ما هو وضع القرية بعد ان تركتها ؟
 - 6- اذا تحسن الوضع في الريف ، ماهي احتمالات الرجوع الي الريف ؟

Appendix (4)

اسماء المحكمين

الرتبة	الجامعة	الجهة	اسم المحكم	الرقم
العلمية				
استاذ	جامعة السودان للعلوم	معهد دراسات السلام	بروف. سليمان يحي محمد	1
	والتكنولوجيا			
استاذ	جامعة الخرطوم	معهد الدراسات البيئية	د .سمحية سعيد سالم ابوبكر	2
مشارك				
استاذ	جامعة السودان للعلوم	معهد تتمية الاسرة	د.ابتسام محمد احمد محمد	3
مشارك	والتكنولوجيا	والمجتمع	خير	
استاذ	جامعة العلوم الطبية	معهد العلاقا ت	د. محمد احمد مختار	4
مشارك		الدولية		
استاذ	جامعة السودان للعلوم	علوم الاحصاء	د.الطيب عمر أحمد	5
مشارك	والتكنولوجيا			