

Conflict Resolution – Peace Building in Sudan

A Rough Cenario for Intervention

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1. Purpose and Content.

This is a paper, sketching out issues of conflict in the Sudan, and the prospects of intervention for peace building. The paper is roughly written, on the knowledge and experience of the writer, in working in the field of rural development, for the last 40 years; drawing on his insights, from visiting, living, and interacting with people and systems, in most parts of the country. And from conducting researches and consultancies on variant subjects, in areas of relation and interest. The paper is set to look at Sudan, with a holistic viewing of the web of its making elements, in terms of geography, resources endowments, populations, ethnic composition, cultural set-ups, historical evolution, political constitution, systems of rule, development progress, etc. Within these contents, and their interaction forces, the paper attempts to highlight some of the root causes of conflict and conclude by suggesting priority areas of intervention.

2. Maps for Shared Vision

The series of maps Appendix (2) are included to elaborate on the different elements, listed at the opening of the paper. The maps were developed under a Country Strategic Plan (1999) for the FNGO Plan Sudan, prepared by EDS (a national consultant firm). The strategy focussed on the assessment of the poverty situation in the country by State, for guiding the future programs of the organization. The maps explored the following parameters:

- i. The ecological zones of the Sudan.
- ii. Land use in the Sudan.
- iii. Population displaced by drought and civil war in Sudan and direction of movement.
- iv. Rating States on rank value by domain (4 chosen domains: habitat, livelihood, growing up healthy and learning; with 78 statistically gauged parameters, across the 4 domains).
- v. Rating on statistical rank value.
- vi. States with problems of inaccessibility (physical + insecurity).
- vii. Final_ranking, on domains values and accessibility.

Of the 7 maps, map 6 displays those parts in the country, currently suffering from conflict_for different causes. There shall be elaborated open under the different theses.

2.1. Detrimental Factors of Conflict.

Conditions in areas of conflict, compared to stable areas, reveal the interplay of forces such as their isolation, relative backwardness, and lack of development, as of the detrimental factors of conflict.

Sudan is a huge country, 2.5 million km², comprised of diverse ecological set – ups Map (1), ranging from desert conditions in the north, to equatorial climate in the south. Its largeness reflects on the accessibility and security of its different parts, rule and control of its population. With the occurrence of selective, differential development, mostly founded on favorite exploitation factors (resources suitability, existence of infrastructure, conducive investment atmosphere, etc.) most parts of the country remained underdeveloped, majoring to complete negligence in some cases; as reflected by areas showing symptoms of conflict:

2.1.1. South Sudan

Land lacked area, 800 thousand km² (?) comprised of extensive clay plains, very localized veld and incelbergs formations on its eastern and southern limits, 800 – 1200 mm annual rainfall, 5 – 9 months of rain in the year, numerous river systems, expansive forests cover, large swamps area, difficult terrain, poor roads, weak local and regional transport lines, river trip Kosti – Juba 13 days under secure conditions, 2200 km. distance Juba – Port Sudan (the country harbor), with alternative sought in Mombassa.

Besides above, the conflicts in neighboring countries add to the encountered problems, especially of cross-boundary occurrence.

2.1.2. Abyei Enclave.

Thrusted deep into the south eastern corner of West Kordofan State, pivoted on the river system of Bahr El Arab (a seasonal river) and extending to the south into northern Bahr El Ghazal. It is an area of low-lying clay plains, subjected annually to extensive flood by river flows and from direct rainfall (800 mm per annum). It is inhabited by the Ngok Dinka, a group of cattle pastoralists, owners of the land; prevailed over by the Messeriya, another cattle rearing people, who infiltrate the area and penetrate deep south, for the grazing of their herds during the dry season. Because of its remote location, and lack of development, it suffers from isolation and semicomplete locking during the rainy season, causing its poor connectivity, both directions, north and south.

2.1.3. South Kordofan (The Nuba Mts Area)

Rugged jebels (hills) area, with intervening low plains; more habitation close to the jebels; for the early rise of settlements depended on the small water supplies collecting from the jebels. As of 1950's, with the opening up of the countryside, and the availing of water supplies, there has been

increased descending from the jebels into the plains. However, still the plains suffer acute shortage of drinking water supplies, hence sparsely populated. The area receives 5-6 months of rains, 500-800 mm annually. Many wadis (seasonal streams) radiating from the highlands cross the plains. The region carries a good forestry cover, especially in its southern parts. The area is characterized by a difficult terrain, causing poor accessibility, with those parts far from the major settlements and the main transportation lines, almost isolated and land locked during the greater part of the rainy season. Infrastructure is generally poor, and its backwardness links with the prevailing conditions in Southern Sudan; with the Northern Sudan exerting a pull on it, through central Kordofan.

2.1.4. Southern Blue Nile

Reflects the major features of South Kordofan in the terrain of jebels and plains, rainfall, habitation and accessibility. As a border area, falling at the foot of the Ethiopian plateau, tend to show more remoteness and isolation, from the central parts of the country.

All above three areas (South Sudan, Nuba Mts. and Southern Blue Nile) were kept by the British during the colonial period, under the Closed Areas Law, 1930?-1956; for the three of them suffered from the slave-trade dealings till the close of the 19th C.; and for their shared characteristics of existence of black populations and cultures. The policies under the law were to keep them out of the influence of Islamic and arabacized culture, dominating the northern half of the country. With the law, Christian missions and education were encouraged, creating a gulf between the two parts of the country, for spontaneous evolution in different facets of life, was deliberately constricted.

2.1.5. Greater Darfur (North, South, and West Darfur States)

Except for Jebel Mara massive, the region is formed of an extensive country of sand formations (sand sheets and sand dunes), embracing a desert front in the north, up to the frontiers with Egypt, Chad, and Libya, and closing down at Bahr El Arab in its southern reaches. The regions' extensiveness made it to be composed of many ecological zones; gravitating from desert conditions in the north, to heavy savanah rainfall in the South – 50 to 800mm of rainfall. The distribution of the population follows the resources endowrsent, sparsely present in the north, fairly to densely populated in the middle and the South. The region is oriented towards the center, however, extensive distances, with the existence of sandy surfaces, hamper local and regional communication. In its history, Darfur region experienced a period of 18 years (1898-1916) of isolation from the rest of the country, for its rule was delegated by the British to a local Sultan, a period that kept it behind up to the first quarter of the previous century. The existence of a numerous number of pastoral groups of different racial stock, pursuing extensive seasonal movements, with prolonged land degradation and desertification, have subjected the region to serious tribal conflicts. With that, and for the easy access to small arms, the region also suffers from active bandit movement.

2.1.6. The Eastern Front Lands

Engulfing the border areas with Eritrea, in the two States of Kassala and the Red Sea, fringed towards Eritrea by highlands that are crossed by many wadis. It is characteristically dry, receiving an annual rainfall of 200 mm, sparsely inhabited by pastorals of Beja tribes, raising goats, sheep, cattle and camels; with seasonal crossing of the borders by graziers from both countries. Flung as a border area, of minor resources, scattered population, suffers isolation, failing to attract development.

2.2. Borders Upheavals

With the exception of Abyei enclave, all of the rest 5 areas, described above, other than their internal complex situation, and their precipitant conflicts, suffered one kind or the other of border upheavals, caused by the occurrence of warring on the other side of the borders: the South: Uganda, Ethiopia and Congo; Southern Blue Nile and Eastern Sudan: Ethiopia and Eritrea; Darfur: Chad.

The seriousness of these border upheavals, is not only limited to forced driving of affected populations into the Sudan, but more so in the accessing of local populations to fire arms, which are used in fueling within country conflicts, and in the uprising of local elements nourishing certain political agenda.

2.3. Main Characteristics of the Conflict Parts of the Country

The 6 areas reviewed above as symptomatic of conflict, share the following characteristics:

- i. Nearly all (with the exception of Abyei enclave) make the outskirts of the country.
- ii. Dependant for their economy and livelihoods on the natural resources endowments, open to calamities.
- iii. Dominated by tribalism, with its stronghold on the culture and local set-ups; often breeding conflicts.
- iv. Suffering a development gap with eminent lack of progress, resulting in dissatisfaction and frustration.
- v. Of marginalized role in national politics, for their limited contribution on all aspects.

2.4. The Stable Parts

On a second look to Map (1), it apparently comes out, that those parts of Sudan that show stability, are comprised of the following States:

- Red Sea.
- Gadaref.
- Northern.
- Naher El Nil.
- Khartoum.
- Gezira.
- White Nile.
- Sennar.
- North Kordofan.

With the balance of States (out of 26) wholly (the case of the South) or partially (excepting the South) affected to some degree or the other by conflict.

A number of factors combined to make the above listed 9 States showing stability, including:

- i. The historical factor of interactive relationships between them.
- ii. Their falling within a central rule, for longer periods in the political evolution of the country.
- iii. A long history of settlement with stability of agrarian economies, particularly on the Nile Banks.
- iv. Enjoyment of the highest conglomeration of development infrastructure.
- v. Growth of a modern economic sector, with accumulation of wealth, providing a strong employment base, and better incomes.
- vi. Connectivity, through the existence of the greater part of the communication infrastructure.
- vii. Social and economic advancement, through the provision of services specially education.
- viii. Progressive urbanization, for the major urban centers fall within this part.

- ix. Weakening to some degree of tribalism and ethnicity.
- x. Political vitality at the local and national level.

In a nutshell, the parts enjoying peace in the country, are the areas, that are comparatively the most developed. Underdevelopment creates disparities, nourishing the roots of conflict. Unless development is addressed as a major goal, we will continue labouring with conflict resolution at the end of its chain effects, i.e. rehabilitation and adjustment of affected population groups.

3. The Fueling Forces of Conflict

With the efforts put on development, which would take time to bear fruits in achieving progressive changes, some concerted actions need to be carried out to mitigate conflicts of different natures. Of the issues to be addressed and inviting interventions are:

3.1. Adjustment of Affected Populations (all country)

There have occurred massive uprooting of populations in the last 20 years, induced by war, adverse environmental factors (drought, land degradation and desertification) and stagnation of rural economies. Map (3) denotes the phenomenon, showing the affected and recipient areas.

The impacts on both are great; calling for assessment of situations and design of adjustment programs, starting with an emergency phase when needed.

3.2. Cultural Adjustments (Elements from Southern Sudan).

The prolonged war there, has sent large populations into the northern part of the country (estimated at 2 million plus in Khartoum, for example. Young generations of 20 years of age have not seen the South. Being brought up under an alien culture poses problems of rehabilitation in areas of origin, as well as assimilation in recipient areas.

3.3. Peace with Seeds of Conflict (South Sudan)

The Addis Ababa Accord (1973) succeeded in bringing peace to Southern Sudan for 10 years, to be followed by the present uprising. There is the story of the two china boxes, one well-packed and the other unpacked, thrown from the same height, with the first of better chances to land, with more safe articles than the second. Under conflict the north is the common enemy for the southerners, and with reaching peace, internal elements of conflict within the South will crop to the surface; hopefully not to repeat the previous experience of getting at the neck of each other.

3.4. Discrimination on Ethnicity North/South Scene

Also applicable to different complexes. Sudan is made of a huge mosaic of tribal groups 500+tribes and sub-tribes, of ethnic diversities. The differences can be very sharp on racial and cultural fabrics, of distinctive complexes, quite identifiable on intensity and strengths of the unifying factors. While the relationships between the ones in the north are ameliorated by unifying elements of Islam, Arabic language, histories, more exposure, shared visions, etc; the major North/South complexes carry sharp dichotomies, for differences in:

- Natural setting.
- Races stocks.
- Religions/belief.
- Languages
- Cultures.
- Level of progress
- Political evolution.

All of the above, and others, have combined to give special characteristics to each part; and for the occurrence of certain historical events, there emerged the supremacy and dominance of the North over the South.

Correcting the relationship between the two, calls for understanding the cultures of each other, a matter that has not been given attention in the past. There is the story, that somebody from some where, came to the Southerners, and told them, that you are black Africans and Christians; also to the Northerners, and told them that you are Arabs and Moslems, and both believed him; and in the course of events, that they are both Sudanese, has been duly suppressed.

3.5. Poverty A Unifying Factor (North and South Sudan)

Reference to Appendix (1) containing the statistical valuations of the parameters analyzed under the 4 domains (habitat, livelihood, growing up healthy, and learning) detects the poverty situation in the country, yielding the poverty ranking by State, Map (7). As a phenomenon, poverty is of wide occurrence in the Sudan, with 92% of the population (UN-Human Development Index) existing below the poverty line. Its intensity varies from one part of the country to the other, with the States suffering conflict, as ranking very high.

3.6. Repercussions of the National Economy (All Sudan)

Sudan's economy has undergone drastic changes in the last 15 years, with adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the population: the performance of the agricultural sector, employing 65% of the population has considerably dwindled, with reduced contribution to GNP. With inflation reigning high during (1989-1996) local currency was subjected to continuous devaluation, which seriously affected prices, the consuming power and the standards of living, especially of the lower strata of the population. The shift to free markets economy, with subsidies on consumption commodities and community services erased, added to the impoverishment of the poorer segments. The economy started to steady as of 1995, with inflation curtailed and serious efforts being exerted in the correction of national policies.

3.7. Building Institutional Capacities

The fields are many, including planning at different levels. Governance and democratization, through improving the performance of central and States institutional and political structures, rejuvenation of the native administration to cope with the recurring rural transformations, and land use planning to rationalize the use of resources, and for environmental enhancement.

4. Conclusion:

Intervention in conflict resolution and peace making needs to be approached from a wider prospective, with more attention to be given to protective peace effort. The above cited problematic areas relate with variant effects to peace making. Some call for formulation of direct interventions, like emergency activities, while others open a wide scope for conducting studies and assessments, to design change programmes and to influence policies.

Appendix : 1 Table (R1) DOMAIN: HABITAT 1

STATES	TENURE STATUS: % OF HHS OWNING HOUSES	RANKING VALUE	TENURE STATUS: % OF HHS RENTING HOUSES	RANKING VALUE	% HHS LIVING IN ONE TO TWO ROOMS	RANKING VALUE	% OF HHS LIVING IN HOUSES WITHOUT FENCE	RANKING VALUE	% OF HHS LIVING IN GOTTIA (THATCHED HUT)	RANKING VALUE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. NORTHERN STATES										
1. Northern	70.2	6.0	43.9	7.4	63.0	4.0	23.5	3.0	0.30	0.04
2. Nahr El Nil	68.2	6.0	49.2	8.2	78.4	5.7	39.8	5.3	2.5	0.30
3. Red Sea	100.0	8.4	91.4	15.3	100.0	7.2	100.0	13.2	2.7	0.30
4. Kassala	77.7	6.7	46.5	7.8	93.0	6.7	84.1	11.0	48.9	5.90
5. Gadarif	65.0	5.8	35.8	6.0	91.1	6.6	23.1	3.0	78.9	9.6
6. Khartoum	96.0	8.3	100.0	16.8	79.3	5.8	32.8	4.3	2.1	0.3
7. Gezira	64.7	5.7	27.3	4.6	92.9	6.8	59.8	7.9	3.9	0.5
8. Sennar	63.1	5.6	16.6	2.8	95.0	6.9	48.5	6.4	40.0	4.9
9. White Nile	78.2	6.6	35.3	5.9	89.5	6.5	83.3	11.0	22.6	2.7
10. Blue Nile	64.1	5.7	33.2	5.6	81.3	5.9	45.7	6.0	86.1	10.4
11. North Kordofan	62.6	6.1	24.6	4.1	79.8	5.8	27.8	3.7	80.0	9.7
12. West Kordofan	86.7	7.2	20.9	3.5	82.7	6.0	31.6	4.2	95.6	11.6
13. South Kordofan	63.3	5.6	16.6	2.8	80.7	5.8	54.5	7.2	82.8	10.0
14. North Darfur	62.4	5.5	20.9	3.5	88.6	6.4	14.3	1.8	92.2	11.2
15. West Darfur	63.4	5.6	13.4	2.2	81.6	5.9	30.8	4.0	100.0	12.1
16. South Darfur	62.2	5.5	21.4	3.6	84.7	6.1	65.2	8.5	85.6	10.4
	1127.7		597.0		1381.6		764.8		824.2	
SOUTHERN STATES (Old Regions)										
17. Upper Nile	121.2	10.7	216.0	36.2	169.0	12.2	D.N.A		79.4	9.6
19. Bahr El Ghazal	103.7	9.2	175.9	29.5	159.4	11.5	D.N.A		77.3	9.4
20. Equatoria	136.3	12.1	239.0	40.0	167.4	12.1	D.N.A		57.0	6.9

VALUES FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES COMPUTED TO POOREST STATE (100% VALUE IN THE NORTH)

R.1 : HABITAT 2

(6)	RANKING VALUE	% OF HHS WITH HOUSE TAPS	RANKING VALUE	% HHS DEPENDENT ON WELLS & DONCS	RANKING VALUE	PER CAPITA WATER CONSUMPTION	RANKING VALUE	WATER QUALITY	RANKING VALUE	% OF RURAL HHS WITHOUT TOILET FACILITIES	RANKING VALUE
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)							
0.7	0.3	5.2	1.4	39.9	4.8	10.7	1.8	20.3	3.6	46.2	4.7
0.4	0.2	2.8	0.8	35.5	4.3	12.0	2.0	20.0	3.6	40.9	4.1
14.6	6.5	5.4	1.5	38.6	4.6	75.0	12.4	50.0	9.1	100.0	10.1
1.0	0.4	4.3	1.2	42.5	5.1	30.0	5.0	50.0	9.1	83.2	8.4
0.6	0.3	7.8	2.1	34.2	4.0	53.3	5.5	30.0	5.4	67.5	6.8
0.2	0.09	1.8	0.5	21.4	2.6	11.1	1.8	20.0	3.6	22.2	2.2
0.2	0.09	2.3	0.6	12.8	1.5	9.7	1.6	20.0	3.6	60.0	6.1
0.6	0.3	4.7	1.3	38.3	4.6	14.5	2.4	30.0	5.4	63.9	6.5
0.6	0.3	4.1	1.1	31.5	5.8	42.9	7.1	50.0	9.1	71.7	7.3
20.0	8.9	14.3	3.9	20.7	2.5	100.0	16.5	30.0	5.4	68.0	6.9
20.0	8.9	8.4	2.3	69.3	8.2	30.0	4.9	30.0	5.4	56.0	5.7
33.3	14.8	56.3	15.4	75.5	9.0	75.0	12.4	20.0	3.6	46.3	4.7
4.0	1.8	100.0	27.3	94.7	11.2	27.3	4.5	50.0	9.1	65.4	6.6
100.0	44.4	26.5	7.2	87.9	10.5	60.0	9.9	30.0	5.4	69.9	7.1
16.7	7.4	81.8	22.3	96.0	11.5	25.0	4.1	30.0	5.4	68.8	7.0
12.5	5.5	40.9	11.2	100.0	11.9	50.0	8.2	20.0	3.6	57.7	5.8
225.4		366.6		834.8		606.3		550.0		987.7	
0.9	0.4	13.6	3.7	0.9	0.1	75.0	12.4	50.0	9.1	62.1	6.3
10.0	4.4	180.0	49.1	101.3	12.1	75.0	12.4	50.0	9.1	60.1	6.1
1.6	0.7	22.5	6.1	72.5	8.7	75.0	12.4	50.0	9.1	77.2	7.8

R.1: HABITAT 3

% OF RURAL HHS WITHOUT ANY & WITH OUT AN IDENTIFIED SOURCE OF LIGHTING (12)	RANKING VALUE (13)	% HHS DEPEND ING ON FIRE WOOD & CHARCOAL FOR COOKING (14)	RANKING VALUE (15)	CHARCOAL CONSUMPTION IN M³ BY PROVINCE (16)	RANKING VALUE (17)	FIRE WOOD CONSUMPTION IN M³ BY PROVINCE 1995 (18)	RANKING VALUE (19)	% DISTINKING OF DISPALUE HOMELE POPULA (20)	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT IN SUDAN: RATE ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES ARE INCREASING (21)	RANKING VALUE (22)
12.0	1.7	92.2	6.6	24.5	3.2	56.5	7.0	4.0	20.0	3.2
14.1	2.0	80.1	5.7	28.6	3.7	38.7	4.8	2.1	30.0	5.0
74.4	10.5	87.8	6.3	57.1	7.5	19.4	2.4	1.0	50.0	8.5
59.1	8.3	90.5	6.5	40.8	5.3	43.5	5.4	2.8	50.0	8.5
11.8	1.7	67.0	4.8	55.1	7.2	37.1	4.6	0.9	40.0	6.7
18.1	2.6	13.9	1.0	100.0	13.1	11.3	1.4	22.7	30.0	5.0
7.2	1.0	82.9	6.0	100.0	13.1	8.1	1.0	2.1	40.0	6.7
12.5	1.7	90.0	6.5	93.9	12.3	25.8	3.2	2.8	40.0	6.7
23.6	3.3	88.0	6.3	53.1	6.9	30.6	3.8	3.8	30.0	5.0
41.4	5.8	99.8	7.2	55.1	7.2	80.6	10.1	1.9	30.0	5.0
35.5	5.0	99.6	7.2	53.1	6.9	56.5	7.0	0.9	30.0	5.0
97.5	13.8	100.0	7.2	26.5	3.5	67.7	8.4	20.8	30.0	5.0
33.6	4.7	100.0	7.2	26.5	3.5	40.3	5.0	3.8	50.0	8.3
90.2	12.7	100.0	7.2	18.4	2.4	100.0	12.5	3.8	30.0	5.0
100.0	14.1	98.5	7.0	10.2	1.3	96.8	12.1	1.9	50.0	8.3
77.9	11.0	99.8	7.2	22.4	2.9	88.7	11.1	24.6	50.0	8.3
708.1		1390		765.3		801.6			600	
27.9	3.9	99.3	7.1							
23.1	3.3	97.9	7.0						50.0	8.3
17.1	2.4	97.2	7.0						50.0	8.3
									50.0	8.3

Appendix 1 Table (R.2) DOMAIN: LIVELIHOOD

STATES	% OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN PRIMARY SECTOR	RANKING VALUE	% OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE FEMALES IN PRIMARY SECTOR	RANKING VALUE	NO OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY & FISHING PER 1000 POP BY STATE	RANKING VALUE	% OF HHS OWNING AGRICULTURAL PLOTS BY PROVINCE	RANKING VALUE	% OF FEMALES OWNING AGRICULTURAL PLOTS	RANKING VALUE
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
A. NORTHERN S.										
1. Northern	49.1	4.6	100.0	30.5	30.8	3.3	32.4	5.5	41.8	6.0
2. Nahr El Nil	49.8	4.6	81.3	4.8	35.0	3.7	49.3	8.4	53.1	7.6
3. Red Sea	36.6	3.4	14.9	4.5	45.2	4.8	81.5	13.9	48.7	7.0
4. Kassala	55.6	5.1	18.1	5.5	34.0	3.6	55.3	9.4	100.0	14.3
5. Gadarif	74.4	6.8	8.6	2.6	49.0	5.2	24.7	4.2	46.9	6.7
6. Khartoum	7.0	0.6	25.5	57.8	12.0	1.4	100.0	17.1	36.2	5.2
7. Gezira	51.5	4.7	9.8	3.0	31.6	3.4	54.7	9.3	56.4	8.1
8. Sennar	70.6	6.5	32.5	9.9	44.5	4.8	28.0	4.8	59.1	8.5
9. White Nile	56.8	5.2	7.2	2.2	40.9	4.4	26.9	4.6	40.2	5.8
10. Blue Nile	74.2	6.8	14.3	4.4	52.9	5.7	23.1	3.9	46.4	6.7
11. North Kordofan	87.2	8.0	2.6	0.8	91.9	9.8	19.7	3.4	25.7	3.7
12. West Kordofan	97.6	8.9	2.5	0.7	99.0	10.6	18.4	3.1	32.2	4.6
13. South Kordofan	89.8	8.2	3.2	1.0	66.6	7.1	21.0	3.6	29.2	4.2
14. North Darfur	93.7	8.6	2.3	0.7	97.4	10.4	17.1	2.9	27.3	3.9
15. West Darfur	100.0	9.2	2.6	0.8	100.2	1.6	16.2	2.8	24.1	3.5
16. South Darfur	96.7	8.8	2.8	0.9	100.0	10.7	18.3	3.1	29.2	4.2
	10906		328.2		935.8		586.6			
SOUTHERN STATES (Old Regions)										
17. Upper Nile	19.6	1.2	9.4	2.9	11.0	1.2	98.0	16.6	29.3	4.2
19. Bahr El Ghazal	33.0	3.0	2.1	0.6	19.9	2.1	32.6	5.6	25.9	3.7
20. Equatoria	3.1	0.3	9.2	2.8	1.5	0.2	278.8	47.5	29.0	4.2

VALUES FOR THE SOUTHERN REGIONS ARE COMPUTED TO POOREST STATE(100% VALUE) IN THE NORTH

Table R.2: LIVELIHOOD 2

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
% OF FEMALE HEADED HHS	UNPAID FEMALE WORKERS AS PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED WOMEN	% OF CHILD LABOUR 10-15 YEARS OF AGE	% OF UN- EMPLOYED PERSONS OUT OF TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION	% OF IN- MIGRANT POPULATION	NO PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING PER 1000 POP. OUT OF TOTAL RURAL ACTIVE POP.	RANKING VALUE
72.4	5.5	21.3	36.8	26.1	12.2	2.9
59.2	4.8	30.6	43.9	15.5	19.6	4.8
41.3	18.2	68.1	88.3	41.6	52.4	12.4
37.7	11.8	74.4	100.0	42.7	8.8	2.1
51.5	28.7	42.5	45.2	67.1	26.2	6.2
50.7	0.7	20.0	55.2	100.0	7.2	1.7
67.5	11.0	35.6	65.3	24.8	6.0	1.4
61.2	16.1	61.9	71.1	20.3	14.5	3.4
65.6	31.8	41.3	64.4	33.3	5.0	1.2
42.1	54.4	88.8	59.8	41.8	13.3	3.1
83.2	87.9	68.1	33.5	16.6	36.7	8.7
76.6	95.6	87.5	23.8	23.5	100.0	23.6
78.5	74.1	66.9	41.0	16.1	31.4	7.4
98.1	100.0	72.5	20.5	11.3	25.1	5.9
100.0	77.7	98.1	14.6	12.0	42.3	10.0
67.5	86.4	100.0	23.4	27.5	22.9	5.4
1053.2	704.7	977.6	786.8	520.6	423.6	
85.7	8.1		101.3			
92.3	8.8		12.1		13.3	3.1
74.7	7.1		90.4		9.4	2.2
					16.9	4.0

Table R.2: LIVELIHOOD 3

PERSONS IN ELEC TRICITY, GAS & WATER PER 000 RURAL POP (12)	RANKING VALUE	PERSONS IN WHOLESALE & RETAILING TRADE, RESTURANT & HOTELS PER 000 RURAL POP (13)	RANKING VALUE	PERSONS IN TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATION PER 000 RURAL POPULATION (14)	RANKING VALUE	PERSONS IN FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL STATE & BUSINESS PER 000 RURAL POPULATION (15)	RANKING VALUE	PERSONS IN COMMUNICATION SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES PER 000 RURAL POPULATION (16)	RANKING VALUE	CEREAL PRODUCTION CONSUMPTION RATIO 1994/95 (17)	RANKING VALUE
4.2	1.2	10.2	1.2	6.0	1.1	1.1	0.3	8.7	1.6	2.9	0.8
11.1	3.3	10.2	1.2	5.9	1.0	5.0	1.4	10.6	1.9	5.6	1.6
25.0	7.4	43.4	5.2	38.9	7.2	100.0	28.6	25.0	4.5	100.0	28.9
10.0	3.0	37.9	4.5	14.3	2.7	6.7	1.9	21.5	3.9	7.5	2.2
33.3	9.9	86.9	10.3	13.4	2.5	10.0	2.9	24.0	1.3	0.0	0.5
4.3	1.3	3.7	0.4	4.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	6.4	1.1	3.8	0.0
7.7	2.3	29.9	3.5	5.2	0.0	2.0	0.6	18.4	3.8	2.2	1.8
10.0	3.9	72.6	8.6	11.5	2.1	4.0	1.1	39.6	7.2	3.7	0.6
7.1	2.1	33.1	3.9	10.1	1.9	6.7	1.9	25.3	4.6	2.5	1.1
33.3	9.9	42.1	5.0	14.6	2.7	3.3	0.9	21.9	4.0	65.2	0.7
25.0	7.4	60.2	7.1	36.8	6.9	20.0	5.7	60.6	10.9	23.1	18.3
5.6	1.7	100.0	11.7	87.5	16.3	20.0	5.7	59.7	10.8	9.2	6.7
20.0	5.9	88.3	10.5	41.2	7.7	33.3	9.5	22.2	4.0	68.3	2.7
20.0	5.9	76.8	9.1	70.0	13.2	3.3	0.9	26.3	4.7	6.2	19.8
100.0	29.7	53.0	6.3	100.0	18.6	100.0	28.6	100.0	18.2	7.7	1.8
20.0	5.9	94.6	11.2	77.8	14.5	33.3	9.5	83.3	15.4	38.1	11.0
336.6		842.9		537.2		349.7		533.7		134.9	
3.4	1.0	20.7	2.5	46.7	8.7	1.3	0.4	3.0	0.5		
6.7	2.0	29.3	3.5	100.0	18.6	2.9	0.8	3.3	0.6		
6.3	1.9	34.8	4.1	38.9	7.2	1.1	0.3	2.7	0.5		

Table R.2: LIVELIHOOD 4

PER CAPITA REVENUE LS 1994/95	RANKING VALUE	PER CAPITA GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE LS 1994/95	RANKING VALUE		TOTAL RANK VALUE	RANK
(18)		(19)				
25.2	3.4	9.7	1.5		83.5	17
54.7	7.4	20.7	3.1		92.7	14
22.0	3.0	34.8	5.3		168.8	4
38.6	5.2	27.4	4.2		101.1	12
23.3	3.1	38.5	5.0		103.2	11
7.5	1.0	13.8	2.1		73.1	19
47.6	6.4	40.9	6.2		80.1	18
28.5	3.8	40.4	6.1		97.7	13
72.2	9.7	68.4	10.4		88.5	16
18.6	2.5	22.7	3.4		90.4	15
30.0	4.0	26.5	4.0		130.3	8
41.8	5.6	35.3	5.4		152.0	6
51.0	6.9	45.5	6.9		118.7	10
71.7	9.7	50.8	7.7		138.8	7
83.5	11.3	100.0	15.7		204.9	1
100.0	13.5	82.7	12.6		155.3	5
741.4		658.1				
204.4	27.6	69.5	10.6	101.6/15x19	128.7	9
638.8	86.2	45.7	6.9	155.9/15x19	197.5	2
340.7	46.0	42.8	6.5	144.1/15x19	182.5	3

Table (R.3)

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 POPULATION	RANKING VALUE	NO. OF MEDICAL OFFICERS PER 100000 POPULATION	RANKING VALUE	NO. OF MEDICAL ASSISTANTS PER 100000 POPULATION	RANKING VALUE	NO. OF HEALTH TECHNICIANS PER 100000 POPULATION	RANKING VALUE	NO. OF NURSES PER 100000 POPULATION	RANKING VALUE	NO. OF TRAINED MIDWIVES PER 100000 POPULATION	RANKING VALUE
6		7		8		9		10		11	
6.1	1.3	9.4	1.4	9.2	1.7	17.9	2.5	6.0	1.8	19.2	4.2
9.7	2.0	13.0	1.9	17.6	3.2	18.2	2.6	7.2	2.2	20.7	4.5
12.6	2.6	9.5	1.4	20.5	3.8	25.0	3.5	10.0	3.0	33.9	7.4
16.0	3.3	20.0	2.9	27.8	5.1	32.3	4.6	14.7	4.4	28.0	6.1
17.7	3.7	20.0	2.9	42.1	7.7	50.0	7.1	18.1	5.5	26.4	5.7
11.4	2.4	3.5	0.5	12.1	2.2	3.8	0.5	7.2	2.2	10.10	2.2
16.1	3.4	15.2	2.2	24.2	4.5	20.8	2.9	8.6	2.6	7.6	1.7
15.3	3.2	24.4	3.5	23.3	4.3	33.3	4.7	10.5	3.2	13.8	3.0
16.7	3.5	20.8	3.0	33.1	6.1	22.7	3.2	14.5	4.4	11.0	2.4
30.	6.2	25.6	3.7	27.2	5.0	76.9	10.9	12.9	3.9	100.0	21.8
18.3	3.8	17.9	2.6	26.3	4.8	22.2	3.2	12.4	3.7	16.2	3.5
29.4	6.1	71.4	10.3	51.5	9.5	100.0	14.2	39.0	11.8	36.5	8.0
29.4	6.1	83.3	12.0	30.6	5.6	90.9	12.9	18.0	5.4	50.3	11.0
27.8	5.8	25.0	3.6	25.5	4.7	40.0	5.7	19.0	5.7	32.0	6.9
100.0	20.8	100.0	14.4	100.0	18.4	83.3	11.8	100.0	30.2	32.0	6.9
57.7	12.0	55.6	8.0	73.6	13.5	66.7	9.5	33.1	10.0	21.4	4.7
				544.8		704		331.2		4599.1	
19.7	4.1	50.0	7.2								
31.5	6.5	90.0	13.1								
15.2	3.2	37.0	5.3								
480.4		692.5									

Table (R.3)

NO OF TRAINED TRADITIONAL ATTENDENTS PER 100000 POPULATION	RANKING VALUE	NO. OF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS PER 100000 POPULATION	RANKING VALUE	% OF MOTHERS (PREGNANT/ LACTATING WITH HB< 12GM ML BY REGION (OLD) 1995/96	RANKING VALUE	% REPORTED ANEMIA CASES AMONG CHILDREN <14 YEARS OF AGE BY REGION (OLD)	RANKING VALUE	% REPORTED ANEMIA CASES AMONG FEMALE >14 YEARS OF AGE OUT OF TOTAL REPORTED CASES BY REGION (OLD)	RANKING VALUE	% OF VACCINATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS BY REGION	RANKING VALUE
12		13		14		15		16		17	
0.0	0.0	4.6	1.5	88.9	15.3	26.6	9.6	25.5	10.4	49.0	12.0
0.0	0.0	4.4	1.4	55.9	9.7		9.6		10.4		12.0
0.0	0.0	12.5	3.9	59.4	10.3	100.0	36.0		41.0		19.4
26.9	5.4	12.5	3.9	39.6	6.7		36.0	100.0	41.0	79.2	19.4
34.4	6.9	10.0	3.1		6.7		36.0		41.0		19.4
8.7	1.7	5.9	1.8	88.9	15.3	32.7	11.8	29.0	11.9	45.6	11.2
34.4	6.9	5.9	1.8	58.5	10.3		9.8		11.9		13.4
47.9	9.6	12.5	3.9		17.3		9.8		11.9	55.0	13.4
57.3	11.4	7.1	2.2	100.0	17.3	27.2	9.8	21.1	11.9		13.4
30.7	6.1	7.7	2.4		17.3		9.8		11.9		13.4
23.1	4.6	10.0	3.1		8.2		14.7		9.3		19.5
100.0	20.0	100.0	31.4	47.3	8.2	40.7	14.7	22.8	9.3	79.8	19.5
51.8	10.3	50.0	15.7		8.2		14.7		9.3		19.5
19.6	3.9	25.0	7.9	41.3	7.1		18.2		15.5		24.5
49.4	9.9	33.3	10.5		7.1	50.6	18.2	37.8	15.5	100.0	24.5
16.1	3.2	16.7	5.3		7.1		18.2		15.5		24.5
500.3		318.1		579.8		277.8		236.2		408.6	
19.7	4.1	50.0	7.2								
31.3	6.5	90.0	13.1								
15.2	3.2	37.0	5.3								
480.4		692.5									

Table (R.3)

RATIO OF H.V. PER 100000 POPULATION	RANKING VALUE	% OF REPORTED GUINEA WORM INFECTION 1997	RANKING VALUE	% OF DISABLED POPULATION	RANKING VALUE	CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 000' POPULATION 1993-98	RANKING VALUE	<5 MORTALITY RATE BY REGION (OLD)	RANKING VALUE	POPULATION INTERCENSAL GROWTH RATE 1983/93	RANKING VALUE
18		19		20		21		22		23	
19.7	3.2	0.0		22.1	2.7	63.3	4.8	69.2	15.4	42.9	4.6
9.3	1.5	0.0		31.9	3.9	57.5	4.4		15.4	46.8	5.0
27.1	4.4	0.0		18.8	2.3	73.5	5.6		21.4	19.0	0.2
32.5	5.2	0.0		36.9	4.5	62.3	4.7	96.3	21.4	56.6	6.1
72.2	11.6	0.0		36.9	4.5	71.3	5.4		21.4	80.6	8.6
4.4	0.7	0.02		98.4	11.9	52.0	3.9	55.8	12.4	100.0	10.7
10.7	1.7	0.02		100.0	12.2	55.1	4.2		14.6	71.7	7.7
46.4	7.5	0.48		38.5	4.7	65.2	4.9	65.6	14.6	59.6	6.4
57.1	6.0	0.08		52.5	6.4	59.7	4.5		14.6	60.8	6.5
72.2	11.6	0.05		15.6	1.9	75.5	5.7		14.6	70.6	7.6
21.0	5.4	0.32		64.7	7.8	75.0	5.7		14.1	36.5	3.9
40.6	6.5	0.32		35.0	4.3	66.3	5.0		14.1	41.6	4.5
36.0	5.8	0.16		45.9	5.6	74.4	5.6	63.6	14.1	33.8	3.6
44.8	7.2	0.32		64.8	7.9	69.5	5.3		22.2	75.8	8.1
100.0	16.1	0.0		68.4	7.9	69.7	5.3	100.0	22.2	55.9	6.0
46.4	7.5	0.05		95.1	11.6	65.4	5.0		22.2	81.7	8.8
620.4				821.9				450.5		933.9	
		100.0				100.0	7.6				
		40.6				89.9	6.8				
		18.1				69.9	5.3				
						1319.7					

Table (R.3)

PROJECTED MALE LIFE EXPECTANCIES AT BIRTH 1993/98	RANKING VALUE	PROJECTED FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCIES AT BIRTH 1993/98	RANKING VALUE	TOTAL RANKING VALUE	RANK
24		25			
79.6	5.0	78.3	4.9	113.0	19
76.4	4.8	78.0	4.9	113.4	18
86.1	5.4	87.0	5.5	209.7	7
80.9	5.1	82.2	5.2	218.7	6
85.4	5.4	86.5	5.5	203.2	10
77.5	4.9	76.9	4.8	141.8	15
78.4	4.9	75.3	4.7	141.4	16
71.8	4.5	82.4	5.2	155.8	13
79.0	5.0	80.2	5.2	158.9	12
88.0	5.6	88.7	5.6	194.2	11
85.6	5.4	81.5	5.1	151.7	14
82.2	5.2	79.8	5.0	222.0	5
85.8	5.4	85.7	5.4	205.9	9
81.2	5.1	79.3	5.0	206.8	8
82.7	5.2	82.1	5.2	338.1	1
82.2	5.1	81.1	5.1	259.2	3
100.0	6.3	100.0	6.3	328.4	2
97.1	6.1	87.0	5.5	251.9	4
86.1	5.4	94.5	6.0	140.6	17
1586.0		1586.5			

Appendix 1 Table (R.4) DOMAIN: LEARNING 1

STATES	NO OF KHALWAS & KINDER-GARTENS PER 00000 POP 1994/95 (1)	RANKING VALUE (2)	NO OF GOVT BASIC SCHOOLS PER 00000 1994/5 (3)	RANKING VALUE (4)	CHILDREN 6 YEARS OF AGE PER SCHOOL (5)	RANKING VALUE (6)	% OF BOYS ENROLLMENT IN BASIC EDUCATION 1994/95 (7)	RANKING VALUE (8)	% OF GIRLS ENROLLMENT IN BASIC EDUCATION 1994/95 (9)	RANKING VALUE (10)
A. NORTHERN										
1. Northern	19.5	2.8	12.8	2.5	9.2	1.9	78.7	6.8	67.6	5.5
2. Nahr El Nil	24.5	3.5	11.1	2.1	8.4	1.7	79.3	6.9	67.0	5.4
3. Red Sea	10.3	1.5	20.4	3.9	17.0	3.5	67.2	5.8	82.6	6.7
4. Kassala	44.4	6.3	27.5	5.3	25.2	5.2	63.3	5.5	89.8	7.2
5. Gadarif	40.6	5.8	21.2	4.1	19.1	3.9	73.4	6.3	73.6	5.9
6. Khartoum	81.2	11.6	24.6	4.7	17.3	3.6	78.0	6.7	68.1	5.5
7. Gezira	50.7	7.2	13.7	2.6	11.5	2.4	100.0	8.6	55.1	4.4
8. Sennar	41.5	5.9	15.2	2.9	14.3	2.9	76.6	6.6	69.6	5.0
9. White Nile	38.0	5.4	13.8	2.7	12.8	2.6	75.1	6.5	71.2	5.7
10. Blue Nile	96.7	13.8	19.7	3.8	18.8	3.9	66.2	5.7	84.5	6.8
11. North Kordofan	34.8	5.0	11.5	2.2	10.6	2.2	73.4	6.3	73.2	5.9
12. West Kordofan	100.0	14.3	14.9	3.9	15.4	3.2	67.7	5.8	81.8	6.6
13. South Kordofan	27.5	3.9	19.6	3.8	19.8	4.0	68.6	5.9	80.1	6.5
14. North Darfur	32.1	4.6	12.4	2.4	12.8	2.6	65.7	5.7	85.6	6.9
15. West Darfur	16.4	2.3	20.0	3.9	20.5	4.2	60.3	5.2	100.0	8.1
16. South Darfur	42.4	6.1	15.4	3.0	16.5	3.4	63.9	5.5	89.6	7.2
	700.6						1157.4		1239.4	
SOUTHERN STATES (Old Regions)										
17. Upper Nile	501.7	43.1	76.4	14.7	58.0	11.9				
19. Bahr El Ghazal	769.5	109.8	68.4	13.2	80.1	16.4				
20. Equatoria	384.4	54.9	100.0	19.3	100.0	20.5				
			518.6		487.3					

VALUES FOR SOUTHERN REGIONS WERE COMPUTED TO POOREST STATE (100%VALUE) IN THE NORTH

Table R.4 LEARNING 2

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)						
% OF AVAILABLE BASIC SCHOOL TEACHERS 1994/95	RANKING VALUE	AVERAGE OF TEACHERS PER BASIC SCHOOL 1994/95	RANKING VALUE	% OF FEMALE TEACHERS 1994/95	RANKING VALUE	NO OF PUPILS TEACHER IN GOVT BASIC SCHOOLS 1994/95	RANKING VALUE	% OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS 1994/95	RANKING VALUE	NO OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN SECONDARY EDUCATION PER 000 POP 1994/95	RANKING VALUE
19.4	2.9	20.0	2.9	87.2	6.6	22.6	5.1	29.5	2.8	6.3	1.4
21.0	3.1	21.5	3.1	79.2	6	17.9	4	32.5	2.9	5.1	1.2
14.6	2.2	15.0	2.2	84.4	6.3	13.1	2.9	68.7	6.2	15.9	3.7
100.0	14.8	100.0	14.5	100.0	7.5	100.0	22.4	57.8	5.2	41.2	9.5
25.0	3.7	25.6	3.7	83.0	6.2	23.9	5.4	65.5	5.9	32.7	7.5
14.9	2.2	15.4	2.2	66.0	5	23.9	5.4	70.5	6.4	9.8	2
48.1	7.1	48.8	7.2	79.5	6	16.8	3.8	72.9	6.6	6.1	1.4
28.3	4.2	29.0	4.2	92.0	6.9	26.1	5.9	56.4	5.1	15.9	3.6
22.0	3.3	22.5	3.3	76.9	5.8	20.2	4.5	70.7	6.4	6.6	1.5
40.6	6.1	41.7	6.1	74.1	5.6	32.2	7.2	100.0	9.1	50	11.5
33.3	4.9	33.9	4.9	70.3	5.3	22.1	5	79.5	7.2	17.5	4
33.3	4.9	34.4	5	76.6	5.8	19.6	4.4	46.2	4.2	28	6.4
24.5	3.6	25.0	3.6	90.6	6.7	17.5	3.9	70.9	6.4	36.8	8.5
39.4	5.8	40.8	5.9	86.8	6.5	27.3	6.1	66.7	6	22.2	5.1
50.0	7.4	51.3	7.4	93.0	7	36.3	8.2	50.0	5.1	100	23
41.9	6.2	42.6	6.2	91.1	6.8	26.0	5.8	43.2	3.9	42.4	9.7
				1330.7		445.5				435.4	
25.5	3.8	26.3	3.8								
72.2	10.7	74.0	10.7			23.5	5.3	76.5	6.9	200.0	45.9
20.9	3.1	21.5	3.1			91.6	20.6	41.2	3.7	14.0	321.5
674.9		689.3				32.6	7.3	63.9	5.5	43.8	10.1
								1168.6			

STATES	SELECTION ON RANK VALUE BY DOMAIN					SELECTION BY SUITABILITY CRITERIA				
	RANK VALUES					WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO: LOW : 3 MEDIAN : 2 HIGH : 1				
	GROWING - UP HEALTHY	LEARNING	HABITAT	LIVE LIHOOD	TOTAL RANK VALUE	RANK (A)	COUNTRY DEVELOP MENT DIRECTIONS	APPRO- PRIATENESS OF RESOURCES	SUSTAIN ABILITY	ACCESS ABILITY
A NORTHERN S.										
1. Northern	113.0	62.4	62.84	83.5	321.7	19		1	2	2
2. Nahr El Nil	113.4	60.7	63.80	92.7	330.6	18		1	2	1
3. Red Sea	209.7	68.8	124.50	168.8	571.8	8		3	3	3
4. Kassala	218.7	122.9	104.0	101.1	546.7	9		2	1	2
5. Gadarif	203.2	82.3	81.1	103.2	469.8	12		2	2	1
6. Khartoum	141.8	77.2	92.1	73.1	384.2	16		1	1	1
7. Gezira	141.4	78.9	68.1	80.1	368.5	17		1	1	1
8. Sennar	155.8	76.8	80.3	97.7	410.6	14		1	1	1
9. White Nile	158.9	71.0	90.5	88.5	408.9	15		2	2	2
10. Blue Nile	194.2	105.5	115.0	90.4	505.1	11		1	3	3
11. North Kordofan	151.7	76.9	86.8	130.3	445.7	13		2	1	2
12. West Kordofan	222.0	88.5	151.1	152.0	613.6	6		1	1	3
13. South Kordofan	205.9	80.6	124.4	118.7	529.6	10		1	1	3
14. North Darfur	206.8	83.8	156.6	138.8	586.0	7		1	1	3
15. West Darfur	338.1	103.2	132.3	204.9	778.5	3		2	1	3
16. South Darfur	239.2	91.6	145.3	155.3	631.6	5		1	1	3
								23	24	34
SOUTHERN STATES										
(Old Regions)										
17. Upper Nile	328.4	227.6	156.9	128.7	841.6	2		2	3	3
18. Bahr El Ghazal	259.1	774.5	224.1	197.5	1455.2	1		2	3	3
19. Equatoria	140.6	202.5	174.7	182.5	700.3	4		2	3	3

Table R.5

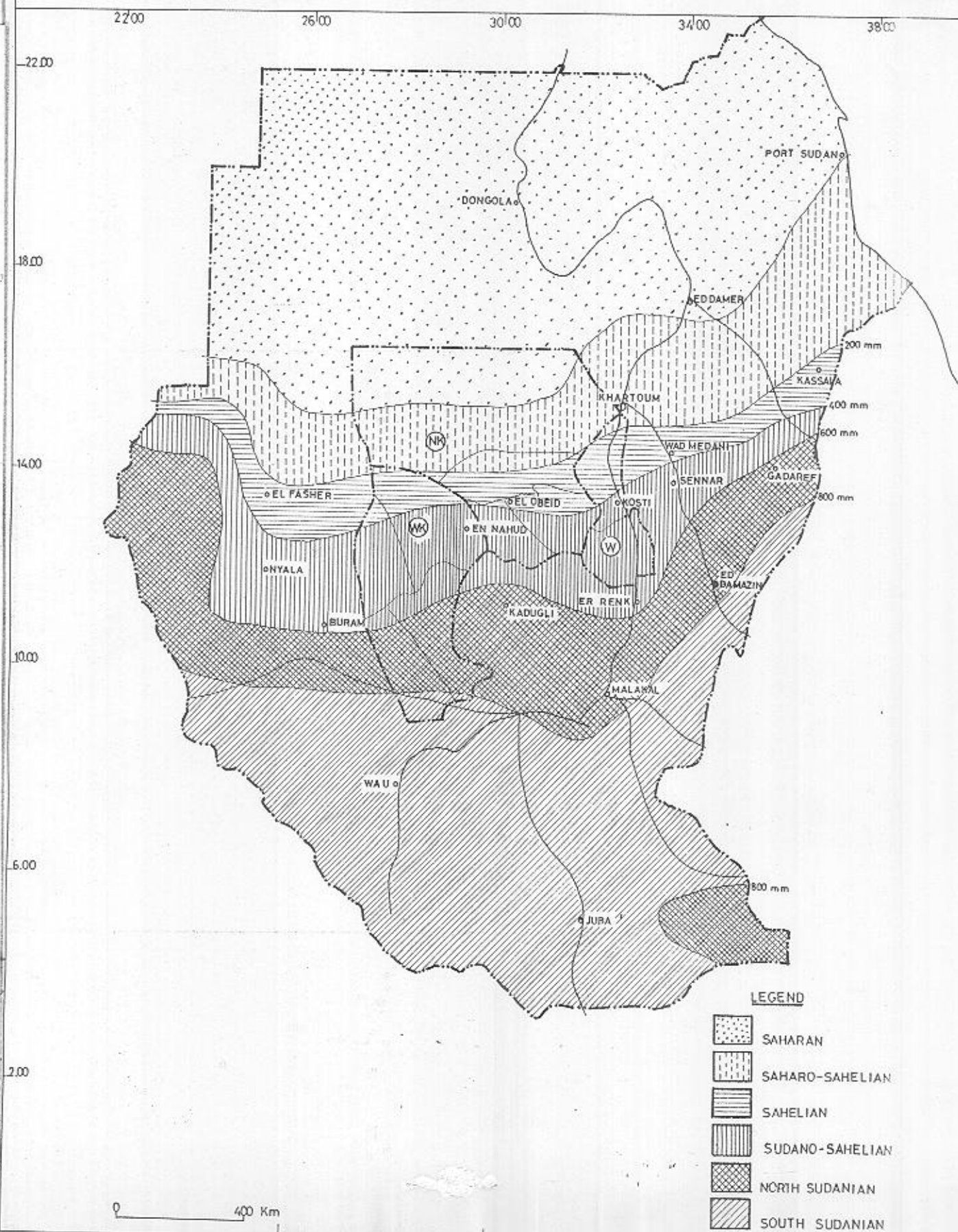
LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT ATTAINED	PRESECE OF UN-NGOS ACTIVITIES	COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS	APPROPRIATENESS OF RESOURCES	SUSTAINABILITY	ACCESS ABILITY
1	2				
1	2	4.3		8.3	5.9
3	2	4.3		8.3	2.9
2	1	13.0		12.5	8.8
2	3	8.6		4.2	5.9
1	1	8.6		8.3	2.9
1	3	4.3		4.2	2.9
1	2	4.3		4.2	2.9
2	1	4.3		4.2	2.9
2	2	8.6		8.3	5.9
2	1	4.3		12.5	8.8
2	2	8.6		4.2	5.9
2	1	4.3		4.2	8.8
2	1	4.3		4.2	8.8
2	3	4.3		4.2	8.8
2	2	8.6		4.2	8.8
34	29	4.3		4.2	8.8
2	2				
2	2	8.6		12.5	8.8
2	2	8.6		12.5	8.8
2	2	8.6		12.5	8.8

Table R.5

LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT ATTAINED	PRESENCE OF UN - NGOS ACTIVITIES	TOTAL WIGHTED VAUE	RANK (B)	TOTAL VALUE RANKS: A - B	FINAL RANK SELECTION + SUITABILITY	REORDERING ON SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS ?
2.9	6.9	28.3	13	350.0	19	
2.9	6.9	25.3	16	355.9	18	
8.8	3.4	46.3	1	618.3	7	2
5.9	3.4	28.0	14	574.7	9	3
5.9	10.3	36.0	7	505.8	12	
2.9	3.4	17.7	19	401.9	16	
2.9	10.3	24.6	17	393.1	17	
2.9	6.9	21.2	18	431.8	15	6
5.9	3.4	32.1	10	441.0	14	5
8.8	6.9	43.3	5	548.4	11	
5.9	3.4	28.0	14	473.7	13	4
8.8	6.9	33.0	8	646.6	6	1
8.8	3.4	29.5	11	559.1	10	
8.8	3.4	29.5	11	615.5	8	
8.8	10.3	40.7	6	819.2	3	
8.8	6.9	33.0	8	684.6	5	
8.8	6.9	45.6	2	887.2	2	
8.8	6.9	45.6	2	1500.8	1	
8.8	6.9	45.6	2	745.9	4	

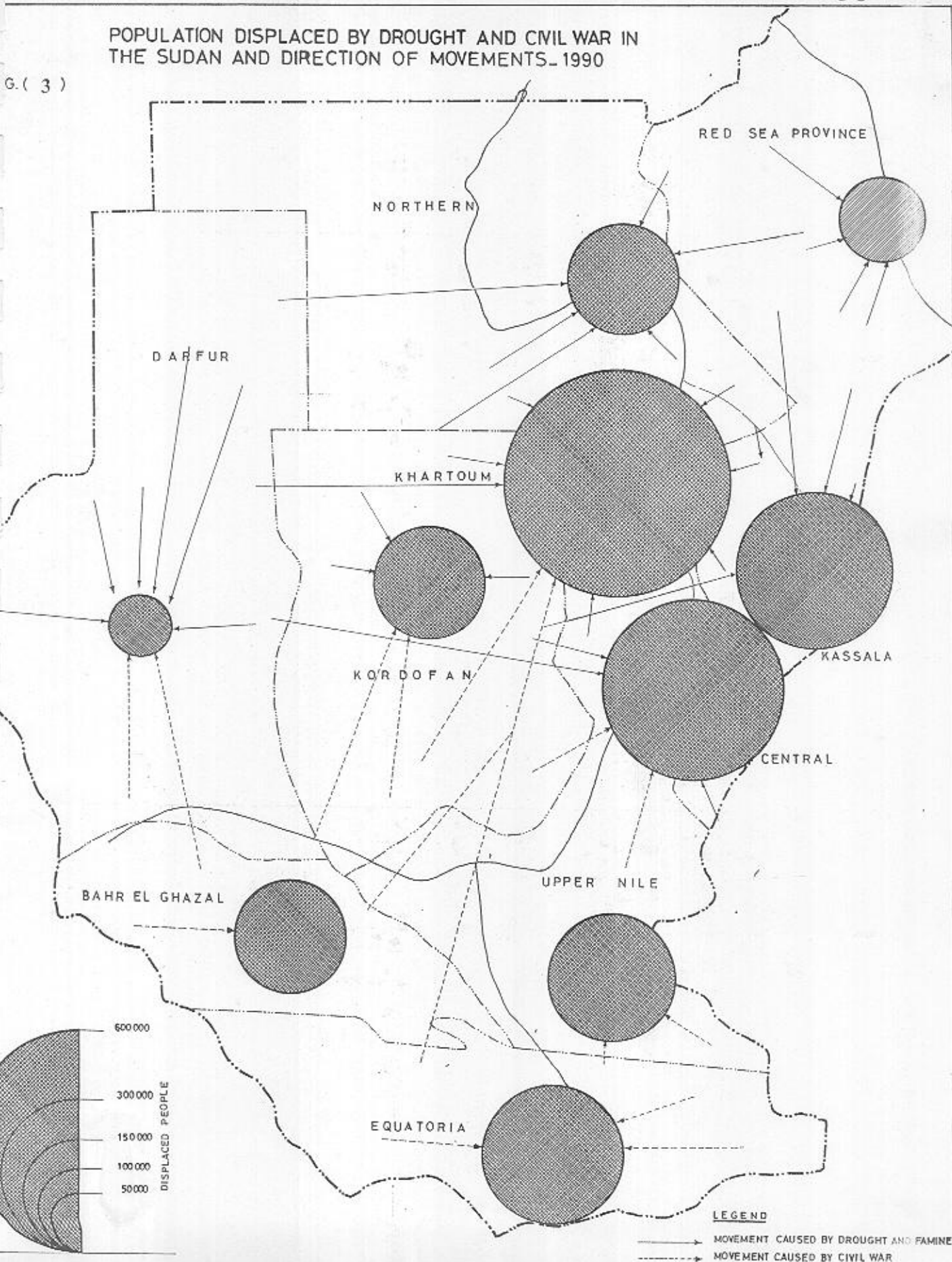
THE ECOLOGICAL ZONES OF THE SUDAN
FIG. (1) (WITH THE 3 STUDIED STATES INDICATED)

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POPULATION DISPLACED BY DROUGHT AND CIVIL WAR IN
THE SUDAN AND DIRECTION OF MOVEMENTS_1990

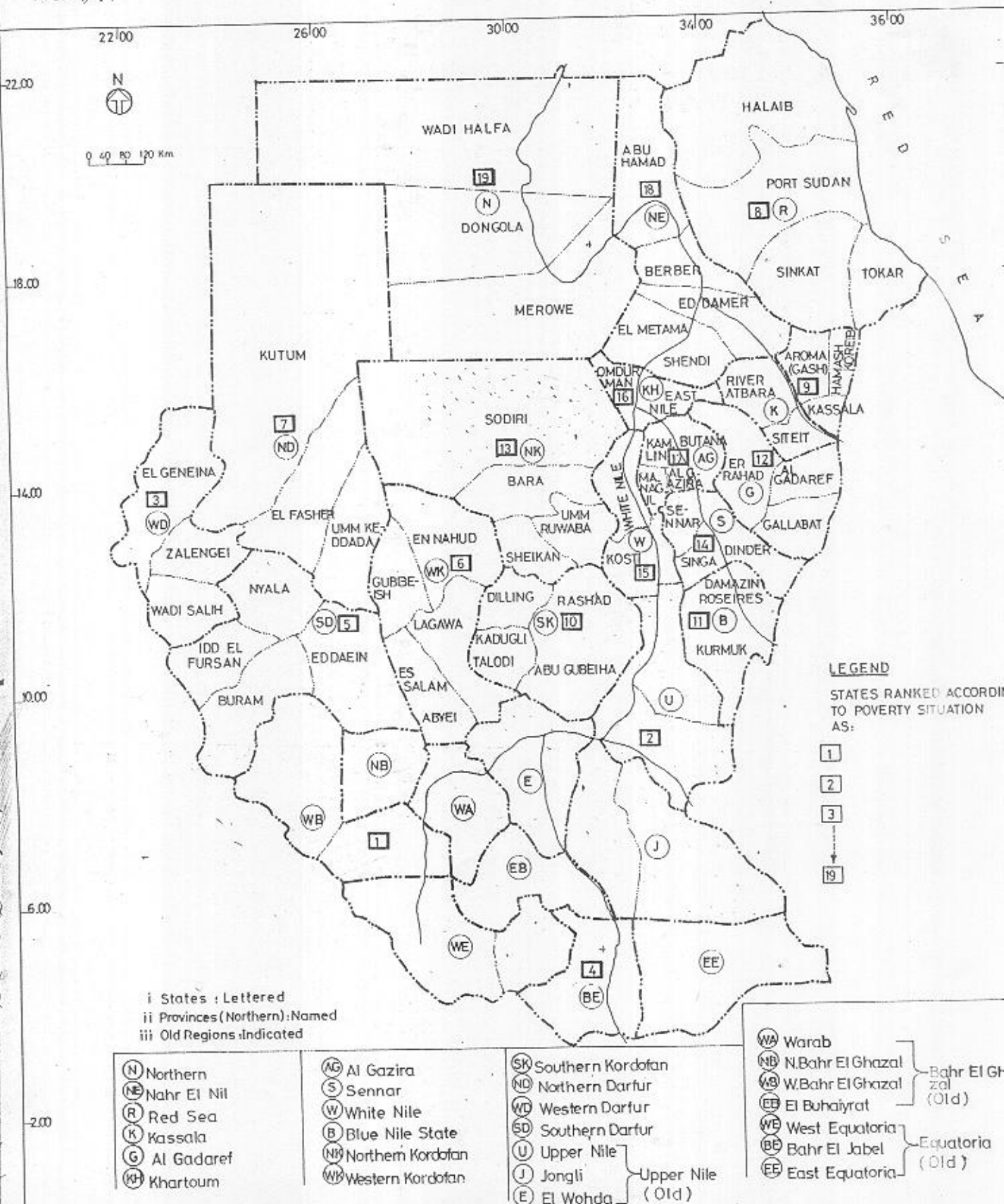
G. (3)



SELECTION ON RANKS VALUES BY DOMAIN

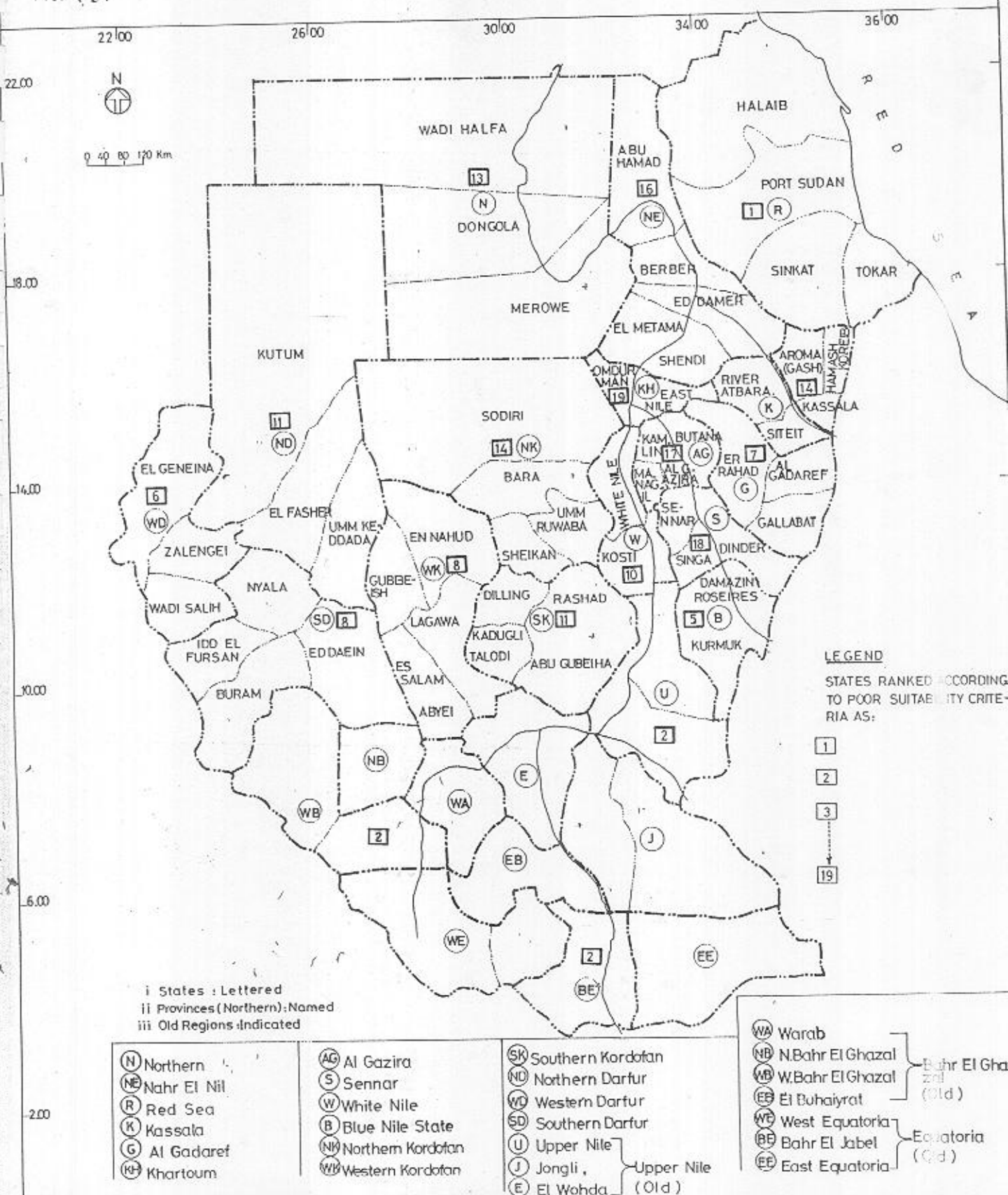
- 34 -

FIG. (4)



SELECTION ON RANKS VALUE BY SUITABILITY

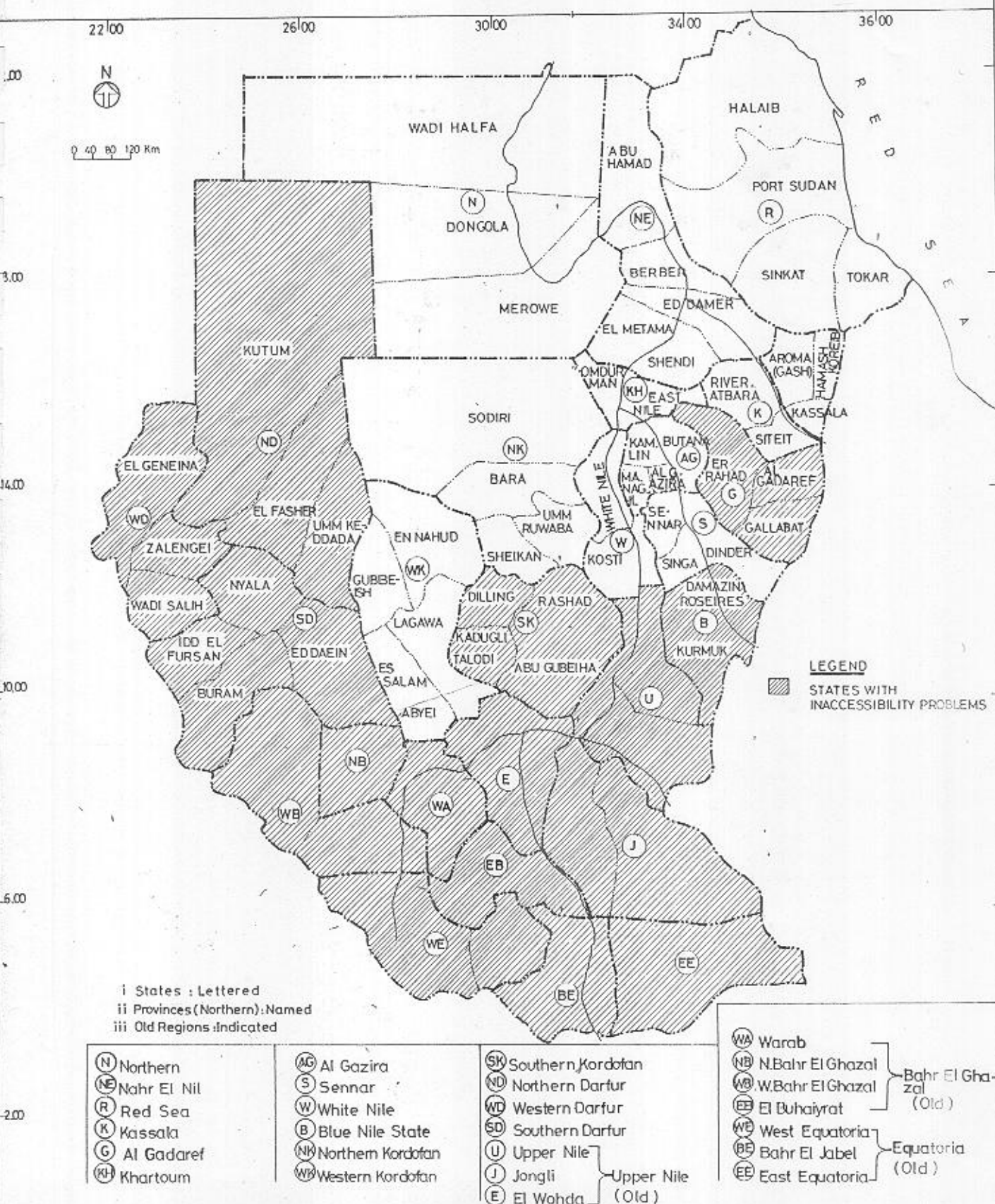
FIG. (5)



STATES FACING PROBLEMS OF INACCESSIBILITY

- 36 -

FIG. (6)



Map of Sudan showing administrative boundaries, major cities, and the ranking of the poorest states. The map includes a scale bar (0-120 km) and a north arrow.

LEGEND
POOREST STATES RANKED AS:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Key:

- i States : Lettered
- ii Provinces (Northern): Named
- iii Old Regions : Indicated

State Abbreviations:

- (N) Northern
- (NE) Nahr El Nil
- (R) Red Sea
- (K) Kassala
- (G) Al Gadaref
- (KH) Khartoum
- (AG) Al Gazira
- (S) Sennar
- (W) White Nile
- (B) Blue Nile State
- (NK) Northern Kordofan
- (WK) Western Kordofan
- (SK) Southern Kordofan
- (ND) Northern Darfur
- (WD) Western Darfur
- (SD) Southern Darfur
- (U) Upper Nile
- (J) Jongli
- (E) El Wohda
- (WA) Warab
- (NB) N. Bahr El Ghazal
- (WB) W. Bahr El Ghazal
- (EB) El Buhayrat
- (WE) West Equatoria
- (BB) Bahr El Jebel
- (EE) East Equatoria

Groupings:

- Bahr El Ghazal (Old): NB, WB
- Equatoria (Old): WE, BB, EE
- Upper Nile (Old): U, J, E