The Displaced and Seasonal Labour in Kosti

By

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December, 1982
Post-Graduate Diploma in Development Studies & Planning
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September, 1986

A Thesis Submitted to the Development Studies and Research Centre
Being Partial Fulfilment for the Degree of Master of Science
in Development Planning

University of Khartoum
Faculty of Economics
DSRC

February, 1992
ABSTRACT

This study attempts to assess the contribution of the displaced people in Kosti to seasonal labour. It also attempts to give an outline of the general characteristics of the displaced people and the availability of social services in the displaced camps.

Three areas have been selected for conducting the field work namely; Kombo I and II, Kenana and Assalaya. These are the areas with mixed populations. It has, however, been observed that the displaced population in these areas originate from Upper Nile and Bahr El Ghazal regions. They are largely from the Shilluk tribe, followed by the Dinka and Nuer.

As these people originate from rural South illiteracy levels were found to be very high, educational facilities being inadequate and mostly non-existent in most parts of rural South. As a consequence these people lack the skills for technical jobs, and employment opportunities became very limited for them. The majority work as agricultural seasonal labourers in Kenana Sugar Corporation, Assalaya Sugar Company and the private farms around these areas. Others travel as far as Sennar, Dumaizin, and Gedarif for seasonal work leaving their families in Kosti.
They are mainly recruited as sugar cane-cutters, and in the activities of weeding and harvesting of sesame and sorghum.

Being large in numbers and competing over the same jobs, wages were found to be very low. The average income was found to be Ls 297.0, the income was also found to be highly irregular as jobs are not permanent.

Some assistance was extended to the displaced people by non-governmental organizations and the government, but it did not cover the whole displaced population, nor was the assistance enough to cover the needs of those who received it.

Social services such as educational and health were found only in the camps near Krobo town. Water was obtained directly from the river or canal, as such it posed a health hazard to the people. The people live on small huts made of grass, poles, and mud.

Many of the displaced people expressed a strong desire in returning home if peace is attained in the South.
خلالته

بناءً على هذه الدراسة، فإن أساليب التأريخ في مدينة الدوحة، من خلال الأفلام الموسيقية، هي قياسية. تتميز هذه الأفلام المغامرة بخصوصية فنية عالية. فقد تم استخدام نظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية، والذي يتضمن مقياساً فنياً يمكن استخدامه في الأفلام الموسيقية. وقد تم استخدام هذا النظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية في الأفلام الموسيقية. وقد تم استخدام هذا النظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية في الأفلام الموسيقية.

وقد وجد أن نسبة الأفلام الموسيقية تستخدم في الأفلام الموسيقية تجاوزت نسبة الأفلام التي تستخدم الأفلام الموسيقية. فقد تم استخدام نظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية، والذي يتضمن مقياساً فنياً يمكن استخدامه في الأفلام الموسيقية. وقد تم استخدام هذا النظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية في الأفلام الموسيقية.

ولذا، فإن الأفلام الموسيقية في الأفلام الموسيقية يمكن تعميمها في الأفلام الموسيقية، حيث يستخدم النظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية. وقد تم استخدام نظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية، والذي يتضمن مقياساً فنياً يمكن استخدامه في الأفلام الموسيقية. وقد تم استخدام هذا النظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية في الأفلام الموسيقية.

وقال: "نظام قياس الأفلام الموسيقية يمكن استخدامه في الأفلام الموسيقية، حيث يستخدم النظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية. وقد تم استخدام نظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية، والذي يتضمن مقياساً فنياً يمكن استخدامه في الأفلام الموسيقية. وقد تم استخدام هذا النظام لقياس الأفلام الموسيقية في الأفلام الموسيقية."
زيت د. الخديان اجتماعًا مثل الحشيش، ورميهم فقط في الحشرات القريبة من مدينة كيبك، أو متحور على حفرة من المهجر مباشرة أو من المخاطر الرئيسية، وهي مجمدة في قنطرة صغيرة بالحشيش، وال grátis في مصادرهم في نقاط صغيرة من القنطرة بالحدان.

أيده، كغير المطربين، رفعت القلية في الرجوي إلى مراهتم حالتاً.

يتحفز المسلم في الجيب،
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I owe many thanks to USAID and the Ministry of Planning for funding this study.

I register my profound gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor Dr. Paul Nami Gore who relentlessly guided this work through the different preparatory stages, and for his invaluable comments and constructive suggestions without which this work would not have been completed.

I owe deep gratitude to all friends and relatives who assisted me throughout the period of the study. My special thanks to my sister Reyat who assisted me in data collection.

My sincere thanks are due to Mr. Mario Marigh and Mr. Benoneo Luwala for facilitating transport during the fieldwork. My gratitude also goes to Ustaz Gel who assisted me with translation during interviewing.

I am greatly indebted to the family of Aboal Resoul for their hospitality during all the period of my stay in Kosti.

My special thanks to Mr. Kamal Mohamed and Zeined Abdalla for typing this thesis.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

During the last nine years a very large number of Sudanese were displaced in the Sudan. In 1984/85, drought in most parts of Northern Sudan displaced a large number of the population from Western Sudan and the Red Sea Hills areas. In the South the main reason behind displacement have been the war and war-related famine. The estimated number of the displaced population varies widely. According to various reports between one to two million persons have been displaced (MSF-Holland 1989). Other estimates suggest that over 3 million people are currently displaced (Early Warning System Bulletin 1990). The majority of the displaced are estimated to be found in the north of the country. These people are spread all over Northern Sudan in the main towns such as Khartoum, Kosti, Damazin, and Sedarif, and in the main towns in the south, in the hope of finding adequate security and food.

Upon reaching these areas, however, these people are faced with starvation and lack of proper housing. Job
opportunities are very scarce due to their lack of skills. Many of them earn their living through casual labour or other low-paid employment, petty trade, car-cleaning etc. Existing health facilities are insufficient to cope with the large numbers of the displaced people and problems arise concerning the availability of food, educational services etc.

1.2 The Problem of Study

The purpose of this study is to investigate the situation of the displaced people with regard to the availability of food, shelter, health and educational facilities as well as the security of the people. This is in order to determine the magnitude of the problem faced by the displaced.

Another purpose is to identify the types of jobs available to the displaced people, and the income from these jobs, in order to shed light on their economic situation. The third purpose is to find out government assistance and policy towards the displaced people, and the assistance extended by the various relief organisations.

And finally, the study aims to find out what future plans the displaced people have for themselves. The main focus will be on the displaced population in Kosti. It is often agreed that the existence of the displaced people
around Kosti area is supplying the agricultural schemes and factories with abundant labour, therefore, wages are likely to have dropped and the displaced people are likely to be exploited. Another argument has also been that the displaced people who used to undertake wage labour seasonally to supplement the subsistence sector have become more impoverished since they are now dependent solely on wage labour with no access to the means of production. And thus, by participating as wage labourers in the agricultural schemes and in the factories, the displaced people are contributing effectively to the expansion of the national economy.

This study will attempt to prove whether the above arguments are consistent with the situation in Kosti. The objective of this work is to investigate and shed light on some of the difficulties encountered by these people and maybe come up with some recommendations which if implemented may help in alleviating the sufferings of these people.

The Sudan is currently faced with the problem of displaced people, due to political, economic and environmental problems. Most of its people have been uprooted from their homes.
1.3 Methodology

Area of Study:

This study was conducted in Kosti town and the surrounding areas of Kenana and Assalaya. The target population being the displaced people there. The displaced by definition are people who are forced to leave their former habitat because of war or natural disasters such as drought and famine which threaten their survival. As a result they moved to other places within their own country.

The displaced people were attracted to Kosti and its surrounding areas because of the availability of seasonal employment in sugar cane-cutting, weeding and harvesting of sorghum and sesame. But also the distance from their home area could have been the main reason why they moved to Kosti. Kosti was selected as the main area of study because few studies of the displaced population have been carried out there. Kosti town is located some 320 km south of Khartoum on the western bank of White Nilo. According to the 1993 census it has a population of 295,144. Rabak with 192,026 lies opposite Kosti. Kosti area has been selected as the field of the research for its strategic position. It is the main junction of roads to the western part of the country and to the South. There is the steamer river transport connecting it with the South, and the railway line to the west and then
South, beside transport by land on trucks, Kosti has a number of food processing factories i.e. Kenana Sugar Corporation, Assalaya Sugar factory, Oil factory and others, as well as agricultural schemes and private farms. These have served to attract a great number of Southern Sudanese even before the displaced people came to the North since they provide a variety of job opportunities. Kosti also serves as a transitional area for all the people who come to the North by land or river. It is from there that they take off to other areas in the North.

Sample Design:

For the purpose of selecting the sample, the camps inhabited by the displaced were considered as clusters. The displaced population live in several camps scattered all over Kosti area. From among these camps, two camps in Kosti town have been selected, namely Kombo I & II, two in Kenana area, Camp IV & V, and two in Assalaya area i.e. camp 58 and Kilo 8. In order to avoid bias, those camps that have mixed tribes have been selected, i.e where one finds Shilluk, Jinka and Nuer.

The sample size was fixed to be 200 households because of financial constraint and the time factor. It was observed that the Shilluk tribe is dominant among the displaced in
Kosti. Therefore, each tribe has been allocated a specific number of households to be interviewed in proportion to their size as follows:

- Shilluk: 100 Households
- Dinka: 75 Households
- Nuer: 25 Households

Also, a specific number of households to be interviewed has been allocated to the selected camps as follows:

- Kenana Camp IV & V: 100 Households
- Kosti Camp I & II: 50 Households
- Assalaya Kilo 6 & Camp 88: 50 Households

Kenana has taken the largest share of households because it has the highest displaced population, including all the tribes of Shilluk, Dinka, and Nuer.

The actual selection of the households was carried out through purpose sampling.
The questionnaire has been divided into five sections:

Section I deals with background information of the displaced households, i.e. place of origin, tribe, family size and characteristics of the displaced household.

Section II centers on the migratory history of the displaced person, year of migration, visits to other towns, the number of times each person might have come to Kosti, reason for coming, means of transport used and the time spent on the road.

Section III deals with employment and income of the displaced household. Properties acquired in the present area of residence, as well as employment back in home area, income and properties.

Section IV enquires about the type of assistance extended to the displaced being food, shelter or medical, and by whom i.e. whether government, non-governmental organization or relatives.

Section V focuses on the social services availed to the displaced population, whether they have clean drinking water, sanitation and health services or educational services.

The author was assisted by two interviewers in filling out the questionnaires. About 4% of the households contacted declined from being interviewed, and their main reason was that they have been interviewed by many people previously and
no tangible results have come out of it so they refused to undergo any further questioning. Despite the fact that the purpose of the interview was explained, it was to no avail.

**Problems Encountered:**

A major problem encountered in the field was that of language. Most of the displaced people do not speak even the Pidgin Arabic. However, this problem was overcome through the assistance of those who came to the North earlier and were able to speak the Arabic language. The Community Officers employed by the N3Os from among the displaced people knew both Arabic and English so they also assisted.

Another problem was that the displaced people were discontented with government officials who register them with the aim of providing them with relief items later. These people, however, never turned up with the promised items. This state of affairs has made the displaced people very reluctant to give out information, some went as far as refusing to be interviewed. Some teachers from among the displaced people have to mediate and help in persuading the displaced people to release information.

However, these problems have not impaired the results as the circumstances surrounding all the displaced people were almost uniform.
1.4 The Organization of The Thesis

This work is divided into five chapters:

Chapter I is the introductory part and deals with the background information on the displaced problem in the Sudan, and the South in particular. This is followed by a statement of the Problem of Study and the Methodology of the research.

In Chapter II a review of literature on the displaced question is given. Very little has been written on this topic.

Chapter III focuses on the general characteristics of the displaced in Kosti area. It also examines the assistance available to the displaced people, its nature, and source.

Chapter IV is exclusively about employment opportunities open to the displaced people and the income earned. It gives a comparison between present occupation and income, and the previous occupation and income in home area.

Chapter V consists of the summary of the whole work, the conclusions drawn, and finally some recommendations. At the end there is the bibliography and a copy of the questionnaire employed in data collection.
CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter deals with the concept of displacement, and the effect of displacement on population. It also examines the background of the displaced problem in the Sudan as well as the impact of this problem on the Sudanese population.

2.2 The Concept of Displacement

Population displacement may be defined as the collective dislocation of people from their normal habitat by a superior power. Broadly speaking, the three major agents of displacement are: Direct action by the state to make way for development projects; war and other types of political upheaval or persecutions; and natural disasters. It can also be the result of a combination of causes involving a multiple set of factors that eventually culminate in displacement (Hansen and Oliver-Smith 1982:2).

Forced migration is distinguished from voluntary migration by the diminished power of decision in the former,
sometimes reaching an extreme in which the forced migrants are totally powerless (Hansen and Oliver Smith 1982:4). This has been the case of the war displaced Southern Sudanese, who after losing their cattle and living under the threat of hunger and death, have been left with no other option but to migrate. This is also true in the case of drought victims and those affected by development projects, for example, those dislocated by the construction of Aswan High Dam.

The displacement topic has received little direct attention from the scholarly community with the exception of a few cases. While much that is valuable and significant has been written about these cases, they have generally been treated as isolates. Little attempt has been made to systematize the findings within a theory of population displacement, or a regional comparative framework. Furthermore, where as individual migration, particularly labour migration and the brain drain, has received attention in the literature, group migration has not been extensively studied. On the latter topic, the overwhelming majority of the literature continues to be produced by and for relief agencies.

Earlier studies of population movements, regarded such movements as a by-product of development and modernization. While some saw it as an unfortunate phenomenon, all regarded it as necessary and even inevitable. Thus it was asserted that "adaptation" is the main explanatory concept and that human migration can be viewed as part of a general evolutionary process" (Pryor 1978:35).
Kurdish population. In Sudan the conflict between North and South has led to a movement of refugees to the capital and other cities creating large squatter settlements. In addition to political factors, however, regional economic patterns have also had an important impact on population relocation.

Conceptual framework should take both the causes and the consequences of displacement as the object of analysis and critique. Consequently, rather than seeing displacement as a temporary state of affairs, endemic to a certain "phase" or "stage" of societal evolution or an off-shoot of a specific development project, political event, or natural force, it should be seen as a phenomenon in its own right that needs direct investigation and explanation.

2.3 Impact of Displacement on Population

Displacement has repercussions for the society as a whole, but socially and geographically differential ones. The impact on men, women and children differ. Geographically depending on the type and locus of displacement, results will vary with, for example, border areas suffering the greatest changes and ecological damage in massive refugee movements.

As pointed by Scudder displacement results in "multidimensional stress" (1976: 4) including physiological, psychological and socio-cultural stress. Scudder argues that
relocated peoples through "clinging" (1976:46), fall back on
the familiar and attempt to recreate their lost community,
through rituals and ceremonies even when the environment is
unsuitable and the host-community unsympathetic. Scudder also
states that the host society which often is not consulted in
the matter of accommodating the new groups, will be hostile
especially since there will necessarily ensue competition
over already scarce resources, such as agricultural land or
social services. Other studies, however, show that a
symbiotic relationship may form between the displaced
population and host population which includes redistribution
and exchange of resources made available through relief works
and aid agencies (Cristensen 1982).

2.4 Origins of the Displacement problem in the Sudan

Since the year 1984 thousands of people from the Kordofan
region have been forced by drought and famine to leave their
home towns and flee to Khartoum and the major towns in the
North. This steady influx of people into the North has
accelerated enormously as a consequence of the eruption of
the civil and tribal conflicts in the South of the Sudan,
causing huge movements of people towards the North. The
majority of them finally finding their way to Khartoum in
search of security, food and employment.

The current war in the South could be attributed to
policies adopted by the country's administration before
independence. These policies have been perpetuated by post-independence administrations as well.

In the early decades of British colonial rule, Southern Sudan people were much less affected by the developing colonial economy than were many of the North, Central and Western Sudan (El Wathiq Kamer, 1968). Two of the guiding principles of British colonial rule in the Sudan (like generally in many parts of the world), were to secure access to cheap raw materials and to develop and protect new markets for consumer commodities manufactured in Britain. The riverian areas of North Central Sudan lent themselves readily to a form of development which met both principles. The cultivation of cotton was successfully encouraged and exports grew rapidly. The main areas of cultivation were comparatively close to the administrative and commercial capital of the country, while the development of transport and communications was given a high priority, as was the construction of a rail link to the sea and of port facilities.

This kind of development continued throughout the period of British rule and has in essence been maintained since independence. The net result is a marked disparity in the level of economic and social development achieved in different parts of the country. No serious effort was made to develop the South. And since independence in 1956 major conflicts arose between the North and the South. The South
felt exploited and suppressed by the North. The Addis Ababa Peace Treaty of 1972 ended the first civil war, by giving the South a partial autonomous status. Some of the Anya-nya officers and men were absorbed into the organized forces and the government machinery. The absorbed forces, who had their own set of expectations of what they would gain in the Sudan army, the Police and Prison establishments and in the civilian machinery of government, experienced frustrations. Many things were in short supply: transport facilities, housing and office accommodation, and standardized arms for the two forces.

There were other special circumstances that tended to reinforce dissatisfaction in the rank and file of the absorbed forces. Suspicion, coupled with complexes of inferiority in terms of numbers, training and experience, was evident among them. Some were haunted by suspicion of a trap in the agreement which, it was suggested, aimed at their elimination. These suspicions led to the mutiny in Akobo in March 1975, where the Commander, a Southerner and Seven Northern Sudanese soldiers were killed. Thirteen of the mutineers later on formed the Anya-nya II; they wanted total independence for the South. Some of these soldiers had lived precariously for eight years, through hit-and-run raids until they were joined by Samuel Gai in 1983 who also wanted total independence for the South (A'ier, Abyel 1990).

The introduction of the Sharia, Islamic law for the whole country by Numere in 1983 and Re-division of the South escalated these movements and thereafter the formation of the
SPLA (Sudan Peoples Liberation Army) and the present civil war erupted. The SPLA claims not to fight for an independent South, but for a democratic and secular Sudan.

In spite of several peace talks a solution is not in sight.

2.5 Displaced Population

The war in the South has settled into a long-term brutal conflict. Vast areas of the South have been devastated by both war and famine. Thousands of families have fled the hinterlands to seek food and safety in the towns protected by the government. The principal cities of the South are now host to thousands of rural people living in spontaneous settlements and relief camps at the edge of the towns. Food supplies to these areas are marginal. Many people have trekked northward in search of food and security (Fig. 11). The war has been intensified in the areas along the borders between the Northern and Southern regions and in Juba, the capital of the South. Thousands of displaced people have fled northward from areas of the South namely Rahr-el-Ghazal and Upper Nile. Others have fled to the neighbouring countries of Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Zaire.

The fighting does not affect the Southerners only. The border towns of Kurmuk and Gossan in the Blue Nile Province were attacked resulting in the displacement of a great number of citizens who have now settled in and around Damazine.
The estimated number of the displaced population varies widely. Table No.I shows the estimates by year from 1988 - 1990.

Table No. I:

Estimated Displaced population in Sudan 1988-1990
(in the National Capital and the main towns in the Regions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equatoria</td>
<td>107,000</td>
<td>338,645</td>
<td>378,402</td>
<td>402,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>339,683</td>
<td>503,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barh-el-Ghar</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kordofan</td>
<td>62,650</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>148,000</td>
<td>174,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darfur</td>
<td>15,300</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>85,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Reg.</td>
<td>94,500</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>126,913</td>
<td>79,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Reg.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>219,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>1,621,200</td>
<td>1,209,000</td>
<td>1,003,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,040,480</td>
<td>2,551,845</td>
<td>3,109,028</td>
<td>3,450,212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the displaced in the North originated from either Upper Nile or Bahr-el-Ghazal regions as these border on the northern Sudan. Beside displacement as a result of the two main warring parties i.e. the SPLA and the armed forces of the government, the arming of the tribes and the accompanying fighting is another immediate cause of major displacement. The majority of the Dinka and Nuer who are displaced in the National capital give as an immediate reason for their coming to the North, the fact that they have lost cattle and thus the possibility of their existence, loss of cattle is central in the reasons for displacement.

Most of the people in the settlements live on the brink of existence, with an irregular income (if any), and with no legal right to settlement. The majority of the displaced Southerners do not speak Arabic and with their background in small scale farming and pastoralism find it hard to compete for jobs. Many of them earn their living through casual labour or other low-paid employment, petty trade, car washing and the like. Many children even if they have parents with whom they live, spend their day on the streets trying to earn their living by whatever means open to them. The women usually either take up paid housework, the production and selling of food, or most commonly the brewing of local drinks. This being illegal further marginalizes the displaced. Those displaced in the South are dependent for their living on the relief agencies. Job opportunities are non-existent and agricultural land around town is insufficient for all.
CHAPTER III

THE DISPLACED GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the displaced population in Kosti area, their origin, migration history, family size and characteristics, educational levels, accommodation and services availed to them. It also examines the assistance extended to the displaced by type and source including its coverage.

Lastly, it looks into measures taken by the government for the provision of social services as well as plans for the provision of job opportunities.

3.2 The Displaced in Kosti Area

Total displaced population in Kosti area is estimated as shown in Table No. II.
### Table No. II: Estimates of Displaced Population in Kosti.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>No. of Persons</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Bank:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Laya</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Kombo</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadugli</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Megelinis</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Radief</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Milla El Gedioda</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Sika Hadid</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milla El Gleen</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total:</strong></td>
<td>105,000</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Bank:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabak</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assalaya</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenana</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salam Village</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total:</strong></td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td>185,000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Displaced Conference Report, prepared by the Displaced Administration in Kosti, November, 1989.

As shown in the table above, 185,000 of the displaced people are residing in Kosti town, and the agricultural areas of Kenana and Assalaya. This figure is not in accordance with the one shown in Table No. I because no census had been taken and hence are just estimates from different sources. Figure No.2 shows the area of study.
Fig(2) Study Area

The displaced in Kosti are predominantly rural, originating from Upper Nile and Sahr-el-Ghazal regions. As will be shown later, these people are dependent on casual labour for their living, with women and children working to subsidize the family income.

Place of Origin:

Out of the 200 households interviewed 85% originated from Upper Nile Region. The remaining 15% came from Sahr El Ghazal Region. These people are mostly from the Shilluk tribe, followed by the Dinka and Nuer. The Shilluk and the Nuer are found exclusively in Upper Nile Region, while the Dinka are found both in Upper Nile and Sahr El Ghazal regions.

The bulk of the Shilluk who have moved to the North have settled in the Central Region. Upper Nile Region has taken a higher percentage of the displaced in Kosti for the fact that the three major displaced tribes are found there.

Table No. III shows the breakdown of the sample by place of origin.
Table No. III: Sample Percentage by Place of Origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Origin</th>
<th>No. of H/holds</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile Region</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahr-el-Ghazal Region</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field work Data, September, 1935.
Migration:

Table No. IV: Arrival to Kosti Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Arrival</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field work Data, September, 1989.

In 1983, when the war started, only 2.5% of the sample moved from their home areas. But as the war intensified, more and more people were displaced as can be seen from the table above. The trend is on the increase as the war expands and more people are affected as a result of war-related famine. 1989 shows a sharp drop in the number of displaced. This could be attributed to the complete lack of means of transport between the North and some parts of Upper Nile and Bahr-al-Ghazal regions during this period.
Method of Transport:

The table below shows the means of transport used by the displaced people during their migration.

Table No. V: Means of Transport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means of Transport</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On foot and lorry</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorry</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamer</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On foot and Steamer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On foot, lorry and Steamer</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On foot, lorry and train</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1989.

As can be seen from the table above, few of the people, i.e. 15% of the sample used steamer transport. This may be due to the fact that steamer transport became irregular at that time because of the war.
About 61.5% came on foot for some time before boarding a lorry or steamer; this indicates that the majority have left their properties behind as they were unable to carry them for long distances, beside the threat of starvation as they could not carry enough food for the long way.

So with the exception of those who boarded a lorry straight from Renk, almost all of them walked for a period ranging from one day to two weeks.

The whole period spent on the road to the final destination ranges from a week to one full month.

Train is used exclusively by people coming from Bahr-al-Ghazal region, while steamer transport is also used by those coming from Upper Nile region only.

Most of the people boarded lorry transport from either Renk or Abuj有害

The evidence above points to the fact that these people, walking long distances and with children to carry, were not able to bring along whatever was left of their possessions. As will be shown later, many of them arrived Kosti empty handed.

Table No.VI shows the number of people who came to Kosti before and those who never came out of the total sample of 200 households.
Table No. VI: Household Heads who came to Kosti before and those who never came.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>No. of Household Heads</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coming for the first time</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>81.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Came before</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field work data, September, 1989.

From the table above it is obvious that the bulk of the interviewed household heads, about 81%, are coming to Kosti for the first time. They have been forced to migrate basically because of the war.

Of those who did come to Kosti before, about 19% of the total sample, their main reason for coming earlier was seasonal work, 16% of them came visiting relatives, and only one came for the purpose of studying. Table No.VII shows their responses in percentages.
Table No. VII: Reasons for coming to Kosti Earlier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal work</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting relatives</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>97.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field work Data, September, 1989.

Most of the people came together as family units, as shown by 81.5% of the respondents. 17.5% were joined later by their parents or families.

The high percentage of those who came together as family units clearly indicates that the people are war displaced, since it is usually common among war displaced people and natural disaster refugees to move in groups, unlike migrant labour where in most circumstances migration is individually.

Few of these people could be considered as seasonal labourers, and even this group has been conditioned by war to bring along their families. Therefore, they are actually war displaced, as they could no longer leave their wives home for fear of what might happen to them as a result of the war.
3.3 Displaced Family Characteristics

From the field results it was found that the majority of the households are large, average household's size being 6. 42% of the households have 1 - 5 household members, 54% have 6 - 10 household members, while 4% have over 10 household members. Table No. VIII shows the relationships between total households population. It is apparent that sons and daughters constitute the highest percentage of household members with 25.5% and 24.2%, respectively. Next comes the category of fathers and mothers with 18.5% and 16.3%, respectively. These are followed by relatives, 6.9% females and 5.8% males. Grandmothers constitute 4% and lastly grandfathers with only 0.6%. The four categories of fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, being the direct family members, constitute 52.5% of the total population. Grandparents constitute only 4.8%. This reflects high mortality rate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY SIZE</th>
<th>NO OF PERSONS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>FATHER</th>
<th>MOTHER</th>
<th>SON</th>
<th>DAUGHTER</th>
<th>GRANDFATHER</th>
<th>GRANDMOTHER</th>
<th>RELATIVES</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5-10</td>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1193</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1986.
The Displaced: Age Structure

Table No. IX shows the age structure of total households population of the sample. It is evident that children constitute more than half the population (51.3%), while adults constitute 48.7% of the total households population. The aged above sixty years comprised 1% of the total population. It is observed that the population is predominantly young, comprised mainly of women and children. The active male population is only 20.3%, i.e. those aged 15-50 years. In other words, the largest part of the population is dependent on a few for support.

Table No. IX: Total Population Age Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Male No.</th>
<th>Male %</th>
<th>Female No.</th>
<th>Female %</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
<th>Total %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-15</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>1173</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1989.
Marital Status:

The majority of the displaced are married as can be seen from Table No. X, with male constituting 26.5% and female 33.3% of the total adult population.

The incidence of marriage is very high here, which is not typical of labour migrant population. This confirms the argument that these people are not merely seasonal labourers, but they are war displaced. The category of singles is comprised of 17.8% among the male and 14.9% among the female.

The widowed are mostly women, accounting for 5.7%; some might have lost their partners in the war, either in the national army or with the SPLA; others might have fallen victims of cross fire. The widowed among the male account for 1.5%.

The incidence of divorce is very rare accounting for only 0.3% among the female. This could be explained by the fact that these people are predominantly rural, and divorce is discouraged among the majority of the people in rural South.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Single Male</th>
<th>Single Female</th>
<th>Married Male</th>
<th>Married Female</th>
<th>Widowed Male</th>
<th>Widowed Female</th>
<th>Divorced Male</th>
<th>Divorced Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>590</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data September 1989.
3.4 Educational Level of the Displaced People:

As could be seen from Table No. XI 85.24% of the displaced population is illiterate. Of those who had some education, the majority ended in the Primary level 12.2%, only a few (2.56%) had Intermediate and Secondary education.

Females account for the majority of the illiterate population. Less than half the children of school age are enrolled in school, and among them the majority are male. This is so because parents give preference to the education of male children. The payment of school registration fees and other school fees, have barred most of the children from attending school since parents could not afford to pay.

It is worth noting here that most of these displaced people originate from rural South, and as there are no schools in most areas of the South, this explains the high level of illiteracy found among them.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Children</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MALE No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>FEMALE No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>MALE No.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field work Data September, 1988.
3.5 Accommodation

The Displaced people live in huts constructed of wooden poles, grass and mud.

Table No. XII: Number of huts per family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Huts</th>
<th>No. of Families</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One hut</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two huts</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three huts</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four huts</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It is evident from the table above that about 53% of the households interviewed live in one hut, i.e. more than half of the sample. 31.5% live in two huts, 11% have three huts and 4.5% have four huts. This demonstrates that the displaced people are crowded in small huts bearing in mind the fact that most of the families are large.
About 91% of the interviewed households own their huts, while the remaining 9% are renting at a rate of 30-50 Sudanese Pounds monthly per hut, that is about 13.4% of the average monthly income.

3.6 Household Properties

Table No. XIII: Household Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio and furniture</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds and Utensils</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping mats and Utensils</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>93.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1980.

The table above shows the household items possessed by the interviewed sample. 2.5% own a radio and some furniture in addition to cooking utensils. Only one person possesses a bicycle, a radio, some furniture and cooking utensils. 32.5% have between 1-3 beds and some cooking utensils, while the vast majority of 64.5% have almost bare houses, except for
some sleeping mats made of canvas or sack cloth and a few cooking utensils.

This evidence reflects the financial position of the displaced people. If the fact that the majority of them do not have beds is attributed to traditional reasons, then lack of some basic cooking utensils is definitely due to shortage of funds. In the course of interviewing it was discovered that some of the people have to borrow the cooking pots for some time from their better-off neighbours.

3.7 Source of Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Water</th>
<th>No. of H/hlds</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directly from River or Canal</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkey Cart</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tap far from the house</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanker Kenana Sugar Corporation</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1989.
The sources of water available to the displaced people are mainly the river or canal; few of them have access to tapped water. As shown in the table above, 27% fetch water directly from the river or canal. These are mostly those residing near the river or canal. The majority (64.5%) buy water from donkey carts, 12.5% fetch water from a tap at a distance of 1 km or more from their houses, while 6% are supplied water through a tanker of Kenana Sugar Corporation (KSC).

The water is distributed twice a week to those who are employed by KSC. For those who buy from the donkey cart the cost of one jerrycan of water ranges from half a pound in areas nearer the water sources to one pound in areas further off. These people resort to fetching water by themselves directly from the river or canal when they run short of funds. Those who are supplied water by the tanker also do likewise when the truck fails for some reason or other.

To conclude one could say that the main sources of water for the displaced people are mainly the river or canal, and the water, untreated as it is, could be hazardous to the health of the people.
Water Consumption:

Table No. XV: Water Consumed Daily in Jerrycans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Jerrycans</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 - 4</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 8</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 - 12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1989.

The table above shows that 50.5% of the households interviewed consume 2 - 4 jerrycans of water daily, 17.5% consume 5 - 8 jerrycans, while only 2% consume 9 - 12 jerrycans of water.

It is evident that a great proportion of the households interviewed consume a small amount of water daily; this however is not the case as some activities such as bathing and washing of clothes are performed directly at the river or canal. Therefore, the water fetched home is particularly reserved for drinking and cooking. Another important point
here is that the amount of money spent daily for water when added up at the end of the month amounts to a considerable portion of the household income as will be shown in the next Chapter. For instance a household consuming four jerrycans of water daily could be paying 60 - 120 Sudanese Pounds per month. This amounts to 20 - 40% of the average income.

3.8 Assistance Extended to the Displaced People

The displaced people on their arrival have received some assistance from either the non-governmental organisations, Government or relatives.

Below is a table showing the number of households which received some assistance and those which never received assistance.
Table No. XVI: Households which Received Assistance and those which never received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Those who received</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who never received</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1989.

From the table above it can be seen that a high percentage of the households interviewed never received any type of assistance. Only 44.5% revealed that they received some sort of assistance. This could be explained by the fact that the displaced people who came earlier never received any assistance, since at that time there were no relief organisations operating in the area; neither had the government formed a body to look into the problems of the displaced people.
Sources of Assistance:

Table No. XVII: Sources of Assistance and number of Households that benefited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assisting body</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>66.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government, NGO &amp; Relative</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


From the table above it is apparent that most of the assistance was provided by non-governmental organizations, followed by relatives and then government; only one respondent indicated receipt of assistance from all three categories.
Types of Assistance:

The assistance extended was in a number of forms. Table No. XVIII shows the type of assistance and the number of recipient households.

Table No. XVIII: Types of Assistance and number of recipient households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Assistance</th>
<th>Recipient Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Shelter</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food, Shelter &amp; Clothing</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>49</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1989.

The assistance extended to the displaced was in accordance with their immediate needs. Food was the top priority followed by shelter and clothing. Most of the assistance went to those residing around Kosti Town, mainly El Lahya and Kombo I & II. Of the 89 households that received assistance 39.4% received it in the form of food and shelter.
30.3% received food only, and 30.3% received food, clothing, and shelter.

85 of the 200 interviewed households revealed that they received some assistance at a later date after settling in their respective camps. This assistance was in the form of food and medical care. The health centers are however confined to the camps nearer to the town, but very often some of the displaced people from Kenana and Assalaya report to these centers for medical treatment.

2.9 Assistance Extended by Non-Governmental Organisations

A number of non-governmental organisations were moved by the plight of the displaced people, and they came up with some assistance. The assistance extended ranges from food items, clothing and blankets, plastic sheets for making shelters, to medical and sanitation services. Educational services were introduced at a later date.

Prominent among these NGOs is CONCERN Ireland. Besides the distribution of dry food rations, it has established three supplementary feeding centers in the camps around Kosti; namely Kombo I, Kombo II and El-Laiya Camp. These centers operate daily from 7.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. They cater for the malnourished children, pregnant women, and the aged. The children are classified and put into separate wards.
depending on the severity of the case. CONCERN has also employed community development workers. These workers identify the most needy families from among the displaced people and register them for food and other assistance. In addition to this, they give advice to the people with regard to health and nutritional problems.

MSF Holland has taken up the responsibility of providing health services. It has opened two health centres, one in Komba I and the other in El-Laiya Camp. These centres are staffed with medical assistants, nurses and midwives. They operate daily from 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Patients are examined and given drugs freely. The more severe cases are referred to Koobi Hospital. Patients who are malnourished are referred to the feeding centres.

MSF also opened a Kalaazar Hospital; this disease was found to be very common among the displaced. The hospital was closed down later. MSF furthermore embarked on a water programme. Clean water was supplied to the people transported on trucks. The programme was abandoned later due to its high costs. MSF also initiated a sanitation programme, digging and constructing pit latrines in the camps of El Laiya and Komba I & II.

With regard to the provision of educational services, CONCERN in co-ordination with the government has opened two Primary Schools in Komba I and II. One of them operates during the morning hours and the other one in the evening.
There is one school in El-Laiya initiated by the Sudan Council of Churches. In Kenana area there are three Primary Schools where the displaced children are studying. One of these schools was established by the Catholic Church, the other two were initiated by parents on self-help basis. However, the government has lately taken the responsibility of staffing and provision of teaching materials for the schools.

The services of the NGOs are concentrated in the camps around Kosti. In areas like Rubak and Assalay the NGOs have no activities at all. The limiting factor here is said to be the accessibility of the area. The services are concentrated in the camps near Kosti town also because it is a transitional area; where most of the displaced people first reside before moving on into the other camps. Though the NGOs' services have not covered all the displaced people, they have, however, helped greatly in saving the lives of the destitute people on their arrival.

3.10 Government Assistance

The government has recognized the displaced problem in the Central Region. As such, an office has been established to cater for the displaced people problems. The office has three main objectives:
1. **Short term:**
   Provision of essential items for survival, i.e., food, clothing and shelter.

2. **Middle term:**
   Provision of fundamental services, i.e., medical, educational, clean water and sanitation.

3. **Long term:** Provision of employment opportunities.

With regard to the first objective, the government in coordination with the relief organisations has been able to provide food assistance to the newly arrived and the most needy of the displaced people. Blankets, clothing and plastic sheets for erecting temporary shelters were provided.

Table No. XIX shows the distribution list of items to the displaced camps.

Also, Table No. XX shows the distribution of 5,000 bags of sorghum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Veg. Fatt in Cans</th>
<th>Shoes in Pairs</th>
<th>Men's Jackets</th>
<th>Children's Wear</th>
<th>Women's Dresses</th>
<th>Leather Shoes</th>
<th>Blankets</th>
<th>Men's Cloth</th>
<th>Edible Oil in Gallons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kombo Laiya</td>
<td>1022</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenana</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadugli Magarini</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salam &amp; Rabak</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazira Aba</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assalaya</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2556</strong></td>
<td><strong>812</strong></td>
<td><strong>174</strong></td>
<td><strong>400</strong></td>
<td><strong>516</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>82</strong></td>
<td><strong>418</strong></td>
<td><strong>844</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Quantity in Bags</th>
<th>Distributing Committee</th>
<th>Displaced Population Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kombo</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>CONCERN-Police Military</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laiya</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Upper Nile Coord., Displaced Sheikha</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadugli</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>SCC &amp; Local Adm.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Negrinia</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Displaced Rep.</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Relief Off. Rep. Displaced Sheikha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Nilla Gededa</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Relief Off. Rep. Displaced Sheikha</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Badel, El Daraga Elrabi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assalaya</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Local Govt. Adm.</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Gezira Aba</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Local Govt. Adm.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salam Village and Babak</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Relief Off. Rep. Displaced Sheikha</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Displaced Administration Report, Central Region Hostil September, 1980.
It is evident from the table that the displaced population is very large and the quantity of sorghum distributed too small. As has been shown by the field results, few of the displaced people benefited from this assistance. Food distribution has been irregular. As reported by the displaced administration in Kosti at the time of the field work carried out in October 1989, food was distributed to the people in August 1988 and the following distribution was effected in July 1989. This shows that food distribution is not dependable; the time lapse is too long. Therefore the people have to eke out their livelihood through other means.

Considering the large numbers of displaced population the quantities distributed are insufficient as demonstrated by Table No. XX.

As for the middle term objective of providing essential services the government in coordination with NGOs has assisted in the provision of medical and educational staff as well as the provision of teaching materials for the primary schools established. It is worth mentioning here that most of the displaced areas where the NGOs are not operating also lack services from the government.

With regard to the provision of clean water, all the camps lack facilities; the government has taken no steps in this direction. Security of the displaced is also another issue which the government should address. The displaced administration in Kosti has arranged with the Police force for
the surveillance of the camps from time to time. The displaced
checkpoints also help in the maintenance of peace and order in the
camps. Problems arising among the displaced are settled in the
camps, only major issues are referred to the Police.

Although peace is maintained among the displaced they are
rendered helpless when it comes to attacks from other groups.
Adequate protection has not been accorded to them. This has
been demonstrated by the events of El Jebelain recently and
that of El Danin earlier where many people were massacred by
armed militias. Precautionary measures have not been taken to
avoid the recurrence of such events.

With respect to the creation of employment opportunities
for the displaced people, the government has secured some
agricultural plots, which will be allotted to the willing
displaced people. They will operate in the form of
agricultural co-operatives. The government has also assisted
some of the displaced people with the processing of
nationality certificates for permanent employment as labourers
in the sugar factories of Kenyatta and Assalaya and elsewhere.
The government has also made arrangements with KSC and
Assalaya Sugar Companies to absorb the displaced as seasonal
labourers. Some work is also going on for the establishment of
a fishing co-operative project for the displaced people.
CONCLUSION

In this Chapter it has been shown that a great number of the displaced people are residing in Kosti and the agricultural areas of Korma and Assalaya. These people are from the rural areas of Upper Nile and Bahr el Ghazal regions. The majority trekked on foot for some days before finally boarding a lorry or steamer to Kosti. This indicates that they came with no possessions as they were unable to carry them for the long distances. They came mostly in family units with a few joined later by parents and families. The majority are illiterate, education being almost non-existent in most parts of rural south. This has minimised their chances of employment in technical and more rewarding jobs. Most of the families lived cramped in one hut with virtually no possessions save some sleeping mats and cooking utensils. They draw their water either directly from the river or canal, with a few having tapped water. The water thus untreated poses a danger to the health of the people.

On their arrival these people received some assistance from the non-governmental organisations and the government. Some were assisted by relatives. The bulk of the assistance was provided by the NGOs, mainly food, shelter and medical care.

The government has provided some assistance in the field of education, mainly staffing the primary schools. It has drawn plans for the provision of jobs but so far nothing has
materialised due to the lack of funds.
Though the assistance provided has not covered all of the displaced people, it has however helped the most needy on their arrival and the provision of medical services has saved many children.
CHAPTER IV

THE DISPLACED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter examines the types of jobs available to the displaced people, methods of recruitment, and the terms of employment. It also gives an account of the displaced women together with other family members' contribution to the household income.

In addition, it briefly looks into the displaced people's economic situation prior to and after displacement. Finally, it focuses on the displaced people's future plans as perceived by the displaced people themselves.
4.2 The Displaced and Employment Opportunities

Table No. XXI: Types of Jobs Undertaken by the Displaced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Job</th>
<th>No. of Household Heads</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural labour</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting and Sale of papyrus</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory labour</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting grass for animal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watchmen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting Firewood</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving &amp; Mechanical</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making local beds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1989

Note: Total here is not indicated because it is more than 200. Household heads participate in more than one job.
As can be seen from Table No. XXI the displaced people are occupied in a variety of jobs. One outstanding feature is that almost all the jobs undertaken are manual. Of the 200 households interviewed 80% of them were employed in agricultural labour at one time or another, 37% in cutting and selling of papyrus mats. This activity is common among men and women especially the Shilluk. Though it is a tedious job, it fetches good money compared to the other activities. The income for one month work is estimated at Ls. 1000.- unlike weeding which is said to fetch about Ls. 200.- per month. 15.5% of the sample indicated they have worked in building. In addition to these, there are other minor activities such as retail trading. This is mostly practised by those who managed to come away with some capital. Grass cutting and selling, firewood collection, fishing making of beds are also among the occupations of the displaced people. 3% of the interviewed sample are engaged in teaching, all in the primary school level. These are found among those who originated from urban centres in the South. Only 1% are engaged in driving and mechanical work. About 5.5% have also worked in the factories as labourers. Factory work is not common among the displaced, this may be due to lack of skill and the existence of permanent labourers in the factories from among the natives of the area. Some men are employed for short intervals in the collection of wild vegetables for sale, though the money return is not much, it helps while looking for a more rewarding job.
As has been shown in the previous chapter, the majority of the displaced people had no education as such, they lack skills. Therefore, their chances of employment are very limited. They are restricted to manual jobs, only a few are engaged in technical jobs.

The aged are unemployed as they are unable to cope with the tedious farm labour. The able bodied account for about 40% of the total population. This represents the active group that supports the aged and the children among the displaced people.

Occupation in Place of Origin:

From the field data, most of the displaced own a wide range of animals in their home areas with cattle being prominent in the list. About 90% of the sample revealed that they owned cattle ranging from 10 to over 60 heads of cattle. This is followed by the ownership of goats, accounting for 82.5% of the total sample. Cattle was the main source of livelihood. The bulk of all these animals were lost, this prompted the migration of the majority of the displaced people.
The table below shows the occupation of the interviewed sample in their places of origin.

### Table No. XXII: Occupation of the Interviewed Sample in Place of Origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence Agriculture</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>68.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence Agriculture &amp; Wage Labour</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job with Government</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and Tailoring</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1989.

It is apparent that the majority of the people were living on subsistence agriculture including cattle rearing. 68.5% practice subsistence agriculture, 23% practice subsistence agriculture mainly and wage labour during the slack season. They migrate to Rand for wage labour in sorghum harvesting for a short period 1-2 months each year.
One could rightly say that the vast majority of the people i.e. 91.5% depend mainly on subsistence agriculture together with some degree of pastoralism for their livelihood. About 2% of those who depend on subsistence agriculture and wage labour, practice large scale fishing for commercial purposes. They own fishing canoes and nets, whereby they derive some cash income. 6.5% were serving with the government, but in addition they practice agriculture, planting food crops such as sorghum and vegetables for family consumption. Only 2% were working as retail traders and tailors.

Seasonal Work Participation:

The seasonal work carried out by the displaced people is exclusively of agricultural nature. Though there is seasonal work in the factories, the number of displaced people participating is negligible, their lack of skills has automatically barred them out. Therefore, agricultural work, which is similar to what they were doing in their home areas, became their main field of employment.
The table below shows the types of seasonal work carried out by the displaced.

Table No. XXIII: Types of Seasonal Work and Percentage of Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Seasonal Work</th>
<th>No. of Participants</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cane cutting</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>66.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1989.

Note: Total here is more than 200 as an individual participates in more than one activity.

The total number of seasonal work participant here is more than the total sample which is 200 because one person is found to be participating in more than one type of activity, actually they shift from one activity to the other depending on the season. It is clear from the table above that all the seasonal work undertaken by the displaced people is agricultural. Most popular among these activities is the
harvesting of sorghum and sesame, with a higher number of participants 66.5% of the total sample. This is followed by weeding with a participant percentage of 63.5%. Cane cutting comes third in the rank with 11.5%. Though the returns from cane cutting are higher, it is a rather tedious and exhaustive task. Most of its recruits are from among the youth as the older men could not put up with the heavy work. Irrigation constitutes of a minor percentage this is so, because the majority of its labourers are employed on permanent basis, few are recruited seasonally.

Methods and Terms of Employment in Harvesting A reading:

The displaced people who are occupied in weeding and harvesting are mostly employed by the big private farmers in the areas of White Nile, Gezira, and Gedaref. Some of them travel as far as Sings and Damazine. Usually they work in groups. They go to the farms for jobs, the farmer then shows them the area to be weeded or harvested. They then bargain and reach an agreement as to how much they would receive in return for the work. Work starts after that, the agreement may be either on a weekly or monthly basis depending on the size of the area in question and the size of the working group. Payment is affected after completion of the job. However, the labourers are paid some cash advances during the course of the
Work. All throughout the period of the work the farm owner provides food freely to the labourers, which is normally composed of flour, dried okra and occasionally dried meat or fish. The labourers however, meet the cost of sugar and cigarettes or tobacco for those who smoke. After distributing the amount paid to them at the end of the job each labourer ends up with an income of Ls. 200.- in the case of weeding and Ls. 400.- for harvesting. This is the average income for a period of one month. All the displaced interviewed have confirmed this.

The farm owner have an upper hand in determining the amount paid for a piece of work and the displaced people have to either accept or move on to another farm. The people lack bargaining power, unorganized as they are. Some of the big farmers travel to the camps in vehicles to pick labourers for their farms. On reaching the farm, the labourers are shown the piece of work to be done, they then bargain on the terms of payment. If they fail to come into terms with the farmer, they are released and the farmer goes on to pick another group and start negotiations afresh. In this manner the farmer ends up employing the group which accepts to work on his own terms. The farmer is at an advantage since he can always find willing labourers. This demonstrates how vulnerable the displaced people are, it is the employer dictating the terms of employment as such there is a degree of exploitation.
Employment in Sugar Cane Cutting:

Another important field of employment is sugar cane-cutting. The displaced people are employed in Kenana Sugar Corporation, followed by Assalay Sugar Company. Others travel as far as Sennar for employment.

Kenana Sugar Corporation:

In Kenana there are three categories of seasonal labourers:

1. Heavy truck drivers
2. Mechanics
3. Cane cutters

There are absolutely no displaced people working under the first category as they lack training in the field. With regard to the second category there are a few who have learnt on the job. As for the third category according to the Hand Cut Manager, over 80% of the Cane Cutters are Southerners, the majority being from Upper Nile and Sennar (El Ghazal) Regions.

Since 1984 Kenana Sugar Corporation has not experienced any shortage of cane cutters. This is due to the drought in Western Sudan which has forced people out of their land, and secondly the on-going war in the South which has likewise sent
many people fleeing to the north. Though Cane cutting is a difficult task, Kenana is having more than its full share of cane cutters because of its favourable incentive system. The pre-condition for employment is that the labourer must be medically fit. Payment is based on piece work, £s 12. is paid for cutting an area of 270 square metres. During public holidays the rate is doubled. At the end of the month prizes are distributed to the workers who have worked consistently and to those who finished a higher number of tasks. The labourers are given 25 kg. of sugar at the end of the month on payment basis. At the end of the working season which is six months, the best five Cane cutters are given prizes, ranging from a bicycle, radio to bed sheets. All the Cane cutters are given seven days pay in lieu of notice. They are issued certificates showing that the labourer has served with the company. A labourer who presents this certificate at the beginning of the following season is employed immediately and paid a bonus for showing up. The workers also enjoy free medical services, water is also supplied.

Assolaya Sugar Company is, however, suffering from shortage of labour. The incentive system is not as favourable as the one of Kenana. Although the employees are given a monthly sugar quota, the quantity is very little (only 10 kg). A labourer who turns up again at the beginning of the season is not paid bonus as is the case in Kenana.
4.3 Income

The levels of income among the displaced are low as stated in the table below:

Table No. XXIV: Levels of Monthly Incomes in Sudanese Pounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of Income in Sudanese Pounds</th>
<th>No. of Household/Hi</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 - 200</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 - 300</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 - 400</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401 - 500</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 - 600</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 600</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1989.

As seen from the above table the overall average income is LS. 297. - which is very low; in fact lower than the
minimum level of wages specified by the government. With the exception of about 4.5% with a monthly income of £6, 600 or more, 92% of the total sample earn a monthly income of about £00 - £600 Sudanese Pounds. 3.5% are unemployed; these are mostly the aged and the disabled, and they are dependent on relatives for their livelihood.

Most of the people being casual labourers, the income fluctuates, sometimes being more and at other times none at all. Income absolutely depends on how often one acquires a job and the payment offered in return for the services. A considerable period of time is very often lost after the completion of a job and before obtaining another.

Income in Kombo Area:

Of the total sample interviewed only 35% revealed that they have some cash income. The larger part 45% only cultivate crops and rear animals for subsistence. The table below shows the levels of monthly income for the 35% of the interviewed sample, i.e., those who have cash income.
Table No. XXV: Levels of Monthly Incomes in Sudanese Pounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of Income</th>
<th>No. of Household/Ha</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 - 200</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>52.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 - 300</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 - 400</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401 - 500</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 - 600</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 600</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Data, September, 1999.

From the table 52.4% of the respondents have an income of 100 - 200 Sudanese Pounds per month. This income is however, not earned throughout the year as they are only occupied in wage labour for a period of between 2-4 months in a year. Those serving in the Government have an income of 201 - 300 Sudanese Pounds, earned throughout the year. About 31.7% of the respondents are in this category. The levels of incomes here are very low; only those engaged in fishing and trading...
earn a considerable sum of money about Ls 600 or more monthly. The average income here is Ls 271.5. Considering the fact that these people are dependent largely on subsistence agriculture for their living and that the cash income is only for buying some minor necessities, then one could say the income level is not so bad.

Extra Sources of Income:

The majority of the people have no extra sources of income beside the activities mentioned earlier. They only shift from one activity to the other. For example working in weeding and then shifting to harvesting and to papyrus cutting as determined by the season. The old and disabled receive support from their able relatives.

Only five of the respondents practice some sort of retail trade beside their major work in the farms. 28% of the interviewed households have more than one family member employed. They are also practicing in the same type of activities, be it agriculture, building or papyrus cutting. Some are employed as houseboys. Many of the family members employed are younger brothers or sons; their incomes are lower. Most of the young girls work as housemaids, their incomes ranging between 40-100 Sudanese Pounds monthly.
Displaced Women sources of Income:

The women play an active role in contributing to the household needs. Many of them practice a number of income generating activities. Common among them is the brewing of local drinks for sale. This activity according to what the women disclosed generates an income of about 200-300 Sudanese Pounds monthly. The women are however, threatened by the Police. They are raided from time to time and when caught, the drinks are spilled and the utensils confiscated, they are lashed and fined. The income is also irregular. Another income generating activity practised widely by the women is the washing of clothes. The displaced women living close to the town move around from house to house asking for work either washing clothes or utensils, after which they are paid an amount ranging from LS 5 - 10 for a day’s work. Girls and boys also participate in this activity. The collection of firewood for sale is another wide-spread activity among women, especially those residing in the agricultural areas. In Kilo (8), Assalaya women collect sugar stalks as firewood for sale in town; a small bundle fetches an amount of LS 5.-, a woman may get an average income of LS 10.- daily. Wild vegetables are also collected for sale. A woman is not confined to any one of the above activities. They shift from one to another as the season determines. Seeing from the many activities cited above one could have a false impression that the displaced are
earning from various sources which would amount to more than what an average government employee could earn. This, however, is not the case since these activities are not carried out concurrently. One has to do one thing at a time and some valuable time is also lost between one job and another or shifting from one activity to another. There are periods when there is absolutely no work.

4.4 The Displaced Future Plans

A majority of the interviewed displaced people expressed a strong wish in going back to their home areas if peace is realized in the country, a total of 99% of the sample. This statement is supported by the 1972 experience, following the declaration of amnesty, when after ascertaining full guarantees for their safety, the displaced people began to troop back home in large numbers, even during the most difficult season of the year (the rainy season). Repatriation of returnees was the most massive of voluntary home coming in the history of UNHCR. It took two and half years to discharge the tasks of repatriation, and some aspects of resettlement (Alier A., 1990).

For the time being most of the people stated they would be staying in their present locations. A variety of reasons were
cited for the lack of interest in settling in the present destinations. Firstly the displaced have no land of their own, many of them would like to own farms for the production of food crops. There are no prospects of acquiring farmland and rearing of animals which could generate a permanent source of livelihood. Secondly jobs are difficult to secure, and when found the wages received are insufficient even for covering the daily expenses of food, as such it leaves no room for building up a future. Thirdly the attitude of the natives is sometimes very hostile to the displaced people. This is in line with Scudder’s argument that the host society is sometimes hostile because of competition over scarce resources. A mere 1% of the interviewed sample expressed a wish in settling at their present locality. Those are among the few who have realized a degree of success in trading activities, as such prospects of building a better future are formidable.

The Effect of the Displaced People on the Sugar Factories and Private Farms in the Event of Their Return Home

As stated earlier in this chapter, the displaced people major field of employment is agriculture, be it farm work of land clearance, weeding, harvesting, or Cane cutting in the sugar plantations of Kano, Kusalaya and Sennar. Therefore, if peace is ultimately attained and these people return to
their home areas. These institutions will be faced with the problem of labour shortage. Production is likely to slump as a result. The private farmers will likewise be faced with the problem of labour shortage. Wages which were low might increase, as farmers will be competing over available labour. This is of course without ruling out the possibility that some people might opt to remain behind. Others might also return back for work as seasonal labourers now that they are acquainted with the area.

In light of this the farmers and the administration of the sugar factories should encourage and establish good relations with the displaced people, because in the long run they are bound to benefit from them. This could best be done through the allocation of farming plots to those who have shown some interest in cultivating crops of their own. Provision of social services to the displaced could also be another incentive for encouraging settlement in the area.

CONCLUSION

In this Chapter it has been have shown that the displaced in Kosti due to their lack of training in other fields and being from rural areas are dependent mainly on agricultural labour for their living. Being great in numbers, they are competing over the same jobs. As such their incomes are low, insufficient to meet the cost of living. Their chances of
employment in other sectors are non-existent. The old who could not cope with the hard labour are dependent on their younger relatives for support. Alternatives sources of livelihood are lacking; animals, mainly cattle which used to be their main source of living, are not available as they could not afford to buy them. They have no possessions of value. In other words these people are dependent solely on wage labour. As such they are rendered vulnerable and therefore, subject to the exploitation of employers. To supplement the family income young girls and boys work as domestic servants, the women beside brewing local beers for sale also go out to wash clothes and utensils in return for some little cash. It has also been shown that more than 80% of the cane cutters in Kenana are exclusively drawn from the displaced Southern Sudanese, as such they constitute a major source of labour to the Corporation. Assalaya Sugar Company also draws part of its seasonal labourers from among the displaced. The majority of the displaced are, however, employed in the private farms in all the agricultural activities. Here one is justified in saying that the displaced have contributed immensely in boosting the economy both in terms of export production and production of domestic food items.

The last part of this Chapter has been on the future plans of the displaced. The majority expressed their wish of returning home as soon as peace is realized. Many are dissatisfied with their present situation. The Sugar factories and the private farmers stand to lose much of their labour.
CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This study has covered extensively the displaced question in Kosti area. Chapter one gives an outline of the research problem, methodology and the organisation of the thesis.

Chapter two is exclusively the review of literature on displacement. Displacement is defined as collective dislocation of people from their normal habitat by a superior power. It has been shown that the displacement topic has received little direct attention from the scholarly community. While much that is valuable has been written about a few cases, they have been treated as isolates. Little attempt has been made to systematise the findings within a theory of population displacement or a regional comparative framework. The overwhelming majority of the literature continues to be produced by and for relief agencies. It has also been shown that many people all over the world are experiencing displacement. In the Middle East the Lebanese conflict has led to massive population dislocation. The Arab-Israeli wars have also displaced a lot of people. Likewise in the Sudan North-South conflict has led to a movement of people to the capital and other cities in the North.
Chapter three covers the displaced population in Kosti. A large number of the displaced estimated at 185,000 are residing in Kosti town and the areas around.

The majority 85% originated from Upper Nile Region, 15% came from Bar El Ghazal Region. They are mostly Shilluk, Dinka and Nuer. Migration started in 1983, 1984 and 1987 accounts for a higher level of displaced migrants. This indicates severity of famine and intensive military operation at that time.

Most of the people trekked long distances before boarding either lorry or steamer to Kosti; as such, they were not able to bring any of their possessions. Many of them came together as family units; 88.5% of the sample confirmed so. A few were joined later by members of their families. This is a clear feature of group migrants where they move together as family units.

The households are large, 42% with 1-5 family members, 54% with 6-10 and the remaining 4% with over 10 members. The majority of the population are women and children. 20.3% is the active male population age 16-50 years. The incidence of marriage is high as shown in Table No. 4. 33% among the adult female population and 26.5% among the male population. This is also typical of group migrant population unlike labour migrants where the majority are single males.

Illiteracy levels are very high since they migrate mostly from rural South where educational facilities are virtually non-
existent. Illiteracy levels are particularly higher among the females since preference is accorded to the education of male children over female.

The displaced live crowded in little huts with no possessions of significant value. They lack social services. Water is drawn either directly from the river or canal, few have access to tapped water. The water is untreated and thus poses a danger to the health of the people.

Some assistance was extended to the displaced people upon arrival. This has been mainly food, shelter and medical care. The bulk of this assistance was provided by non-governmental organisations, followed by the Sudan Government and lastly relatives of the displaced.

Chapter four deals specifically with the employment opportunities available to the displaced people. It has been shown that with their rural background and lack of training in skilled jobs the majority of the displaced have access to employment as agricultural labourers. They are also employed casually in the factories and in other manual jobs. This results in very low wages and as such low levels of incomes as shown in Table No. XXIII average income is £8 227/- which is not enough for the basic necessity of food, leave alone other pressing necessities of clothing and medical treatment.

Women contribute to the family income through a variety of income generating activities. Most prominent is the brewing of local drinks. Though it generates considerable income the women are however harassed by the Police, since it is an illegal activity.
The aged are supported by their young relatives as they are unable to undertake the tedious farm labour. As a result of the low levels of income many of the children of school age could not go to school because their parents could not afford the school registration fees and other demands such as school material and uniform.

The root cause of displacement in the South is the ongoing war. Therefore the logical solution to this problem is to stop the war. The only way out is by reaching an agreement through negotiations, in order to avoid more loss of life and suffering of the innocent people.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Population displacement needs to be seen as a process conditioned by historically shaped social, economic and political forces, and not as a single event taking place at a moment in time. Therefore studies on displacement should take into consideration:

1. Analysis of the dislocating agents and examine the causes of specific cases of displacement historically.
2. Investigation of the social implications of the displacement process should take into account its spatial and temporal dimensions.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


PANOS (1989), "Against All Odds Breaking the Poverty Trap".


FIELD QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Date: ____________________________

2. Questionnaire No. ____________________________

3. Area of Residence: ____________________________

4. Type of Residence: ____________________________

5. Place of Origin: Town: ____________________________ Village: ____________________________

6. Tribe: ____________________________

7. Family size and characteristics: ____________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Marital</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migratory History:

8. When did you come to Kosti?

Month ___________ Year ___________

9. Which other towns did you visit beside Kosti?

S/No. Town Duration Purpose of Stay

10. Is it your first time to come to Kosti?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If No:

11. How many times have you come to Kosti?

Number of times Duration Purpose of Stay

12. Why did you come to Kosti?

13. Do you intend to settle in Kosti?

If No

14. Where do you intend to settle?
15. When did your family join you?
Month ___________________ Year __________

16. Why did you bring your family along?
_________________________________________________________________________

If staying with parents:
17. Did you bring your parents?
If yes
When? Month ___________________ Year __________

18. If no did you join your parents:
When? Month ___________________ Year __________

19. How did you come to Kastri?
(i) Lorry (ii) Steamer (iii) Train

20. How long did you take on the road?
Number of days __________

21. How did your family or parents come to Kastri?
22. How many days did they spend on the road:

Number of days _______________________

23. Are you employed now?

Job ___________________________ Income Lt. ___________ monthly/yearly

24. What other jobs have you carried out since you came to Kosti?

Type of Job Period Income

25. What type of seasonal work have you participated in?

Activity What he did For how long Income

26. Is your income enough for the family's requirement?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If not:
27. Do you have other sources of income?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes

28. What are the sources?

29. Is any member of the family employed?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes

30. Income ____________ LS weekly/monthly

31. What are the activities carried out by the members of the family?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wife</th>
<th>Sons</th>
<th>Daughters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32. Do you have any domestic animals?

If yes

List type of animals:

1. ____________________

2. ____________________

3. ____________________

33. How many rooms are occupied by the household members?

___________________
34. What materials have you used for building your house?

i. Grass, poles and mud

ii. Others: specify: ____________________________

35. What household properties do you have?

i. ____________________________

ii. ____________________________

iii. ____________________________

36. What were you doing for a living in your home area?

i. Subsistence agriculture

ii. Wage Labour

iii. Job with Government

iv. Others

37. How much was your income?

LS _______________________ monthly/yearly

38. What properties did you have?

i. ____________________________

ii. ____________________________

iii. ____________________________
39. Did you receive any assistance on your arrival?
   Yes ☐  No ☐
   If yes, from whom?
   i. Relative
   ii. Government
   iii. NGO

40. What was the assistance extended?
   i. Food
   ii. Shelter
   iii. Clothes
   iv. Others

41. What other assistance have you received later?
   i. Food
   ii. Shelter
   iii. Clothing
   iv. Medical Care

   From whom?
   i. Government
   ii. NGO

42. Where do you obtain water?
   i. Directly from the River
   ii. Donkey cart
   iii. Tap outside the house
   iv. Others
43. If you buy your water, how much do you pay per drum?
LS

44. How many drums of water do you use daily?
No.

45. Do you have a health centre in the area?
Yes ☐  No ☐

46. If yes owned by whom?
(i) Government ☐  (ii) NGO ☐

47. Do you get the drugs free or do you buy them?
(i) Free ☐  (ii) Buy ☐

48. Do you have schools in the area?
Yes ☐  No ☐

49. Where do your children go to study?
(i) Within the area ☐  (ii) Outside ☐

50. How many of your children are attending school?

1. Primary ☐
2. Intermediate ☐
3. Secondary ☐
51. Do you pay school fees?
   Yes ☐  No ☐
   If yes:
   How much per student?
   LS ______________ yearly

52. How much do you pay for transport per student?
   LS ______________ monthly.

Thank you.