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The Socio-economic Impact of Displacement on Western and Southern Sudanese Women

The Case of Mayo Camp
Khartoum State

By

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A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the award of the M.Sc. Degree in Development Planning

April 2005
Acknowledgment

My thanks and appreciation to supervisor Dr. Salah El Din El sahazali, who tirelessly guided me throughout the work in this study.

I would like also to send thanks to all those who offered any help and encouragement to fulfill this humble work.

Somia
Dedication

My dear and beloved, Ibrahim

To my dearest and fondest ....Dad and Mam

To my endearing ...Mazin and Ahmed

With love

Somia
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ABSTRACT

The consequences of natural disasters are aggrandized by the civil war in the south and the tribal conflict in the West of Sudan. Displacement is one of the manifestations of this tragic situation facing Sudan as one of the poorest and least developed countries worldwide. As a phenomenon, displacement implicates metropolitans, hinders development and squeeze the quality of life minimizing all institutional policies aimed towards human welfare.

The decadal influx of displaced person led to shattered families, burdened women and unattended malnourished children. Refugee camps, shanty towns and government dwelling units-growing larger in cities.

This research conducted in January 2004 in Mayo area covered the persons those displaced before 2002, to investigates the factuality of the phenomenon to analyze its manifestations and to assess the consequence of the aftermath on women, family and to foresee prospects of repatriation.

Primary and secondary socio-economic data is utilized in statistical model. The hypotheses underlying the model are that displacement is predominantly a women phenomenon and their family size is affected by displacement. Displacement implicates the social fabric, and finally displacement spins off the male out of their jobs.

The model is tested and analytical thorough data processing utilizing the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) and solid results and confirmed findings are presented.
Quite expectly research finding support, eagerness of displaced to return and support conducive repatriation. Intuitively as well, research concludes that larger displaced families are forced out of paternalistic into maternal set-ups. Displacement also is proven to be of serious implications for the social fabric.

The research recommends policy directives towards the implication, rather than the process of displacement. Government has to credibly intervene in halting the process.

The research pointed out the importance of matrimonial and maternalistic families, a vital dimension for policy issues.

The research suggests policies towards decapacitated women as well as incapacitating men. More collaboration of efforts of different agencies is needed to face an overwhelming situation.
يرجى تقديم النص العربي الذي تريد قراءته بشكل طبيعي.
ليف بحـث ودورـها مؤكـدة وانتـجـات مـتينة نتائـج عـنـه.

فـاـمـا متوقـع هو وكـما لـلـناـزـيحـيـن الموتـيـة الطوـعـية الـعودـة فرـضـيـة دـعتم وانتـجـاته بحـث نتائـج.

بـهـا وقـذـت وـالبـوـة القوـامة فـقتـت الـكـبـير الأـسران بـحـث اـستـنـجـوـه وآيـضـا الـمرأـة القوـامة الـالـقـادـرات.

على عـظـيمـة الآثـار لـلـنزـوـحـان بـحـث مـن اـيـضـا وـثـبـت الـإـجـتـمـاعي النـسـيج.

تـوجـه بـان بحـث يـوـصي سـيرـته مـن بـدلا نـزـوـح وـتـبـعـت آثـار نـحو السـيـاسات.

طفاـنه سـي اوـرة لـلـحـكوـمة تـتدخـل اـن وـيـجب.

للسـيـاسات كـمـوضع الـمـرأـة بـقـوامـتها تـنـفرد الـتي الأـسره اـهـمـية إلـى بـحـث وـأشار الـعـامة.

قدرات وتنـستـهدف المتضـعـفة الـمـرأـة تـنـستـهدف سـيـاسـات بـحـث يـقـتـرح كـما بالـمعطـلة للـنـزـوـحة.

لمـواجـهـة ضرورـية اـصـبح الـمـخـتـلفـة وـالوـكـاـلتـان لـلـمـنـظـمـات الـجهـود تـكـافـه اـن لـلـناـزـيحـيـن الـإـوضـاع الـأـسـرى.

لا تستمدهف الـمـرآـة بـقـوامـتها تـنـفرد الـتي الأـسره اـهـمـية إلـى بـحـث وـأشار الـعـامة.

قـدـرات وتنـستـهدف المتضـعـفة الـمـرآـة تـنـستـهدف سـيـاسـات بـحـث يـقـتـرح كـما بالـمعطـلة للـنـزـوـحة.
Chapter One

1.1 Introduction:

Natural disasters have been experienced in many places in the world. Most of African countries for example are highly exposed to natural disasters. The consequences are immediate in-terms of loss of lives, loss of assets, suffering and population dislocation within and across countries.

During the past two or three decades the issue of displacement in the third world has been in the forefront of national and international attention. The number of displaced people in third world countries has been constantly increasing, although the causes of displacement differed from one country to another and from one decade to another.

In Sudan, as in many other countries in Africa and other regions, internal displacement of population is a complex phenomenon involving political, social, economic, geographical, environmental and historical dimensions.

1.2 Research Problem:

Women are at the core of the social and economic processes in Sudan. Moreover, in western and southern Sudan they are considered the backbone of the family, they gather and cultivate food for the family and do many other household activities. The phenomenon of displacement seriously implicates women, shifts patterns and social roles, institutionalizing poverty and damaging the social fabric.

When population from the western and southern states have shown outbreaks, migration trends towards the northern states, mainly to greater
Khartoum, being victimized by civil war, drought and starvation, the rates of displacement flow was growing rapidly during the last decade. They settled around the Khartoum city in different camps, the most important camp is Mayo camp.

The process of displacement and manifestations of physical movement is associated with loss of assets, property and it creates a situation in which all the symptoms of poverty become manifest, accordingly marginal job is related to displaced women.

Repatriate of Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) is controversy issue, swinging between eagerness for homelands and abstinence and feeling of constraints (conducive repatriation).

1.3 Objective of the Study:

This research deals with the phenomenon of displaced women from West and South Sudan, who differ in culture, coming from different environmental background and distinguished social attitudes. The objectives of this study can be stated in the following:

- To assess the personal and social characteristics of displaced women in Mayo camp.
- To investigate the impact of displacement upon gender roles and relations in an urban setting as in Mayo.
- To highlight the relevance and effectiveness of strategies and programs of both governments and donors that are oriented to displaced women.
- To explore the prospects of voluntary repatriation by the displaced following the political settlement of the civil war.

1.4 Assumptions of Research:

The Research assumptions are the Following:

1. Most of the displaced persons are women, the figures are rapidly increasing, but they have interest to return to homelands if some of their problems are solved.

2. Displacement has a significant effect on family size.

3. Displacement has a negative effect on social fabric of the communities. It leads to shattering of family, change of values and lack of social services.

4. Displacement causes the loss of the sources of income and hence families are more dependent on relief and marginal jobs.

1.5 Importance of the Study:

A disaster of a large magnitude is one that overwhelms a community’s normal response capacity, so the importance of this study aimed at finding the effect of government policies and donors support in eradication of poverty among displaced women, and evaluating the socio-economic impact on displaced women and how they cope with the new environment.

1.6 Methodology of the Study:

This research is analytical; it analyses all available information that collected through questionnaire to reach the final result. Also this research is descriptive in the sense that it describes the pattern of internal
displacement exhibited in Sudan, discusses a number of concepts, definitions and the features of those affected by it.

Data used in this study are both primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through a survey in Mayo camp as a case study by using questionnaire, and secondary data is collected from books, official documents, periodicals, reports, papers from conferences and seminars.

- Area of study: Mayo Camp in South Khartoum.
- Targeted population: Displaced women.
- Total population: more than 70,000
- Sample size: 120 individuals
- Sample selection: systematic random sampling. We use systematic random sample to select the first unit, other units came systematically by adding an equal intervals.

In general, the method used in this research is mix of different techniques due to the nature of the study.

1.7 Organization of the Study:

This research is presented in four chapters. Chapter One describes briefly the introduction, research problems, assumptions and methodologies. Chapter Two literature review it discusses the concept of population mobility, definitions of displacement, vulnerability and the impact and the effect of displacement. It also presents the historical background of displacement in Sudan with emphasis on processes of urban growth in greater Khartoum, highlights the issues of different camps which were established by the government, and explained the different policies

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adopted by Sudan government, UN agencies and national and international organizations. Chapter Three deals with the socio-economic impact of displacement upon displaced women. A model, analysis and results of data collected are presented at the end of the chapter. Chapter Four is the last chapter presents conclusion, recommendations and the references.
Chapter Two
Displacement in Sudan History, Concepts and Definitions

Section I:

2.1. 1. Historical Background of Displacement in Sudan

Since its independence in 1956, the Sudanese continued to be at variance in political ideology. Sudan’s social, economic and administrative structures and processes further deepened these variances.

The main socio-economic activity in Sudan is agriculture, and over 60% percent of the Sudanese peoples live in rural areas pursuing agriculture and/or pastoralism beside engagement as seasonal wage labourers in rain-fed mechanized farming and irrigated schemes. They retain their own lands on which they produce both cash and subsistence crops.

With the establishment of the British colonial state in 1899, there was dramatic expansion in construction, agricultural schemes and social services. The great challenge that faced the colonial administration was to recruit and obtain labour. Accordingly, it introduced different policies in order to encourage local producers to engage in wage employment. To that effect, it imposed cash taxes among local producers. This policy stimulated and ensured the imposition of cash cropping, sale of livestock and sale of labour among local producers.

At the same time the colonial administration avoided proletarianization of traditional producers and maintained conditions to conserve subsistence
production to meet the needs of the traditional producers and to protect the traditional sector not to be broken.

Following the establishment of the Gezira scheme in 1925, for the purpose of production for international market, the demand for cheap seasonal agricultural labour increased considerably.

The colonial government had to obtain skilled labourers, and also trained and involved local labour. It encouraged seasonal wage labour emigration through adoption of different incentives and measures, such as granting one-way free travel warrants.

The transformation policies, which were imposed by colonial government, had a different impact upon domestic producers in the country. At the national level these policies enabled traders to pay low prices for the commodities surrendered by producers. At the domestic level, these policies contributed and created short-term migration among labourers.

In post-colonial Sudan, the conservation policies imposed by colonial administration were totally abandoned and neglected, and the continuity of domestic production became dependent on the willingness of domestic producers to maintain their autonomy. As a result the sustainability of domestic production become very difficult to achieve without increased seasonal labour migration.

The national administration relaxed the constraints that the colonial government imposed upon traders in their interaction with domestic producers (sheil system, debt relations). The monopoly and monopsony
enjoyed by traders led to sharp decline in proceeds from cash crops accruing to domestic producers as well as to accelerated proletarianization among domestic producers. During post-colonial Sudan, pastoralists have become affected by marginalization processes. Most of the expansion in large-scale agriculture took place at the expense of the richest pastures, cutting out grazing areas, blocking access to watering points and disrupting nomadic routes. Pastoralists were thereby forced to move and concentrate on marginal lands.

These marginalization processes impoverished the poor pastoralists and led to accelerating vulnerability and at the times forced them to become farmers on marginal lands or migrants looking for wage employment.

The different policies adopted by the national governments led to increased poverty, the marginalization and proletarianization of pastoralists. Vulnerability thus became the main characteristic of small pastoralists and local producers (ElShazali; 2001:16).

The Relation between Displacement, Migration and Refugees in Sudan:
Sudan has been subject to considerable population movements, because of the geographical size of the country, the availability of arable land and water resources. This is in addition to the traditional seasonal trips practised by the nomadic tribes in search of water and pasture.

The Sudan is a scene for wide-ranging forms of population mobility that are commonly categorized into voluntary and involuntary movements.
Voluntary movement is characterized as “migration” while involuntary movement is defined as “displacement” (ElShazali; 2001:5).

There are significant differences between migration and displacement in that, the former is an individual phenomenon, while the latter is not. Migration is a seasonal or short-term trend, in the sense that people used to return to their homeland, but with displacement it become long term and the prospects for return become slighter and narrower. Both migration and displacement have different objectives: migration aiming to augment and supplement income from traditional production, while displacement substitutes or an alternative to rural production.

Although refugees and displaced persons have similar characteristics, both often share the same root causes, they differ with regard to their legal status, entitlement to international support, and the fact that refuge involves crossing an international border.

In 1980s, Millions of rural people from western and southern Sudan were forced to leave their areas. The majority moved to urban centres, settled mainly in camps around the cities of Khartoum, El Obeid and Port Sudan (Banaga; 2001:22).

The number of displaced persons in Sudan was estimated at 3-6 million. It represents more than 20% of the total number of the displaced worldwide distributed among 35-40 countries (Banaga; 2001:78).

The economic crises that started since 1978 have contributed to undermining the viability of domestic production. The producers were subjected to rapid process of impoverishment and vulnerability. Also in
the 1980s and 1990s the Sudan witnessed massive displacement of rural population influx to different parts of metropolitans and enlarged cities including the capital Khartoum.

2.1.2. The Processes of Displacement in Greater Khartoum

The decades since Sudan’s independence in 1956 have witnessed the emergence of a process of rapid urban growth characterized by uneven distribution between different regions and the concentration of population in Khartoum in particular.

Khartoum, like many African cities, has experienced dramatic growth over recent decades. The population of Khartoum increased from 245,735 in 1955/56 to 784,294 in 1973, to 1,343,651 in 1983 and to 3.5 million in 1993, and the population increased to 4.4 million in 1998 (Hamid; 1996:28).

Rapid urban growth is mainly a result of increased rural-urban migration combined with high fertility rates assumed to prevail in cities.

Migration is generally taken to denote wage labour migration, but there are also other types of migration that are not commonly incorporated in analysis. To this extent increased migration into greater Khartoum cannot be ascribed solely or even mainly to wage labour migration. Quite a large proportion of emigrants in Khartoum consists not only of non-wage earners like businessmen, civil servants, professionals, etc, but also of people who are not earners such as students, housewives, children and elderly people.
The magnitude of migration by the above-mentioned categories has great impact upon the process of rapid population growth and swells in Khartoum.

The availability of educational opportunities in 1970s, 1980s and 1990s have a great impact upon the rate of urban growth in Khartoum. 75% of the higher education institutions are found in Khartoum and they accommodated 75% of the number of the students in the Sudan. In addition to the educational factors, the concentration of the economic and industrial services attracts additional emigrants.

Since the 1980s, displacement became a major dynamic of urban growth in Sudan. The war displaced who generally from the south of Sudan constitutes the main factor in increased urban growth in Khartoum. In addition to displaced people due to famine where unfavourable bad climatic conditions prevail, such as drought and desertification in west of Sudan. They came to Khartoum area after they lost their assets and possessions. Living in the peripheries of the swelling city.

Whoever traces the demographic growth of Khartoum observes with sorrow the flow of the displaced and the migrants. Until the middle of the 1970s, the town enjoyed peace stability, abundance of food and provision of services (Banaga; 2001:39).

The continuous displacement which is currently observed in the country especially in greater Khartoum, is due to the civil war in the south, the imposition of commercialization policies and the change of development models and their reflections and imbalances on the different regions of the Sudan.
In fact the figures of the displaced in Khartoum may appear sizable in comparison with the number of the displaced persons in other regions. The total number of the displaced people from western Sudan, who arrived in Khartoum in 1983 fleeing from the famous famine that affected Darfur state, was estimated at over a million (Banaga;2001:32). But now the number is accelerating and increasing rapidly.

The continuous displacement of the southerners and their arrival in large numbers at Khartoum, has been primarily due to the civil war in the south, reflects the largest displacement ever witnessed by the country (Bannaga; 2001: 33).

The displaced started flowing into Khartoum after 1983, their numbers raised to more than one and a half million in that year. Continuous flow of displaced towards Khartoum has accelerated and exceeded two and half and reached three millions (Bannaga; 2001: 38).

The recent displaced population concentrated in the localities of the Um Bada, Kerrari, south of Khartoum, Jabel Aulia and west of Omdurman.

The majority of the inhabitants in El Thawra, West of El Harat and Marzoug are displaced persons. The same applies to the area of El Hajj Yousif, East of the Nile, El Daroshab, El Samrab, Um Derewah and Um El Gurah. Studies found that 10% of the displaced who arrived in Khartoum are living in camps, while 90% of them have found their way to squatter settlement. Others stayed in under construction buildings (Khartoum State ANA; 2000:5).
During the 1990s, the Government tried to control settlement of the displaced by restricting land occupation and relocating squatters. This process succeeded and consequently intensified. In 1991 an official housing plan was drown up for re-organization of the city.

In 1992, official camps were established to accommodate displaced people. There are four official camps established by government to accommodate the displaced people. These camps are Mayo, Dar El Salam, Jebel Awlia and Wad el Basher.

Mayo camp is located 10 kms to the South of Khartoum centre. Its population is estimated to be 60,000. (Khartoum State ANA; 2000:4).

The main tribes that inhabit Mayo are: Nilotics, Nuba, Equatorians, Darfurians, and Kordofanese. The Dinka are the group who arrived at Khartoum in 1986. At first they settled in semi-forest west of El Souq el Shabi and then moved to the current location in 1991. The camp has 35 sultans from different tribes, and 7 popular committees. The breakdown of population is 49% female, 51% male, and children less than 5 years are about 17% (Khartoum State ANA; 2000:5).

Mayo like other displaced camps, is characterized by high rates of crime mainly due to poverty, also its closeness to central Khartoum. The breakdown of traditional society is more noticeable in Mayo than in other camps.

The other camp is Jebel Awlia, which is located 40 kms south of Khartoum. Most of the displaced came between 1990 and 1992. The first arrivals settled within and around in Souq El Markazi and then moved to Jebel Awlia in 1992. The population is estimated around 39,000. The
main tribes are Equatorian, Nilotic, Nubian, Darfurian and Kordofanese. Female to male ratio is 43% and 57% respectively.

Wad el-Basher camp is located 21 kms west Omdurman. Its population is estimated about 51,000. The main tribes are Nilotic, Nuba, Equatorians, Darfurians and Kordofanese. The main feature of this camp is that most of the people are trade oriented and settled for commercial purposes, due to its location close to Souq Libya in Omdurman.

Dar Al Salam camp is located at the periphery of Omdurman some 23 kms to the west of the centre. The population is estimated to be 116,628. The main tribes are Nilotic, Nuba, Equatorians, Darfurians, and Kordofanese. Males and females comprise 47% and 53% respectively, and children under 5 years are about 15% (Khartoum State ANA;2000:5).

Not all displaced people live in camps. They also reside or live in shantytowns, such as Shigla, which is located in Omdurman. This shantytown is a mixed community, containing people from south, west and north Sudan. The predominant group is Nuba. The other Shantytown is Karton Kassala in the East of Khartoum North in El Hajj Yousif. It was established in the 1970s, the war displaced are fewer in number compared with other camps.

Kartoon Kassala has grown steadily and attracted people due to cheap rents of houses and convenient location. It is close to the commercial and industrial areas in Khartoum North. The population is mainly from Darfur, Dinka, Nuba, Shilluk, Bari, Arab, Moro, Funj, Nuer, Zande, Latuka, Frteet and Toposa.
Soba Aradi is another shantytown, located south east of Khartoum and was established in the mid 1980s by people displaced by the famine from western Sudan. Southerners fleeing from war in late 1980s has come to join the famine displaced. The largest groups are the Nuba and Fur. The total population is estimated to be 60,208 in 1998 (Banaga;1999:19).

Construction in Shantytowns requires little investment compared to other sites. New residents often undertake construction of their own houses. The other differences between camps and shantytown, relate to distance from the city centre. Dar Al Salam and Jebel Awlia camps are very far from the centres of Omdurman and Khartoum respectively, and it is difficult for the displaced to integrate within the urban economy. However, Mayo and Wad el Basher camps are quite close to economic centres and it is relatively easy for the displaced persons to find marginal jobs in these centres. It is also conspicuous that there are many more westerners in the shanty towns than in camps. The displaced people from the south around 58% - 77% in the camps, while in shantytowns constitute between 39% - 48%.

The camps have generally received more attention from international aid agencies than shanty town. They also have better services, but worse access to employment than the shanty towns.

It is a fact that the displaced people originate in the least developed states, with the highest rate of poverty. As displaced people, by definition, are poor they remain poor. Upon arrival into Khartoum they possessed no or little cash or asset, this generated feelings of despair especially that the displaced find themselves unable to provide basic needs for family members, particularly the children and elderly. The basic needs related to
minimal and quite humble levels of water, food, shelter, clothing, health, education and accommodation that is just sufficient for survival.

Section II: Concept and Definition

2.2.1. Forms of Population Mobility:

Natural and man made disasters have been experienced in many places in the world. Floods, drought, storms, civil war and violent conflicts have all become widespread and increasingly severe throughout the world. As a result, population mobility for the purposes of searching refuge and secured areas become a global phenomenon.

A phenomenon of the population mobility could be categorized as follows:

1. Asylum Seekers:

Asylum seeker is someone with a well-founded fear of persecution on the basis of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, who is outside of his/her country of nationality and unable or unwilling to return. Asylum seekers are forced out of their countries by war, civil conflict, unstable political situation or gross human rights abuses. There were an estimated 14.9 millions asylum seekers in the world in 2001, people who had crossed an international border to seek safety (Human Rights Watch, 2004).

A global refugee crisis affects every continent and almost every country. In 2001, 78% of all refugees came from ten areas, Afghanistan, Angola,
Burma, Burundi, Congo-Kinshasa, Eritrea, Iraq, the Palestinians territories, Somalia and Sudan.

Palestinians are the world’s oldest and largest refugee population, and make up more than one fourth of all refugees. Asia host 45% of all refugees, Africa 30%, Europe 19% and North America 5%." Human Rights Watch, Refugees, 2004".

2. Displacement:

Displacement is a global and dynamic phenomenon that the world continues to witness as a result of disasters such as wars and drought. The Eriterean - Ethiopian war, the civil wars in Somalia, Sudan, Angola, Afghanistan, Mozambique, Vietnam and Congo have all forced millions of people to displacement as well as asylum outside their home countries. Displacement is now regarded as a good indicator of instability within any country (Banaga; 2001: 28).

The number of the displaced worldwide has risen from 10 million in 1984 to 25 million in 1997 (Banaga; 2001: 30).

But this figure is believed to be below the real number of the displaced because some of the displaced are misidentified as they adopt different strategies and responses that enable them to retain self-reliance.

2.2.2. Concept and Definition:

Displaced people are often considered victims and always seen as homeless human beings. The heated debate over the definition of displaced people reflects the complexity and the multi-dimensional nature of the phenomenon.
There are different definitions of displacement, most of which are connected or related to each other. In order to explain their differences I try to categorize them into the following:

1. Geographical or Spatial Definition:

The Guiding Principles of International Displacement (GPID) define the displaced as “a people compelled to escape or leave their homes or usual places especially when trying to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, widespread armed robbery or natural disasters e.g. earthquakes, famine or man-made disasters within the borders of the affected countries, without the displaced having to cross the borders to other countries (Bannaga; 2001:17).

Another definition of displacement views it as “a form of migration and is a way to adjust to environmental stress whether sudden or gradual integration between the individuals, the community and the environment” (AbuSin; 1995:11).

2. Administrative Definition:

Fatima ElRasheed defined population displacement as follows: Involuntary migration occurs where there has been catastrophic change in people’s environment and they have little or no choice but to relocate (ElRasheed; 1998: 2).

3. Socio-economic Definition:
Salah El Shazali approaches the definition of displacement differently. He underlines that “The issue of displacement is not simply a question of head count of those who involuntarily undertook spatial mobility, leaving behind the places of their original or normal domicile, it is also, and more significantly a phenomenon consequent on a socio-economic process whereby otherwise self-fending people are reduced to destitute and as a result become vulnerable” (El Shazali; 1995: 10).

These definitions treat different elements associated with displacement. But internal displacement involves political, economic, social, geographical and historical dimensions, it also involves socio-economic transformation, which happens during different disasters which affect people’s capacity to adapt to these disasters.

Vulnerability can be defined as "an aggregate measure, for a given population or region of the underlying factors that influence exposure to famine and predisposition to the consequences of famine. It refers to underlying processes and causes of hunger rather than immediate events”. Accordingly, the degree of vulnerability varies with individuals, groups of people and also with different regions or areas( Downing; 1987:5).

2.2.3. The Impact and the Effect of Displacement:

Displacement is a tragic experience and figures as one of the most significant indicator of socio-economic, political and environmental crises. Displaced people encounter great hardship, risk, physical and social.
The impact of displacement on a population may be revealed by the causes of displacement.

Civil war is one major cause of displacement in Sudan. It has destroyed both physical and social structures across the combat zones, and led to disruption of social fabric of the different tribes in the south. Two million people have died due to war-related factors, others lost their way of life, their homes, their productive structure as well as their properties (AbuSin;1995:56).
Chapter Three
Policies of Sudan Government and Foreign Agencies
towards Displacement

Introduction

Current and future living requirements, induce continual worry and fear among displaced persons, particularly upon arrival as in the course of their flight they tend to lose most if not all of their assets.

The Sudan government is unable to stop the flow of the displaced persons, precisely because such an endeavour is dependent on solution of root causes including civil war and vulnerability to natural hazards. It could thus only adopt policies in order to mitigate the main problems of displaced persons. It cooperates with United Nations agencies, voluntary organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide necessary and vital services towards displaced persons, to enable them to settle and lead normal life at minimal criteria.

The purpose of this chapter is to highlight the different policies and programs of Sudan government, UN and Donors as well as non government organizations towards displaced persons.

3.1. Government Policies towards displaced persons:

Internally displaced persons often find themselves without adequate assistance or opportunities to provide for themselves. They suffer because of extremly inadequate living situations. They demand and appeal for food, accommodation and social care.
The Government of Sudan issued legislations to regulate humanitarian relief. These legislations were developed to accommodate many of the voluntary organizations, which contributed to the extension of humanitarian relief. The first national legislation dates back to 1957, modified in 1972 was a step towards passing a new ordinance in 1988, namely “Relief and Rehabilitation Commission RRC”.

The main objective of the above Act was to assist and to coordinate relief activities oriented to drought and famine victims in 1984/5, and to encourage repatriation of displaced people to original region as a solution of their problems from drought and war.

The current legislation which is in force, was developed through stages in 1990, 1993 and 1994, and come up with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), which established a specialized administration “The Camp and Sultan Affairs Administration” to deal with the affairs of the displaced.

**The main responsibilities of Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) can be summarized as follows:**

1. It represents the federal government mechanism to deal with affairs and impacts of emergency.
2. Assessment of numbers and needs of displaced persons, and informing the relevant humanitarian agencies.
3. Supervises the voluntary and humanitarian work provided by the local and foreign voluntary organizations.
4. Direct and appropriate the state and zakah funds and dispensation of the financial aid provided.
5. Urges the government organizations to support income-generation projects for the displaced persons.

5. Termination of non-governmental organizations activities whenever inconsistent with agreed terms of reference.

Khartoum State Government Policies towards Settlement of Displaced:

The residential environment has always been of prime importance to displaced persons.

The population of Khartoum began to increase by people seeking security and food due to famine in 1984. In September 1987, the displaced population living in the Khartoum area was estimated at 687,000. In 1987, the council of ministers established a committee for resolving the issue of squatter and unauthorized settlement (Hamid; 1996:98) aimed at:

- Stopping the flow of migrants to Khartoum.
- Help in the resettlement of those who were evicted from the city to be repatriated. But this decision was not implemented and remained largely ineffectual in removing unauthorized settlement.

In 1990 formulation of a structural plan for Khartoum is accepted and worked. The government set relocation policies for squatter and displaced people. Half of the population of squatter and displaced settlements were relocated in the Peace Towns Dar-es-Salam or peace camp As-Salam in Omdurman (Banaga; 1995:7).
The Other Policies of Government Could be Summarized as Follows:

- The establishment of four official camps provided with the essential services.
- The establishment of border centres between the southern state and the state of Kordufan and Darfur to receive the displaced and stop their flow towards Khartoum.
- Persuading the national and international voluntary organization to focus their activities on human aid of developmental nature to create and enhance employment opportunities for the displaced.
- To guide different national voluntary organization and Sudanese community to provide relief to the displaced.
- Encouragement of voluntary return of the displaced to their homeland, provide them with different tools to facilitate their return.

To promote these policies towards the displaced and solve the returnee’s problem, a national workshop was held in October 2002, to reach a national vision for displacement problem. The main objective of the workshop was to assess the previous efforts since 1980s to evaluate the government policies adopted taking into consideration the existing national and international variable indicators (Sudan policy on the IDPs ;2002:4).

The New National Policy for displaced persons was Based on the Three options:

- Voluntary return to homeland.
- Resettlement in the new location
- Integration with host community.
The main objectives of national policy towards the internally displaced persons, can be mentioned as follow:

- To contain displacement phenomenon.
- To strengthen a sense of nationalism and to spread peace culture to support national unity.
- To promote nationalism among the people to deal with displacement.
- To set national vision towards finding durable solution, and practical alternatives to the internally displaced persons problem in the reception and resettlement areas.
- To encourage voluntary return, resettlement and development programs.
- To enlighten the international communities about the humanitarian aspects of the problem and the projects needed for the necessary internal displaced persons (IDPs) support (Sudan policy on the IDPs; 2002:6).

The Basic Principle of the State Policy Towards the IDPs and Returnees:

- To provide the IDPs with the rights of protection, their dignity shall be kept, and they have rights to receive care and support from the state.
- The employment rights have been kept by the state.
- Provide IDPs with basic services such as education, health, shelter and water.
- Set plans, programs, and various projects with the assistance of the international and regional communities.
- The state shall seek to spread the social cohesion and peace culture.
- The Government shall implement the available options to the IDPs through integration in the reception communities, voluntary return or resettlement in production areas, and the state shall collaborate with the international communities to rehabilitate the service facilities in the areas of return, reception and resettlement.

- The government shall study the positive aspects of the displacement process. The Sudanese society characterized by a high level of population mobility, it should establish strong communication link between the elements of the society.

- The government shall follow a regional planning policy approach, aiming to end the root causes of displacement.

- The state shall simplify the voluntary organization registration restrictions which reduces all complications against their humanitarian activities in the country.

- To reduce IDPs dependence on relief by encouraging them to seek for production areas (Sudan policy on the IDPs ;2002:2).

**Voluntary Return, Resettlement and Integration of Displaced Persons:**

*The Sudan government is committed to:*

- Encourage and maintain the IDPs and returnees right to return to their original locations peacefully. Also support them to voluntarily resettle or to integrate themselves in any part of the country.

- Empower the IDPs to decide freely for voluntary repatriation with a clear view of the facts pertaining to their option.

- Analyzes the prevailing situation including security in the IDP settlement and return locations (Sudan policy on the IDPs ;2002:5).
3. 2. The UN Agencies Policies Towards Displaced:

The mandate of the United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), was expanded to cover the displaced as person of special concern. It thus requested UN sister organizations to assist. The UN Coordinator of Humanitarian Assistance normally the UNDP representative in the country, is mandated to lead humanitarian assistance to displaced, her main tasks are:

- International support to satisfy the protection and assistance of the displaced.
- Fundraising and compiling country consolidated appeals.
- Consultation with external international institutions to establish databases at international level, based on the displaced information and their problems. It is known that the UN agencies work in conformity with the plans and strategies of Sudan government.

Food is one of the most urgent needs of the displaced. Therefore, the UN agencies intensified their efforts to ensure its availability with emphasis on its quality.

The World Food Program (WFP) was established in 1963 as the food-aid organization of the United Nations system. Its purpose is:

- To provide food aid to support economic and social development projects
- To meet emergency needs.
- To provide food in a regular basis and to cover all the displaced families in the early intervention of their suffering.
- To create job opportunities through implementation of food for work projects.
Due to government policy in 1996, the provision of food has gradually decreased, and reached only 13% of the actual need of the displaced in the camps. The concentration will be only on targeted groups in cases of pregnancy, breastfeeding, and malnutrition, handicapped and elderly (Khartoum State ANA;2000:3).

UNICEF and MSF Holland in co-operation with voluntary organizations responded by intervention to protect needy people and children in the field and providing free of charge health care, nutrition and water in the different camps.

3.3. The Non-Government Organizations and Other Voluntary Organizations:

In recent decades the international community has assigned responsibilities to non-government Organizations (NGOs), voluntary and charity organizations to handle the humanitarian relief to the displaced communities.

The activities of the NGOs have become widespread in the Sudan over the last two decades. They increased in number and their role and objectives expanded, particularly when the Sudan witnessed drought in 1985, famine and armed conflicts increased the demand for food aid and social services for the affected population.

Save the Children Fund (UK), OXFAM, SCF Sweden, MSF (F), DAWA Islamic Organization and churches have different objectives such as:
- To implement UN relief program to needy people particularly, to displaced persons.
- To provide the basic services such as health, nutrition, water, education and sanitation in the IDPs camps.
- Food for training should be applied to improve sanitation services and construction/rehabilitation of schools and health centres.
- Implementing supplementary feeding services.
- Provision of spare part for the repair and maintenance of boreholes (CARE, ADRA, MSF-f).

All these organizations beside some national ministries like the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Housing are concentrating their efforts through HAC for the relief and rehabilitation of the displaced people.
Chapter Four
The Socio-economic Impact of Displacement
On Western and Southern Sudanese Women

4.1. Mayo Camp:
Mayo camp is located in the southern part of Khartoum. It was established in 1991 to accommodate and reorganize the settlement of the displaced people. Due to its location within the proximity of greater metropolitan Khartoum, the camp is characterized by a high crime rate because of alcohol consumption which triggers high incidences of violence and social unrest, in addition to incidents of domestic violence. The breakdown of the traditional society is more noticeable in Mayo than elsewhere. There is inter-marriage between groups and some between northern men and southern women. In general the family structures and institutions are relatively weaker and fragile (Field study; 2004).

Concerning the environmental conditions the main sources and channels of drinking water are donkey driven carts, hand pumps which were furnished by UNICEF and ADRA Organization. In addition to different organizations such as OXFAM, SCF(UK), MSF France, SCC, WFP, HAC and other national organizations support the displaced people and provide them with essential and basic services.

The estimated number of the population is ranged between 69,000 to 75,000 but observation reveals an actual number more than that. There are three markets and one community club, three health centers and six schools.
Various tribal manifestations are obvious in Mayo camp. The people committees (PCs) are bodies intended to represent the people at the local level. They are responsible for coordination of services in their location and act as links between the residents and the government and aid agencies (Field study;2004).

4.2. The Socio-economic Impact of Displacement upon Displaced Women:

This section is based on analyses of the information collected from sample of 120 displaced women through questionnaire to show the social and economic conditions of the displaced women resident in the Mayo camp and view how they cope with new environment besides the evaluation of the government services and agencies assistance to meet requirement of their life.

4.3 Comparison between Displaced Women of West and South Sudan:

4.3.1 Family and Social Situations of Displaced Women:

According to the survey the percentages of females and males are 60.5% to 39.5% respectively for displaced from west Sudan compared with 59.4% to 40.6% female and male respectively for displaced from south Sudan. Accordingly the female from west Sudan are slightly more than the female from south Sudan which can be related to:

- The status and designation of women from western Sudan constitutes the core of family structure as she is responsible for children and family more than man, hence they stick and adhere to family proximities
protect their children and family, while men leave their homelands to other known or unknown places.

- The women from west Sudan are more vulnerable to different crisis than women from south Sudan.

Concerning the relation of family member from west Sudan I found that 34.5% sons, 29.5% mothers, daughters 28.2% while fathers' percentage is only 2.7 of the total family member and the relatives are only 4%, the mothers' number are higher than fathers. On the other hand the family members from south are 33% sons, mothers 26%, and daughter 27.9% while fathers are only 1% and other relatives are 11.9%. From the above I found that:

- Mothers and fathers from west Sudan are relatively and structurally more than south Sudan which reflects the strong ties within families of west than southern Sudan.

- Percentage relative's presence of south Sudan is relatively higher than in western families, which reflects the manifestations of the extended family and the cooperation between social structures of the south people.

Concerning the education status among family member of displaced westerners 25.9% are not educated, 58.2% in primary level, 14.5 in secondary level and only 1.4% at university. While the education among family member of southerners 6.2% are not educated, 55.2% in primary level, 21.4% in secondary level and only 1% at university. From the above comparison I found that the opportunity given to the southern persons (76.6%) is higher than displaced persons of western Sudan (74.1%), it related to the following:
- All the displaced southern in the education age find the opportunities in school intake due to the support from different churches and agencies that encourage and subsidize education.

- 18.2% of western displaced persons did not find any opportunity for education. This can be related to the fact that:
  * There is no support of education in-terms of allowances and subsidizes as provided by churches to other categories.
  * The displaced persons of western Sudan drop out schooling due to economic factors and family needs pressure for supplementary income from child labour.
  * The family size of western persons 76.4% consists of 12 persons is relatively more than the family size of southern persons, which indicates that the western families have to make a choice of child division whereby some children continue in schools while others support the family to generate income through child labor.

The most important issue concerning displaced persons is the relation between job and education, for the displaced women of west Sudan unemployed people are 39.6% compared to employed people are only 14.1% that can be related to the following:

- 9.1% of people who work are not educated, 3.6% of them are in primary education which means that the only job available to them is casual work where the level of income is very low to cover the basic needs for their life sustenance.

For the southern displaced women, it looks different concerning the relation between job and education, unemployed people are 35%
compared to employed people which is only 3.2% while students are 61.7% that means:

- The different churches fund the displaced southern for education purposes.
- These churches and charity agencies support southern people in cash to meet their basic needs.

The relation between gender and age I found that all displaced from both regions, the female are more than male. But in the age between "11 and 23" the male is more than female for southern people, which the research approved the increasing number of the displaced women than men.

Another symptom of social change is the numbers of wives for one husband, when there is more than one wife, the availability of the husband decreases for both western and southern displaced families, and the larger numbers of children are illegitimate children outside conventional, tradition stable relationships particularly amongst teenage girls of southern people. This is commonly given as an example of widespread neglect of traditional values consideration as recognized by older people.

Concerning the number of survived children for both western and southern regions found that when there is monogamy the number is high and this number decreases with the increase of the number of wives which indicate that health care is inversely related to polygamy.

There is a strong relation between the family size and the activity practiced in homelands of both displaced form west and south Sudan.
Displaced people worked in agriculture when their family size increase which means that:

- The agricultural activities require more persons.
- The sensitivity of agriculture which fluctuates with seasonal rain, any shortage of rain means failure of agricultural season.

The other issue is the interest of the displaced to return to their homelands. Most of them want to return if conditions like peace and availability of basic services are satisfied.

The issue of economic responsibility is very important and clearly found when comparing displaced persons of both west and south regions, displaced fathers from west and south regions can not afford to meet their basic needs (54%, 48.6%) compared to (34%, 38.6%) of displaced mothers from west and south regions. Accordingly, women of both regions more concerned and restrictions in their responsibilities towards their families than men. When it come to family size and its relation to economic responsibility, small size families are paternal while larger families are maternal for the western displaced women, which means that fathers are responsible for their families when the family size is 1 to 3 people, but when the family size is more than 3 persons the economic responsibility is borne by women. Conversely for southern displaced persons, the economic responsibility depends on both fathers and mothers (2.9%, 2.9%) when family size is 1 to 3 persons, but when the family size is more than 3 persons the responsibility depend on fathers (45%) compared to mothers (35.7%) paternalistic orientation. In general Western displaced families are maternal while southern displaced families are paternal. This can be related to:
- The traditional economic role responsibility of western women towards their families on the homelands.
- The traditional role of men who are responsible for their families in homelands among southern people.

4.3.2 Findings:

From the above analysis and comparisons the following conclusions can be drawn:

- The number of females is more than the number of males which affects the social structure of the community.

- The family ties have clearly been adversely affected by displacement which generates street and homeless children.

- Men are less prepared to adapt to new employment options than women which means the financial responsibility burdens fall heavily on women.

- Marriage breakdowns result in a large number of female headed household which change values and customs of communities.
4.4 Model, Analysis and Results:

4.4.1 Introduction:

This section is based on an analytical approach utilizing the SPSS technique to investigate the validity of the basic four assumptions of the research.

These assumptions are legitimate derived from the research problem. The research problem can be stated as follows:

- The increasing trend of displacement is associated by a concurrent increasing ratio of women.
- Displacement phenomenon has geometrical progression manifestation.

To address these research problems and to investigate the scope and depth of displacement, data is collected utilizing a highly objective questionnaire which covered Mayo Camp in metropolitan Khartoum. The data collected from questionnaire is combined and processed through the computer program of SPSS to generate cross-tabulation representations as well as advanced Chi-square tests at high confidence level of reliability are imposed.

Cross tabulation appropriate statistical tests to investigate the data verification are done. These tests include the famous Chi-square test to prove the validity and substantiate all arguments behind the four basic assumptions.
4.4.2. Research Assumptions:

The main assumptions of the research include the following:

1. Most of the displaced persons are women, the figures are rapidly increasing, but they have interest to return to homelands if some of their problems are solved.
2. Displacement has a significant effect on family size.
3. Displacement has a negative effect on social fabric of the communities. It leads to shattered of family, change of values and patterns.
4. Displacement causes the loss of source of income and hence families become more dependant on relief and marginal jobs.

4.4.3. Data/Questionnaire:

The study relies on both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary sources include information obtained from a sample of 120 displaced women from various tribes originated in both west and south Sudan. While secondary sources of data included papers, reports, unpublished documents, books and journals, local and international newspapers proved to be valuable sources of information which provided a wider scope and emphasized the results obtained from collected data.

4.4.4. Analysis:

The analysis followed strictly the conventional technique of Chi-square test is utilizes to examine the validity of each assumption, investigating the SPSS through the validation of the associated variables corresponding to its assigned from variable collected data.
Assumption one states that by using Chi-square test for each variable I found that there is a significant correlation between variables and the assumption at a high significance level less than 0.05, which proves the validity of the assumption.

Displacement has a significant effect on family size, the analysis and results proved true at level of significance less than 0.05, which means that the assumption has strong correlation with the variables, and the behavior of the corresponding variables, support the validity of the assumption.

The validity of the third assumption is proven at 0.05 level of significance which is a considerable level of confidence.

According to the analysis and results the last assumption is proved to hold true and valid at less than 0.05 level of significance which is statistically verified.

From the above analysis and results it is legitimate to conclude that the family status of women and magnitudes of displaced women is a central factor in defining and assessing displacement.

Most of the problems facing these people are ultimately money related. The transition to a monetized economy is difficult, aggravated by the difficulty in obtaining jobs. Job opportunities are extremely limited and few households manage to survive on an individual income. Individuals within households often hold two or more semi-jobs, and nearly all members of the household are involved in some form of cash generation through marginal and demeaning activities.
Displacement has meant that women have taken on a larger proportion of the household responsibility than would generally have been in home communities. That is to say displacement dismantled paternal families and regulated them with maternal one. This is because many traditional and rural male occupations are irrelevant in the urban environment, new forms of income generating activities have to be adopted and women proved to be more adaptable and less selective about the types of work which they are required to undertake. This has meant that in many dual parent families the women have become the primary income earners, they work a full day and return in the evening while her husband spent the day entertaining and socializing. The wage compared with the cost of living cannot meet a minimum of their needs; few families afford more than one meal per day many have reduced meals and settled for one. This indicates a marginal household livelihood, with little or remote possibility of saving and accumulation of any type of assets. Extremely difficult though, vulnerability is correspondingly maximized.

4.4.5. Results:

The chi-square test proves that the validity of all four assumptions at a very high confidence level and a readability degree beyond doubt, which leads us to conclude that the categories of displaced are predominated by women and the consequences of displacement impacted mothers and women more than other family members. These victims are willing and eager to return home if some conditions exist or satisfactorily furnished. Policy implication of this is the intuitive suggestion that successful repatriation is conditional and constrained by these conditions stated by victims.
Moreover, the vast majority of displacement victims are women which suggest that relief and opportunities must be directed to this group or category.

An important and interesting phenomenon shows up through the analysis and data investigation which approximates the size and trend of family composition due to displacement as well as geographical background.

Families tend to shrink and remain paternal due to displacement. However and surprisingly larger size families are no longer sustained by males (fathers) but forced into maternal ones. This involves complicated issues of gender roles and family amalgamation ties.

Displacement has a strong effect upon the social fabric of such communities, the parameters of social institutions are clearly affected when the family is displaced, and up-rooted from fatherhood. Responsibility is burdened by females in women headed households. Displacement caused the change of employment pattern and occupation for a large number of people. Most of those who had been engaged in primary employment in their homelands (agriculture, livestock, etc) had to shift into wage labor, and to lesser degree to self-employment which is reflecting the insignificance of the sources of livelihood. To guard against the unstable prolonged unemployment, most households diversify their sources of income. Loss of income from one source is compensated for by income from another source. In general income cannot meet their requirements which lead them to depend on relief programs and other charity supporting sources.
Chapter Five

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion:

The research concludes that displacement phenomenon is wider in scope and deeper in impact than it seems to be. Displacement refers to the underlying process and causes of famine rather than events itself. The socio-economic situation of the displaced women is clearly complex, and the status of the women in the family plays a major role in defining displacement phenomenon in-terms of its process, manifestation and techniques of coping as well as condition for repatriation.

The women households are working in marginal jobs which earn a very little income to support their family. Due to the large number of family members some children have to drop off school to contribute in income generation. By the nature of these households, with limited income means, that dependency ratios are high. Donor's policies and national organizations concentrate on emergency assistance at the expense of long-term development considerations, but these considerations must be for long-term rather than contingency.

Displacement has more effect on women than men. It changed their pattern of living. The contribution of men in supporting the family in camps is marginal compared to women, they tend to go away looking for income in other places, leave the family to be supported by the mother, forcing the family into female headed household. So the family relations have clearly been affected by the new economic circumstances which means that people and families are retreating from collective
responsibility and becoming limited in the management of their resources. And hence they worry about individualization of society and the loss of sense of community. They end up in the society characterized by marginalization, as a result of family disintegration and changed paternalistic families into maternalistic families, which affect strongly the social fabric of the different communities. These issues are functional and structural of intra-community dynamics and relationships with host community and government.

Policies of international organizations can also help communities to adjust to their new situation. The involvement of displaced people in service provision programs can encourage interaction between members of a community. The religious institutions have a major role to play in this regard.

Economic scarcity is the underlying factor which drives family to adopt different jobs to cope with their new responsibilities.

5.2. Recommendations:

The research problem stated and its reformulation in the four basic assumptions and the data analysis and investigation lead to the conclusions stated above. The conclusion and analysis reveal the following recommendations:

- War and tribal conflicts are the most important causes of displacement, accordingly, maintaining peace and resolving conflicts in such regions must be highly appreciated and recommended in order to avoid any source of population movements.
- The research suggests more emphasis must be directed towards the impact of displacement rather than the process itself.
- Government has to take accurate policies to reduce the speed of the process of displacement, and to address the implied hazard of the increasing number of displaced women in absolute and relative terms.
- More emphasis must be polarized towards the implication of displacement with respect to women and family as subjects and objects of victimization.
- Displacement abolishes paternalistic families and enforced maternal families. Women have taken larger proportion of the household responsibility contrary to situations in home communities, so skills training programs should be considered to enhance their capacities and upgrade their skills.
- It is vital that men's productive capacity for work be enhanced. By making realistic opportunities, it should be possible to identify schemes which will enable them to increase their income earning opportunities and thus reduce the burden on wives.
- Displacement needs collaboration efforts of relief, housing, subsidization of meals, income, education, child support. Moreover vocational training, upgrading skills, literacy as well as jobs as important programs. Repatriation, allowances and compensations need higher levels of cooperation as such programs are costly. The efforts of all agencies should be co-ordinated and cooperate with each other, and emphasis should be on the long term development schemes rather than emergency assistance.
- It is recognized that in a country such as Sudan there will always be a need to priorities in development programs such as education, health care and other basic services which help the vulnerable in the short
term, whilst taking into account long-term issues of development programs in different regions.

- Infrastructure and different basic services in rural areas is mandatory precondition for conducive repatriation.
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