



KEY INFORMANT REPORT

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Over view :

The report bases on quantitative and qualitative approaches with structuralism. The area suffers of ongoing multi- dimensional conflicts. Causes of these conflict are ranging between ethnical , environmental , land uses and political causes. The hole area can be described as one of the overstrained and tensioned zones in Sudan .This Key informant task and analysis conducted in the period of Tuesday 23rd 2009 – 2nd Jan 2010. Covers all the western part of South Kordafn State including localities of Elfoulla – Banosa - Muglad and Abyei Administration .The survey covers an area of about 3000 K/M square

Context :

This informative research and key informant analysis aims to promote and develop livelihoods through grassroots peace building initiatives in Fulla , Babnousa and Muglad Localities , as defined Western Section in the South Kordfan State. Historically this is the so called Bagara Arabs land¹ . The ultimate objective is to develop local economic implementing program based on the human, environmental , social, natural resources ecological, physical and economic assets of Missariya Homor (Bagara) through the stimulation of self-replicating systems of capacity-building for self-reliant livelihoods. This will in turn lead to enhanced physical, social and economic security for Bgagara Arabs of Misseriya and the poor more generally. It is Concern contention that the people of Missariya Homor in Fulla ,Babnousa , Muglad and Abyei area already have many of the human , social and natural resources for self-reliance; however the enabling conditions for more active promotion of sustainable development are not yet in place – namely security, access to (micro) finance and equitable , jobs opportunity and safe access to ecological and other natural resources. Concern aims to enable Missriya Homor (Bagara) to access their potential natural resources and this can be mad within peace building and conflict transformation projects.

One of the principal themes running through this information analysis is that of the importance of livelihood creation in the area. It has been clear observed that The Bgara Livelihood of traditional pasturage has environmentally trapped due to environmental deterioration . If Bagara would be settled that means long terms transformation process , it would be the shift from traditional pasturage community to rural and settled community .This transformation bases on

¹ - Cunson ,Jan : Bagra Arabs Man power and Linkages ,1955

economical and Scio- cultural transformation mechanism. The major targets for this key informant were deemed to be *economical- and scio- cultural transformation through developing livelihood system and peace building*. Building on Concern experience of working in Bagara community there is a clear and strong emphasis on the importance of capacity building, Education , water yards , health services and empowerment programs for women and youths (including literacy) , peace culture , social awareness , and the sustainable reintegration of Militias and ex – combatants . The majority of Missariya Homor (Bgara) make their livelihoods from the land, and pasturage a key focus for training needs relates to the agricultural sector and developing the Bgara livelihood System , especially if Bgara in question will be returning to settlements in the north part of Abyei and other primarily rural areas .

Political history of Bgara land :

The Messariya started moving from the kindom of Wadai ,between Darfur and Kufra , to their present homeland in the 17th Century to avoid paying tributes to Sultan Suban and others strict Wadai " ..the object of the Bagara which include Messeria and others move to avoid having pay tribute to the Sultans"²

After Sudan independency in 1956 the area is remained as (Dar Missariya Homor. Within the Nimiri military regime 1969-1984 the area of Dar Missariya remained as Misseriya Rural Council at South Kordfan State , and the capital was Fulla Town .Immediately after the 1989 Military kop the area defined as Western Kordfan State .In 2005 after the signing of the CPA and according to the political polarization over Abyei protocol the State of western Kordfan was absolved , deconstructed and finally attached to South Kordafn State. This led to mass grievances end with escalation of Abyei conflict. In the period 2006-2009 the area witnessed numbers of violence ended with killing of citizens , injuries and some others structural violence had broken out.The collapse of comprehensive security in Abyei town can be marked as the most devastated violent , however the Abyei Conflict root goes back to the early 1964 .In 2007 , violent between the SPLA military and Bagra Arabs had took place in (Grintee) area near Bahar Alarab more than 70 civilians were killed , and some of these were seriously injured . In April 2009 a tribal Armed conflict between Rezigat tribe and Misseriya tribe had broken out in the western corridor (Miram villages), more than 300 people were killed and 180 police were killed

² - K.D.D.Henderson : A note on the Migeration of the Messerea Tribe into South west of Kordofan

Tribal clans:

The Missriya Homor (Bagara) native administration consisted of two major clans mainly (Flayta) and (Ajaira). Each of these clan comprises of five sub-tribe called (Amarh) with sub components of Omdas and Shikhs (see figure 1) by example the Flayta clan resides in the villages of Bgarh, Kejarh ,and their capital town is Fulla .The Flayta comprises of the followings five Amarh as small and sub-tribes ,

Flayta :

- 1- Mtaneen - Amarh
- 2- Awlad Sroor- Amarh
- 3- Zued - Amarah
- 4- Jobarat - Amarh
- 5- Slammat- Amarh

The Ajaira resides in Babanosa , Steeb , Dibab , Miram and their capital town is Muglad.The Ajayra also has five Amarh as followings :

- 1- Fyareen Amarh
- 2- Awlad Kamel Amarah
- 3- Mazagna Amarh
- 4- Fadliya Amarh
- 5- Awlad Omran Amarh

The Ameer is the tribe chief and each Amarh divided into numbers of small (*Omdahs*) Mayor. Also each Omodya comprises of numbers of *Shikhs* and the Mashykha consists of (*Damins*), this last one can be considered as the smallest unit of native authority at grassroots levels. Without good understanding of this traditional systems , efforts in development could face some difficulties or may have gone astray. The area defined as western section according to South Kordfan State Administration

Key Informant methodology :

The information obtained within two direct meeting .First as general information since the area conducted defined as Western Section of South Kordfan State with HQ in Fulla .Second ,information provided by localities separately. As shown in tables blow. That means there is information provided by the section and others provided by the localities .Some times information are not congruous

Key Informant Analysis

a) Education Services :

According to the information provided by the Director of Education in Western Section of South Kordfan State in Alfulla there are 280 basic schools with 18960 classrooms all over the localities. Only 591 classrooms have built from the contestant materials the rest built from local materials.



All these classrooms can collapse at any moment in rainy seasons and students would stay under trees .only 58 basic school are for migrated Bagara (*School of Rohall*).The total of basic teachers M/F are 1954 the deficiency rate is about 1144 teachers. In a meeting with basic School Teachers of Western Section , they assumed that , by 2020 the hole basic Education could collapse in quantity and quality , main reasons is the lack of teachers training and the schools maintenance. The issue of basic School training would stand as real challenges only 40% have some training the rest of teachers are completely left without capacity building , the result is the bad learning quality. “*Student in 8 level can not read or even knows to write his name*” said Mali Mastoor , a returnee school teacher

There are 32 secondary school all over western section 17 for boys , 14 for Girls and only 1 technical school .the total of students of Secondary school is 7919 , with 511 teachers (male and Females) the deficiency is 229 teachers . Educational drop rate is About 60000 Students per year .The Educational office in Western section in South Kordfan state criticized the so called (Attractive School Training) conducted by some international organizations and identified the followings issues as educational threats and constrains :

1-Teachers deficiency

2- No Students Boarding homes

3- Lack in Teachers training

In his answer to the question : what is the crucial needs ? Director of Education Office in Western section answered : *we would be happy if we had Teaching training Center .This is very simple we need only one big Hall and teaching materials , because some returnees teacher with competency and good skills can be deployed as trainers in stead of throwing them to the road with out jobs”*

There is Salam University under establishment .Two colleges have resumed teaching Natural Resources College in Fulla and Economic and Social Studies in Babnosa , total of Students 2100. Total of teaching staff 102 In meeting at University Principle office , they expressed interests in supporting the peace and conflict studies program.

B) Health Services

The area is completely plugged by the shortages in the Health services. There are only 3 uncompleted hospitals in the area,

1 Hospital in Fulla ,

1 Hospital in Babnosa and

1 Hospital in Muglad .

These Hospitals suffer shortages in doctors , pharmacists , nursing , laboratories .Specialized Doctors fled the area , only physicians under training can stay .Reasons are shortage in medical equipment , surgery constrains , no electricity .Dr.Abubaker Abdelabagi in Muglad hospital mentioned that “ *This hospital could be cancelled and closed within the two coming years , because of*

shortages in staff, electricity, and others constrains” . Diseases , Malria ,Secl Cell Anemia , Hepatitis B, HIV /AIDS, Guardia , Dysentery have become endemic. The Present age of HIV/AIDS is 7% in each 10 examined group .According to information provided no centers or population awareness and no preventive strategies at the local levels .Considering the high HIV/AIDS cases among citizens, a crucial programs for testing and treatment is needed . The people of Western Section were completely ignored by government and NGOs and let down to be devastated by HIV/AIDS .No HIV/IADS Strategy at Western Section of South Kordfan State. No Blood Bank in the hole area . There are 32 health centers in deferent villages in the sections . Most of these Health Centers “ *are Just names with only one untrained technician*” Said Dr.Awad the Director of Health Academy in Foulla. The Director Health Academy declared that “ *the academy could fill the gap in the health centers and provide the necessity technical staff the in the future*” . Numbers of accepted students from male and female at Health Academy is 325 divided into these specializations:

1- 232 Nursing

2- 40 Pharmacology

3- 50 laboratory

In and out- Migration:



Bagara Campus (mad from local materials by Bagara Wman)

Western Kordfan Section inhabited by 519000 in the localities of Salam , Babnosa and Muglad .This is approximate number . According Executive Director of Muglad Locality the population of Muglad locality is 196000 citizens according to the 2009 census .Muglad locality Citizens distributed in four areas as followings :

Muglad 40000

Dibab 60000

Seteep 1260

Miram 18 000

While he mentioned the population in Salam (Foula) Locality is 250000 and Babnosa Locality is 73000 . According to Executive Director these numbers are incorrect , because it shows only list of names that registered for coming general elections. The Majority of Missaria Homor at Western Section are Bgara (Cows owners) , they move seasonally from North to the South and vice versa .This livelihood system called (*Massar*) , each clan and (*Amarh*) has it's own Corridor they call it (*Morhal*) .Bagara Arabs moves seasonally to the South in the period of (November , December , January , February , March , May and June) .They starts migration back to North in (July , August , September and October). The Bagara have their villages , campuses and stations along their seasonal magnetron corridors .The Bgara life has become a culture and ways of thinking , there for any program aims to settlement shall be carefully designed within development culture strategy .Bagara culture has become stigma . However *Massar* Migration of Bagara faces the challenges of sustainability , because of desertification and climate changes. Some citizens fled the *Masar* system and lived in towns stricken by poverty without jobs . It is clear that no any project or strategy for public awareness , thus the traditional community left to the danger of history .The Bagara migrates cross boundaries of others in southern states like North Bhara Elgazal , Unity State and some times move to the southern part of South Darfour State , this have become major causes tribal conflict .Unfortunately , although these conflicts usually at grassroots level and related to the livelihood systems , the government usually address these conflict within Top Down and political approaches the results always conflict escalations .Ameer Mokhtar Babo Nimir of Awalad Kamil statedd that “ *there are two causes of conflict between us and Dinka Tribes or Rezigate tribe.These two reasons are migration and weapons*” While Bashtana Momed Salim one of Missaeria Traditional Mechanism for conflict Resolutions Council (*Ajaweed*) stated that “ *If Bagra have become settlers there would be no conflict in this area*)



Ameer Mokhtar Babu Nimir and some Omdas



Bashtana Mohammed Salim (Missariya Tribal Leaders)

C) Ecology and Environment

The land of Western section is flat and ranges between desert in the north kordfan to the poor Savanna in the south area of Abyei locality. The *Wadi Valley* with its branches *Wadi Alghala* and *Wadi Somoaa* surrendering the area in a contouring way, creates some abrupt swamps like *Raggba ELzrga* and *Ragab Imoro* in the north west of the area. The land almost is sandy soil in the north with hard muddy near Kiir River at Abyei locality. *Bahar Alarab* or (kiir) in Dinka language is the only river runs seasonally from west to the east, diereses southern part of the area and creating grazing land for Bagara Arabs cows in Summer and fishing resources for the Settlers from Dinka Ngoak tribes. This Kiir river could be described as the major cause behind the violent conflict between Bagra and Dinka, because of competition over water resources in Summer and drought period (December to May), this is one of the longest summers. The area covers by hard deserts pushes in north of Babnousa and Foulla, transforms gradually into savanna environment. This area of about more than 1800,000 livestock, with birds, and wild animals in the south part. Rain fall approximate 2ml in the rainy season between July and September. The summer season is hot and dry which called (*Jallwi*) in Bagra languages, all waters pool in the north part evaporate then immediately Bagara starts their seasonal migration to the south in traditional searching for water and grazing for their cows and the themselves. In Autumn, insects and mosquitoes out break cause Diseases for cows, this the main cause for Bagara movement to the North. The land of Bahar Alarab is completely ignored and no any (laws or policies against tree cutting/or for tree planting). Some trees like (Amsroog and Ingato) coplettly vanished. In 2003 small Dump established by Development Services Corporation as a pilot project in the Wadi Vally, only 10 K/M South of Muglad. More than 200 families settled and transformed into farmers. Tomatoes, lady fingers of *Valley Wadi* farmers can be seen in Muglad marke. This experience can be taken as example in livelihood development, if water is harvested by damping water of *Wadi valley* this could assist in livelihood development and transformation

D) Youth, Gender and Security Information :

According to Mohmmmed Sobahi Security officer in Muglad the area suffers of illicit proliferations of small arms and lights weapons. More than 30000 pieces of weapons are in uses of civilians, while the DDR and Arms controlling programs are experiencing failures, this unintentionally fuels violent conflict

in the area . The area witnessed tribal violent conflict in western corridors in period of 2005- 2009 , 240 people were killed others are injured .In 2008 comprehensive security collapsed in Abyei Town due to the bad Military doctrine within joined troop .Abyei town was burned by fire to the ashes and looted , more than 200 people were killed and 16 000 fled the area to south . Some Dinka of Abyei fled the town to the north part were Misseriya are dominated . The Armed militias of Missariya would stand as security threats. The Security officer emphasized that *the majority of youth were fall in frustration* because of no jobs opportunities , this is the generation of war culture . Youths also left down to the danger of frustrations , where no programs or cultural programs. The security officer mentioned that six out of ten youths in Muglad have victimized by *Hasheesh* and drugs adductions . The security officer expressed his interest to see collaborative projects between local SCOs and Concern in the field of peace culture for youths and women. No women organization .In meeting with Environment Organization in Babnousa , Angato Orgnization in Muglad ,NDO in Abyei and Exceptive Youth Movement in Fulla Yagoub Abulegassim , the issue of youth and peace culture was the most important .The Youth Movement in Fulla express their appeals and request for peace culture funding.

Budgets , infrastructure:

Muglad locality budget 4200000 SD . 3000SDG is first chapter and 1200000.Resources : chapter one direct from the State Budget , while others from taxations and others resources. In Fulla information about Western section can not be provided it considered as one of the strategic information. However some said chapter one in fulla locality is about 5200SDG .Babnousa was the the cross station for railways to Nyalla and Wau .However after the stopping of Babnsa railways , people lost their jobs and the trade between southern part and north part part . The railway between Babnosa and Nyala , not active with also this effect trades and transportation in the area

Recommendations: The key informant analysis shows :

- a) the necessity of development project with conflict transformation include “Water , livelihood , agriculture , peace culture , training workshops .Supporting program for youths and women , HIV/AIDS program”
- b) The area suffers illicit proliferation of Small Arms and light weapons 30000 pieces of weapons are in civilians hands .There have been bad DDR program

and Arms control, this also needs of DDR through Traditional Mechanism and indigenous Knowledge System IKS

c) Jobs opportunity program programs for women and youths

Babnousa Locality

Education Services	Health Services	Water Yards :	Agriculture	Infrastructure	Livestock
Basic School 23	Hospitals 2	Wells 7	Rainy	Roads (No)	19000
Basic school Teachers 283	Pharmacy Private 1	6 Pools		Bridges (No)	
Students 2423	Pharmacy Gov 2				
Sec School 7	Health Centers 6				
Sec School Teachers 37	HIV Center (No)				

Muglad Locality

Education Services	Health Services	Water Yards :	Agriculture	Infrastructure	Livestock
Basic School 36	Hospitals 1	Wells 38	Rainy	asphalt Roads (No)	250000
Basic school Teachers 146	Pharmacy Private 4	10 Pools		Bridges (No)	
Students 3794	Pharmacy Gov 1				
Sec School 1	Health Centers 7				
Sec School Teachers 15	HIV Center (No)				

Fulla Locality

Education Services	Health Services	Water Yards :	Agriculture	Infrastructure	Livestock
Basic School 23	Hospitals 1	Wheels 17	Rainy Irrigation	No asphalt Road	32000
Students 7000	Pharmacy Private 2	Pools 2		No Bridges	
Teachers 76	Pharmacy Gov 2				
Seco School 3	Health Centers 5				
	HIV Center (No)				

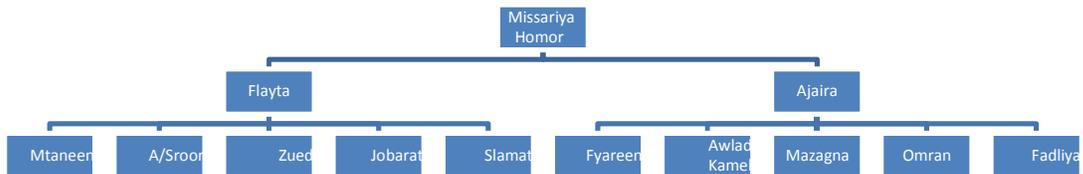


Figure 1

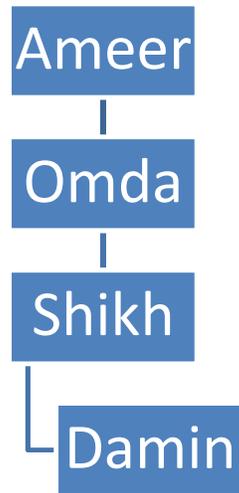


Figure 2