

**THE ROLE OF RADIO IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
SOUTHERN SUDAN**

**A CASE STUDY OF RADIO NILE**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

I here by declare that the material in this work (dissertation) is my own intellectual input therefore it belongs to non other than my self. So whoever has the same material will be eligible to possession of illegal material without permission from the author.


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September 7, 2006

## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents, relatives, my cousins' brothers and sister, Jacqueline, James, Charles, Brenda, Robert, Ronnie and Moses for their moral and financial support towards my course.

I also dedicate this piece of work to my Uncle Richard Kenyi and Jane for they have been behind me in all my decisions God Bless you all.

Finally my work should reach out to all journalists who risk their lives so that the world is informed, there is freedom of expression and fight for the rights of the voice less.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

CPA	-	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
KIU	-	Kampala International University
NGO	-	Non governmental organization
SPLM	-	Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement
UN	-	United Nations
UNHCR	-	United Nations high commissioner for refugees
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural organization

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

Many countries in sub-Saharan Africa are not developed due to civil wars, poverty and other atrocities. Sudan in particular is not developed due to its 21 year civil wars.

Development can be simply defined as the means of improving the living conditions of a society. It is a process of consensus building and resistance. It is not a linear process, but must be historically grounded, culturally sensitive and multi-faceted with attention to all the political, economic and ideological structures and process that compromise society.

So developing countries have to improve on their information structures as information greatly stimulates development. Therefore radio is a device that can be used to disseminate this development communication to the people in vast areas.

### **1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

Sudan is one of the largest countries in Africa. It occupies a vast area of nearly one million square miles. Its size is as big as United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Scandinavian countries combined. Sudan borders Egypt in the north, Libya in the west, Eritrea and Ethiopia in the east, the democratic republic of Congo in the south west, Uganda and Kenya in the south and south east respectively.

Sudan is broadly divided into two regions: north and south. The north is predominantly Muslim and Arabic in speech and culture with certain strong exceptions in the east and west where the Beja still maintain their traditional cultures and ways of life. They have staunchly survived Islamic cultural on slaught and oppression for many centuries. (Isaiah 2005:21).

The south in contrast is African, Christian and animist with a strong Muslim minority. In very general terms, the vast majority of the people of the south are socially, culturally, religiously, and historically related to the people of east Africa (Arnold 1998:245).

Since independence 1956 Sudan has been having civil wars which lasted for 21 years. These civil wars have been between Muslim north and Christians in the south.



In 1955-1972 there was an agreement which was signed in Addis- Ababa to stop the war. This followed the military take over by Jaffer Nimeri on may 1969 to put an end to northern political bickering this was signed in 1972 after realizing that the so called problem of the south should be solved politically. Talks were held in Addis-Ababa Ethiopia under the auspices of Emperor Haile Selassie's government between Nimeiri's regime and southern liberation movement. "

The agreement was not successful because the wars went on from 1983-2004 and ended with the signing of the Naivasha peace agreement CPA (COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT).

During this period southerners have been affected so much, there is no development only retardation in the development process, poverty, property lost and lives lost, people displaced.

Over more than 2 million people died in south Sudan, 4 million people displaced to many countries, Uganda Kenya ,Ethiopia ,America ,Canada and London to mention but a few. People took refugee in neighboring countries and some resettled by UNCHR in European countries.

During the 21 years of war, the Sudanese in the north have been benefiting from the wealth got from oil because it was controlled by the government including the oil in the south. So this wealth facilitated development in the north living the south ravaged and backward.

Due to oppression and exploitation of the southerners, they retaliated by fighting for their liberation. Parents gave their children to go and support the SPLA/M which was headed by the late Dr. John Garang.

Now with the comprehensive peace agreement that was signed by the SPLA/M and the government of Sudan headed by Omar el Bashir, there is a bright future for development and radio is what will foster the development process.

In this interim period there is still unity between the government of the north and that of the south but after six years there will be a referendum where the people will either vote for unity or separation. "

The protocols signed included among other things sharing of the wealth equally, power sharing, all parts of Sudan are entitled to development and wealth sharing with the money got from the oil wells. South Sudan will get 50% of the oil wealth from the wells in the south and this will be used for development.

The peace protocols also deals directly with human rights .The parties agree to comply fully with their treaty obligations under international law, including the international covenant on civil and political rights and African charter on human and peoples rights. The protocol specifically recognizes a long list of rights including.

- The freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Every one shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
- Freedom of expression; every one shall have the right to freedom of expression and this can be done through radio.

Before the CPA there has been no media independence, there has been censorship and control of the media by government. This led to the opposition SPLM, from secret transmitters within the country and facilities in Ethiopia to broadcast through radio transmission to sell out their political course.

The national press council lacks independence; it is put in place by the government. It is a body which is supposed to give license to the media practitioners and institutions.

With the freedom of expression and the media this will be an opportunity for south Sudan to develop using the media for peace building.

This follows the state minister's speech Telar Deng which the government of national unity is committed to freedom of the media and expression as provided in the CPA. This was in a two day press conference on the promotion of freedom of expression in Khartoum held Dec 2005.

In relation to this, there was an incident of overturning of the ban of the Khartoum monitor an opposition English paper. The president promised that there will be no more

censorship, as part of improving the political climate since the new constitution and swearing in of the national unity government. (Sudan tribune 15, 2005).

After the interim period, a referendum will be passed where people will decide whether to go for unity or separation. During this period of campaigns radio broadcasting will be an important medium which can reach remote places and all places in the south with no electricity. The south will have to implement developmental policies by the use of radio as a tool for dissemination of information to the people.

### **1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Since independence 1956, south Sudan has been involved in civil wars which have retarded development. During the war between the north and south which resulted into only development in the north, there has been restriction and control of the media leading to imprisonment of journalists and closing down of media houses.

Southern Sudan media has been on peace building and political forum from SPLA/M. Due to this war there is no development whatsoever, in the south where there was instability for many years, peace was a myth so development comes with peace building thus stability.

South Sudan which is comprised of three regions, Bahargazal, Equatorial and Upper Nile states has an estimated population of 9 million and 4 million displaced people. It has an area of 597000kmsquare with its capital being Juba.

The south is not developed with poor infrastructures, poor roads and communication systems to mention but a few there fore it still has a long way to go towards development.

### **1.4 THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

The purpose of the study is to see how radio can be used to promote development of south Sudan, and how effective radio is as a tool used to enhance and stimulate the development process through development communication.

## **1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The objectives of the study are:

- (1) To establish the role that radio play in the development of southern Sudan and how it can be implemented.
- (2) identify the roles that radio play in development, how it can be used to foster development.
- (3) To find out how effective radio can be in its dissemination of developmental information and policies.
- (4) To identify problems that Sudan radio faces and finds solution to the above problems.
- (5) To establish the extent to which the people of Sudan use the media.
- (6) To establish factors affecting the utilization of the media in southern Sudan.
- (6) To assess the contribution of the media in Sudan.

## **1.6 SIGNIFICANCE JUSTIFICATION**

This study will be beneficial to a number of people, institutions; it will be used by students of the same field and used as literature review.

The study will help the government of new Sudan to allow the operating of AM and FM stations that will in turn stimulate the development process of south Sudan.

This study will help the future generation who will review history and know what has happened in Sudan before and after independence and signing of the comprehensive peace agreement.

The study will not only help Sudanese people but also other students and pan Africans who may want to know about the media in Sudan.

The study will contribute to the successful completion of my course, mass communication in Kampala international university.

It will be help full for donors who will want to bring development to the community through the opening up of radio stations they their work be implemented hence development.

The study will help the local communities to improve their standards of living .with the implementation of development communication; they will be equipped with the radio programs that might change their lives.

### **1.7 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The area that the research was carried in was Southern Sudan since its big some the researcher devoted much concern on Yei which is located in central equatoria a state in southern Sudan. The choice of area of study was deliberate: its here where the researcher spent most of her time during the study. Besides Yei is a town with a large population of people from different areas and tribes in Sudan.

My respondents where from different states for example Equatorial, Upper Nile, Bahar-el ghazal and Nuba Mountains so their views represented various states in South Sudan. The interviews were made in YEI, JUBA and RUMBEK so the scope was wide the reason being all areas in South Sudan needed to be addressed in order to develop which is still a myth of reality.

### **1.8 HYPOTHESIS.**

- (1) The media has not contributed much to sensitization of the people about development.
- (2) The media is business- oriented so it doesn't devote much coverage on development.
- (3) Journalists lack professional skills.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will be focusing on the research done by other scholars, researchers, books and writers on the same topic |study.

Development refers to mans ability to control his environment so as to improve his living conditions. This doesn't only mean economic growth, but improvement in social, political and social aspects to contribute to mans well being.

Rural development can be defined as the improvement of the quality of life of the rural poor , through productive and remunerative employment, better access to resources and an equitable distribution of income and wealth.

The World Bank however defined rural development as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social conditions of a specific group of people. It involves the extending the benefit of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas.

Rogers on the other hand defines development as a widely participatory process of social change in society intended to bring about social and material advancement including grater equality, freedom and other values, qualities for the majority of the people through their greater control of their environment.

Roger's analysis can actually be compared with that of Olama Wamara, in 1975 world bank report that rural poverty is not just a shortage of national goods. It is usually a part of syndrome which includes low status in the community, lack of influence, economic and political dependency, insecure or irregular sources of income, a limited range of economic and social opportunities, little communication within or limited understanding of the world beyond the local community and mistrust of its representatives, a tendency to associate innovation with high risk and to avoid both and having a pre occupation with immediate issues.

Olama however argues in his thesis that sustained national development in a developing country depends to a large extent on rural development at the grass roots, where most of the workers and their families usually work and live.

The intelligentsia and professionals who deal in rural development have actually come to believe that in rural development every thing is related to some thing else.

This can be illustrated by Lagnes's definition of development. He says "development is like a giraffe. Difficult to describe but easy to recognize ". When he spells out three aspects of development as.

- (a) Political development. (Multiparty democracy, tutelary democracy, dictatorship).
- (b) Economic development (gross-domestic product per capita).
- (c) Information development (numbers of news papers per 1000 people, number of radio sets per 1000 people or pieces of mail entering a country per 1000 people, number of telephones per 1000 persons).

If we are to proceed from the existence of such a sub culture of peasantry, then one of the main tasks of modernization policy is to alter the attitudes of the grass root people, the rural masses, in regard to development. These ideas can effectively be altered by appropriate channels of mass communication, with a deliberate aim to boost their hopes and interests.

Given the fact that there is an increasing awareness of what occurs in areas like the raging drought , famine, wars, these trend of parameters though they look negligible in the eyes of bureaucrats determine the orderly political growth of any nation.

Under developed countries are bogged down with poverty, diseases, wars and ignorance. Their living standards are still in a depressed state, all actors therefore need to come to the front and fight the common enemy –backwardness and under development.

It should also be put in mind that sustainable development in any developing country depends to a large extent on involvement of grass root people, as stake holders together with those who control the resources.

There fore the media is to play developmental ideas, generate enthusiasm among the rural population and mobilize them to raise their gloom.

Michael Kunczik, notes that "the significance of communication.

For human life cannot be under estimated without communication no society can exist, much less develop and survive for existence as well as organization of every society, communication is a fundamental and vital process. For every joint action by individuals is based on meanings that having been transmitted by communication becomes shared.

As earlier on stated, Kunczik further states that mass communication is a social system, also influences other sub systems (for instance politics, education, economy, religion) and influence society as a whole.

Like wise the world conference on Agrarian reform and rural development held in Rome, Togo in 1979 stated that the primary objective of rural development is the eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Essential contributing objectives include growth with equity, natural self reliance especially food production, ecological harmony and conservation of natural resources.

Mc McClelland reminds us of the old adage that where there is will, there is way. He believes that the first prerequisite for the transformation of rural setting (theory to practice) is intensified communication. This could mean establishment of good roads, cheap public transport, electricity, radio, and telephone and news papers.

He further argues that; ideas are more important than in shaping history than purely materialistic arrangements. What the human beings do with his environment is his true capital. What really count are his human resources, especially the extent of the desire to achieve. So what matters is to infect individuals systematically, with the virus of motivation. In doing this first step is the recognition that the traditional norms must be



replaced by new norms, if we want to attain the enjoyment of the new, progressive material culture.

If the necessity of a change of orientation is once accepted, the means can be found to implement the change. The media do not possess that power of coercion, neither are the rural people capable of imposing, coercing or in many cases having any influence at all, yet the way forward for development must be paved.

The 1991 Nobel Prize winner for peace and leader of Burma's national league for democracy, Aung suukyi once mentioned that it is not enough merely to provide the poor with material assistance. They have to be sufficiently empowered to change their perception of themselves as help less and ineffectual in an uncaring world.

The question of empowerment is central to both culture and development. It decides who has the means of imposing on a nation or society their view of what constitutes culture and development, and who determines what practical measures can be taken in the name of development.

The present Sudanese regime includes legislation and practices governing the media that run counter to democratic values and fundamental importance of media freedom as an essential component of peace building and democratic development, the present situation breaches the rights, and undermines the achievement of the goals and aspirations of the people of Sudan.

There is therefore, an urgent need for fundamental institutional legal policy reforms to ensure that freedom of expression and of the media are respected in accordance with constitutional and international guarantees during the interim phase of Sudanese peace process.

The exclusion of large segments of the Sudanese population from communication process further highlights the importance of reform in this area. The reforms should provide for a holistic and inclusive enabling framework for the media that takes into account the multifaceted nature of the Sudanese society. (Article 19 of Africa program, global campaign for free expression and media policy for a new Sudan).

## 2.1 ROLES OF RADIO IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### THE INFORMATION ROLE

Radio provides information about events and society in the world. This is done through broadcasting of news bulletins, feature programs and current event affairs programs.

### EDUCATES THE COMMUNITY

Radio can help substantially in all types of education and training. This is done through the socialization process. It explains, interprets and comments on events and as members of society keep listening to these radio programs, they are eventually educated on different issues.

### THE WATCH MAN FUNCTION.

Through radio broadcasts, the listeners are able to widen their horizons as they are made to know what is taking place around them and even in distant places outside their country. If anything that promotes development is made known to the society, then those who may take it up are likely to benefit from that information.

### AID IN DECISION MAKING

It can help to change the strongly held attitudes or valued attitudes in society. As people listen to messages on radio it puts an impact on them.

### PROMOTES DEVELOPMENT

The developmental role that radio plays in society can be exercised and felt all forms of human endeavors be it political, social, cultural or economic.

The importance of radio as a means of fostering development and national unity is pointed out by Aislie, one of the pioneer writers on problems and prospects of communication in Africa. She says "In Africa where rates of illiteracy are among the highest in the world, radio is practically indispensable to the modern life. News papers may reach the educated in the cities and towns, but a few in the villages, radio is the one sure means of contact with the rest of the country with the outside world.

Communication can also play an important role in nations. This has been recognized by international bodies like UNESCO. In one of its publication entitled thinking ahead UNESCO and the challenges of today and tomorrow. It says UNSECO believes that the mass media can be used to promote the mutual knowledge and understanding of people.

The extent to which the media can carry out these roles is determined by the governments view on the role of the media if the executive has favorable attitude other organs of government are so likely to have positive attitudes towards the media.

As more people in a country gain access to information the pace of development is accelerated this can be explained in that as more people gain access to information there is increased economic activity. In other words information activates all sectors particularly economic.

Information is a catalyst to development. The more informed people are about changes the less resistance there is likely to be other wise several groups would be lagging behind without development. Systematically, with the virus of the motivation to achieve, in doing this the first step is the recognition that the traditional norms must be replaced by new ones , if we want to attain the enjoyment of the new, progressive material culture.

If the necessity of a change of orientation is once accepted, the means can be found to implement the change.

There is therefore an agent need for fundamental institutional media rights are respected in accordance with constitutional and international guarantees during the interim phase of the Sudanese.

The exclusion of large segments of the Sudanese population from communication processes further highlights the importance of reform in this area. The reforms should provide for a holistic and inclusive enabling frame work for the media that takes into account the multifaceted nature of the Sudanese society. Article 19 Africa program, global campaign for the expression, media policy.

## 2.2 MASS MEDIA ROLES

It is basically to perform the roles namely to inform, educate and entertain .But in detail it also performs other intricate duties.

Surveillance – this refers to the news and information role of media.

Surveillance is important in that virtually all people depend on radio for their news support.

Media surveillance therefore involves warning.

This means can inform us about threats from volcanoes, military attacks e .t .c.

The other type of surveillance is called instrument.

This has to do with transmission of information that is useful in everyday life. People are curious, so instrument surveillance fits well here.

b) Interpretation – the other functions is that of interpretation. That mass

Media do not just supply facts and data but they also provide information on ultimate meaning and significance of events.

C) Linkage- it links us with other element of society. This is where development comes in. through communication we are able to internalize new ideals and put them to practice. It is also through linkage that advertising and marketing come.

d) Values –the transmission of values is a subtle but never the less important function of media. It has also been called socialization tool, which refers to the way in which an individual comes to adopt behavior and values of a group.

Wilber schramm sums up “communication is seen as a kind of temperature controlling agent through the stimulation of aspirations the social temperature can be raised, and the other way round, by providing explanation the temperature can be lowered. In short an improved flow of information provides a climate for national development.” Schramm names eleven spheres – the media he reasons can.

Widen horizons.

Focus attention.

- a) Raise aspirations.
- b) Help through indirectly, to change strongly held attitudes or valued practices.
- c) Feed the interpersonal channels.
- d) Confer status.
- e) Broaden policy dialogue.
- f) Enforce social norms.
- g) Help form tastes.
- h) Affect attitudes lightly held and slightly channel stronger attitudes.
- i) Help substantially in all types of education and training.

The above are very crucial media rules that create favorable climatic conditions for development. But Lerner however on the hand argues societies are about 25 percent urbanized the highest correlate is with literacy.

This implies that the urbanites are better off than the majority of the rural peasantry in literacy levels. They therefore have access to the media industry and consequently benefit from it.

## **2.3 TYPES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.**

Rural development may be achieved through the following programs hence integrated rural activities approved.

### **2.3.1 Agricultural Development or Modernization.**

Most developing countries depend on agriculture on their survival. Its therefore possible to achieve rural development if programs are set forward to improve agriculture. In fact it can be argued that in third world countries agriculture is synonymous with rural development.

Introduction of new methods of farming agricultural engineering, better seeds and research should be applied.

The effectiveness of all these can be brought about by integration of mass education, education, training and demonstration of techniques.

### **2.3.2 Health care**

Health care can not be underestimated as a means of enhancing rural development because where prevention of diseases, improvement of sanitation, family planning, maternity, and child care all these is a boost to development.

### **2.3.3 Education**

Education is a process where by the socially approved part of the cultural heritage is transmitted from one generation to the next and the process where by newly acquired knowledge is diffused among the members of the society. For any society to advance, institutions such as the family, the school and the church should be developed. Education for that matter can be formal or informal.

Formal education is where by one goes through schools or classrooms to acquire it. It is elitist and alien (improved type). This type of education is based on predetermined curriculum.

This mismatch between educational enrolments and job opportunities has had a different impact on various social groups. By increasing competition for and the qualification price of jobs expansion of formal education systems has placed children from lower social classes at even greater disadvantage.

Unless employment opportunities are expanded, the advantages conferred by superior social class and status both within schools and in the job selection process mean that wealthier groups will tend to monopolize the market and the rural population will still be condemned to doom and gloom.

The formal education structures have served the middle class, urban elites rather well but have failed to meet the needs of poor majority in rural areas. With the creation of free education which is a long term investment, the status quo will hopefully change.

The non-formal education on the other hand is usually given or acquired out sided school. It may be peers, parents it involves helping the recipient to acquire skills and eventually

their standards of living. It is based on the identified developmental needs and involves use of methods and demonstrations that can be adopted by the particular society.

#### **McClelland argues here that**

The media communicates knowledge of the new norms an important step on the way to modernity is further, the emancipation of women who after all are bringing up the next generation. Women must be so influenced by the media that they take over norms and values.

The values and motivations in a society would hardly change even if the men were to be westernized through factory work, as long as the women were not to pass on the new values to the next generation. This is therefore the deliberate effort to organize and mobilize the masses of which the majorities are women to uplift their specific learning experiences with the view of boosting development.

## **2.4 DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**

### **Re creation and cultural activities.**

These activities help to preserve the heritage of any given society, and also ensure good harmony in the community. They actually lead to mutual community unit or fabric which lays emphasis on self help programmes needed to support rural development efforts.

Inkeles A and Smith D.H believe that;

The mass media, if they disseminate modern values through information and entertainment have generally positive effects on developing countries because traditional personalities require modernization before they can take an adequately fill positions in modern institutions. A recommended early step is an investment in human capital that is educational system and in the media.

#### **2.4.1 Transport and communication**

Transport and communication systems need to be developed, an efficient road service composed of feeder roads is most urgent in meters of business and rural welfare.

Development of all weather roads system and telecommunication can therefore enable quick and easy frequent contact with the world outside their village. The reason why

some communities lag behind is because transport and communication systems are either poor or lacking.

Therefore, if roads are setup and maintained, new marketing and developmental ideas will be acquired and this will consequently help improve on the existing methods of production and hence raise the standards of living of the community.

#### **2.4.2 Provision of safety drinking water**

Development can be achieved through provision of safety drinking water by constructing structures that protect natural water from contamination. This can be done by building protected springs, construction of dams, drilling boreholes. Although water is unlikely to have a significant development effort, its absence will hinder development, for water is life.

#### **2.4.3 Power supply**

Power can also help to modernize a society. Availability of power leads to more efficient use of facilities, schools hospitals cottage industries or even establishment of radio stations, TV or Newspapers {printing and publishing} all these require reliable power.

#### **2.4.4 Financial institutions.**

These services can be extended to rural areas to supply credit facilities to farmers or rural people. This helps to alleviate the problems of lack of capital for expansion of operations or for starting or supporting any self help programme of the rural people.

In light of the above rural development is highly dependant on land reform, land settlement, new forms of rural institutions and various special programmes designed to increase the productivity and income of the rural population.

In view of this Wilber Schramm (1964) believes that; social change of great magnitude is required. To achieve it people must be informed, persuaded and educated. Information must flow, not only to them but also from them so that their needs can be known and they may participate in the acts and decisions of nation building.



Information must also flow vertically so that decisions may be made, work organized and skills learned at all levels of society.

So this is where mass communication comes into place the required amount of information and learning is so vast, that only by making effective use of the great information multipliers make rural development have meaning.

## **2.5 IMPORTANCE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.**

It is impossible to achieve an economic take off in the modern sector by expanding it until it absorbs all the surplus labor of the traditional rural sector. Surplus labor ability to buy industrial goods is extremely low, partly to improve the quality of life of the population but also to create enough purchasing power to support local industries the capital income must go up through modernization of the economy unless the productivity and income of the traditional sector is raised, it can not provide the food and the markets to sustain a growing modern sector.

**Nabusoba Ssebabi in her Thesis-argues that;**

“The more the increase in goods gross national product that goes directly to the poor families of the country, the greater will be the immediate effort of that increase on welfare of the population. Rural development consequently is a prerequisite for the take off stage of any developing country.

### **2.5.1 Approaches/Ideologies of Development.**

JOHN R Morris believes that there are four approaches to rural development, each with a different starting point for intervention and different organizational methodologies. The four include penetration or top down approach, commercialization or outside in approach and modernization or inside- out approach.

### **2.5.2 Penetration or Top-Down Approach.**

This is an approach where the central government is the principle actor and it sees effective projects as the driving force to development.

The government initiates, plans, oversees and regulate growth by allocating capital and controlling the funds.

It provides the specialist and managers to implement the project

According to this approach, development resources are too crucial to be left to local allocations and should therefore be dispersed from the centre in accordance with rational criteria. The flow of investment of the projects should be based on the country's stage of development and a systematic economic analysis of inter and intra- sectoral needs.

### **2.5.3 Commercialization or Outsider in Approach**

This is based on the laissez- faire doctrine; it emphasizes the free will of client to choose the service they need. It is to make room for entrepreneurship talent of the local level.

According to this approach, the task of development is to stimulate demand by modernizing traditional agriculture is transformed, production services become self sustaining. It looks at development as opening up of traditional communities to the outside economy.

### **2.5.4 Participation Grass Roots or Bottom-Up Approach.**

This approach takes the local community as the frame of references and insists that people will not co-operate until they see good reason to do so.

The role of an outsider is not that of an expert telling people what to do, but as a facilitator working with them to analyze problems and find solutions within there own reach.

It aims at strengthening organizational capabilities within communities that it argues that local knowledge and expertise are often already present but untapped within the community. Accordingly when a local community initiates an activity, it will protect it, interpersonal trust will be increased and local leadership strengthened.

The people will gain the confidence that they need to act together to solve pressing needs for the people who have conceived it.

Peter Do Statutory supports this theory, for him rural communities in developing countries do not recognize that they have economic or social problems, for them there is only one problem that-is life.

Indeed a community does not divide its way of life into bureaucratic compartments in order to deal with each specialized organization, which is trying to help it. It tends to be confused uncoordinated descent upon it of a multiplicity of different specialists, lower benevolent their intentions.

#### **2.4.5 Mobilization or Inside out Approach**

This approach takes the exploited peasants as its frame of reference and documents how their relative position both within their nations and international exchange economy.

It argues that the situation of small producers who must compete with many others in a free market will steadily deteriorate overtime.

The purpose of mobilization is to raise peasants consciousness and to build a solidarity which will enable them defend their interests as a class and the ultimately usher in a revolution.

The revolution starts by working from within and must disguise the intention of overthrowing the regime {inside out}

Committed members are inserted into key positions. Meetings are held where the participants learn to distinguish true from false, development and are encouraged to expand the network.

True development will occur after the revolution and is essentially defined in negative terms as removal of exploitation.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN**

In carrying out my research, I obtained data through qualitative methods of data collection. Primary data was obtained through interviews (structured and unstructured) questionnaires too.

Radio journalists and other professionals from other fields provided me with knowledge of the media coverage in Sudan.

Secondary data was obtained from literature review. I carried out analysis of previous research from the internet and text books.

I used sampling to determine my respondents. These were chosen from radio stations, organizations and the general public.

#### **3.2 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS**

##### **(a) INTERVIEW GUIDE**

Before an interview was conducted the researcher first had to introduce the topic of study to the respondent to get their opinions.

##### **(c)PRODUCE**

To avoid doubt and suspicion from respondents about my identity , it was necessary to first obtain a covering letter from the mass communication coordinator

#### **3.3 DATA ANALYSIS**

The research was done mainly using qualitative methods. This necessitated every day analysis of the data collected.

### **3.3 HYPOTHESIS.**

- (1) The media has not contributed much to sensitization of the people about development.
- (2) The media is business- oriented so it doesn't devote much coverage on development.
- (3) Journalists lack professional skills.

### **3.4 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

The study was carried out because of the fact that development is lacking in south Sudan since the war struck very hard. There for there was need to undertake the study and recommend solutions to the media organizations, government and the people of southern Sudan on how to achieve development goals.

### **3.5 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED**

The topic was challenging which required me to contact many people especially Sudanese. I had to cover long distances for example I had to go to YEI for the research.

Not only that language barrier and unfriendly reception from respondents were encountered.

Respondents were not free in answering the questions some left out some details like their names and ages and others the questions were not answered at all.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS**

#### **4.1 RADIO NILE**

Radio Nile is a short wave radio station which is operated in Kampala with boosters in Netherlands.

It has frequency of 19MB short wave 1 and 25MB short wave 2.

Radio Nile was founded in 2005 managed by Sudan Development Trust which has both a radio station and newspaper.

The radio broadcasts 4 times in a week that is Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays. The languages used for the broadcasts are English and Arabic among others.

#### **4.2 PROGRAMS OF THE STATION**

- Civic Education
- Culture
- Gender Issues
- Mirror of Peace
- Talk Shows
- Youth and Sports
- Drama
- Radio Documents
- Religious Issues

#### **4.3 RADIO IN SUDAN**

According to my research radio in Sudan serve the interest of the owners for example the national radio is of benefit to the north and the interests of the Southerners is excluded.

The Sudan has no history of independent media, the operation of radios are restricted by the media council which censors the media programs.

Sudan has 2 national radio stations namely radio Omdurman and radio juba which is meant for the southerners.

These radios give biased information and they are used as tool for propaganda.

Out of 20 respondents from Kampala International University only 2 were satisfied with the services rendered by their national radios.

That means 18 were not, they base their argument on the fact that the language used is classic Arabic which the southerners don't understand. Since there are many tribes in south Sudan so local language languages could suit most people who do not know Arabic but only their local language.

Due to this fact southerners opted for radios that could reach them for example Sudan radio service which is based in Nairobi.

Sudan Radio Service broadcasts 6 hours a day, providing in depth coverage of the peace process, implementation of the comprehensive peace agreement signed in January 2005, and the developments in the new government of southern Sudan in the south and that of national unity in the north.

It also produces regular programs on health, agriculture, development issues, current events and civics. Broadcasts are transmitted daily in English, Arabic and Juba Arabic as well as in different local languages every day.

In Yei central equatorial part of the south there are 2 FM radio stations which are broadcasted daily namely Spirit FM which is a Christian station and Liberty FM these are meant to reach vast population of the south.

Among other radios there are Radio Nile broadcasted in Kampala. Sudan interactive Radio and IRIN radio which is operated by the UN in Nairobi it is a humanitarian radio. There is voice of Sudan operated by opposition national democratic alliance, voice of hope a weekly broadcasted by Sudan council of churches produced in Uganda and

Netherlands and voice of freedom operated by opposition group Sudan alliance forces news agency.

#### 4.4 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Third world countries need sustainable development which is a global concern. Many countries around the world have since joined the struggle towards development.

The World Bank and UN has played a role in developing countries like Sudan due to its 21 years of war, the south has not seen development whatsoever.

There is still high level of illiteracy about development among the people at the grass root. There is little education of the people concerning socio-economic and political causes responsible for the deterioration in development.

In addition basic services such as paved roads need to be constructed and bridges as well for easy civic and development across the region which is still a challenge or myth.

According to my research south Sudan has a fertile and virgin land which is redundant and yet improved agriculture could make the area develop. The people practice deforestation where by trees are cut for charcoal, in spite of that they don't plant more trees which discourages forests and encourages deserts.

Yei and other parts of the south depend on produce and products from Uganda unlike in the past when the food stuffs were being brought from Khartoum. This poses a need to encourage agriculture so that the south can feed itself hence development.

This situation calls for the media to play a vanguard role in spreading developmental awareness among the public besides the traditional role of informing, educating and entertaining society, the media should fulfill a surveillance obligation.

Journalists should raise topical societal issues to the plane of public discussion.

They have an obligation of promoting the discussion of ideas and opinion towards their refinement. Besides the media has the responsibility of monitoring the centre of power and keeping the authorities in check.



There is great need to improve on the health and environmental issues due to several attacks of epidemics which claimed the lives of Sudanese due to poor hygiene and unsafe water.

Radio should therefore advocate for health awareness for example the situation in Juba where the population is high and yet the number of toilets are limited which means people dispose waste. Such a situation leads to cholera which has killed many southerners.

There is need to sensitize people to build more toilets as a must before a foundation is laid for a house, the first thing should be a toilet this will improve the hygiene and To bring equality in a society both parties should be educated hence development because education is very vital in development here the number of professionals will be increased.

A number of people listen to radio for news purpose and entertainment so radio should advocate for environmental awareness hence development because the money that is used to treat cholera victims can be diverted to other priorities.

People should be educated on their rights, the media should involve every one in the democratic development, and people need to know their rights so that they can not be violated. The media should advocate for the respect of human right or peoples rights for example girl child education is being violated by parents who send off girls for marriage and only educate boys. This brings about an imbalance in society because the level of female illiterates is high than their counter parts the men.

#### **4.5 LISTENERSHIP SURVEY**

Most people listen to radio for entertainment purposes more than development 50% of respondents said they needed a radio for entertainment.

The reason they are not interested in development information is because there is lack of development awareness which the radios devote less time as compared to music or politics.

A number of people listen to radio for news and entertainment purposes in my research and they prefer BBC for their news bulletins as compared to the local stations.

The radio coverage is very limited because most of the stations are located in towns and the languages used for example English and Arabic doesn't suit every one because some local people don't speak and besides the local languages used suit the community where the station is located so some are left out.

The programs are limited, there is lack in diversity in programs, not only that the programs are not systematic they are always cued in any time which is un professional a program should be scripted showing the time of broadcast and duration this guides presenters to be organized.

### **SEX RATIO**

Out of 76 respondents only 6 were females, 68 were males and two respondents didn't indicate their sex.

### **MARITAL STATUS**

The number of those who are married and those who are not is illustrated below.

Status	Number	Percentage
Married	22	%
Single	25	%
Total	47	

### **INTERPRETATION**

The number of those who are married is 22 and those who are single 25 out of 76 that means the remaining 27 didn't disclose their marital status.

### AGE GROUP

AGE GROUP	NO
11-20	0
21-30	39
31-40	9
41-50	3
51-60	3

### EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	NO
O LEVEL	10
A LEVEL	3
UNIVERSITY	24
TERTIARY	9
OTHERS	10
TOTAL	56

In my research 16 respondents were from KIU while only 8 were working graduates interviewed for Yei, Juba and Rumbek respectively.

### RADIO OWNERSHIP

RADIO OWNERSHIP	NO
PEOPLE WITH RADIOS	40
THOSE WITHOUT RADIOS	12
TOTAL	52

Among my respondents 40 had radios while 12 didn't own any radio out of 76 respondents 24 didn't indicate whether they had or not so it's impossible to tell.

#### 4.5.1 Effectiveness of Radio in the Dissemination of Information

Radio like any other media has created public awareness on socio economic and political information.

According to an interview held on organizations that deal in developmental activities, 7 out of 18 say radio promotes development while 7 say it hasn't done any thing as far as development is concerned while 2 where not sure and the other left a blank space so one cant tell his stand on that matter.

Radio unlike other media like newspapers and television in south Sudan can't work because radio serves both the illiterates and the educated so it is the only effective medium that can reach rural areas besides it can be broadcasted in various languages and it's affordable by many.

Radio has done a good job and it deserves applaud for its services though much is needed to strengthen the coverage and the programs that are developmental to reach every one and be of impact on their lives the journalists, NGOS and the government should work hand in hand for the same cause.

#### **4.5.2 Factors Facing Radio Reporting**

There are several factors that directly or indirectly influence the radio coverage they revolve around the following;

Most respondents cited lack of skilled manpower, lack of competent journalists explain failure to bring up interesting developmental programs.

The programs always suit the interest the interest of the owners so ownership affect the out put of the radio.

The editors of the radio station determine what is to be broadcasted according to the editorial policy of that station which is to be followed. So the gate keepers decide what should or shouldn't be aired.

Another respondent concerned himself with bureaucratization, lack of government sponsored programs most stations are full of political information, music and adverts leaving out developmental issues that are vital.

Twenty five(25) interviews also cite lack of enough funds especially in the media as a hindrance to coverage of development of issues. Development is one of the areas of public affairs reporting, journalists are to research for information which is fully

investigated, analyzed/interpreted for the listeners. All these need funds that's why most of the information is either pasted from news agencies or second information first broadcasted on BBC.

Not only that journalists lack enough facilitation in terms of transport and equipments like microphones and recorders depending on the station it may not be able to provide all the journalists with these equipments.

If developmental reporting is to be attained efforts must be made by editors, reporters, producers and presenters to attract their listeners. This entails taking into consideration factors like language, proximity, prominence and controversy of issues, they should contain what constitute news.

The other factor is the attitude that listeners have towards development programs which may not appeal to people whose interest lies in knowing about news and getting entertained.

## **MEDIA BIASES**

Journalists normally hold certain values for example political or religious this hinders their performance.

Michael Kunczik calls it envelope journalists those who hang around places expecting kick backs or tips in order to facilitate them.

Paul De Maeseneer once said- journalists should watch their integrity by;

- (a) Safe guarding the proper interests of the people affected by their work.
- (b) Reporting their findings accurately and truthfully
- (C) Considering the effects of their involvement and the consequences of their work or its misuse for those affected.

Rural people do not exploit the benefits, rural development issues lose out yet if they were highlighted at all, few people would get the message because it has been tackled as brief.

Melvin Mencher sum it up that agenda setting is when the media operate in the interest of the dominant, powerful groups or clients or classes and transmit messages which reinforce dominant ideology.

The powerful and wealthy own the media and use them to maintain the existing social structure.

#### **FOOT NOTES**

PAUL DE MAESENER,1989, HERE IS THE NEWS, RADIO NEWS MANUAL,UNESCO ASSOCIATE,PP29.

Out of 34 respondents were asked whether they had radio stations in their area, 22 said they had and 12 said they didn't have. Therefore 22 ticked yes while 12 ticked no respectively.

Most of the people who had a radio station in their area are from central equatorial for example Yei and Juba while people from Upper Nile according to one respondent, they are cut off from the rest of the world.

Among the people who said they had no radios in their areas, 4 are from central equatorial, 6 baharghazal (Rumbek and Wau state) while 2 from south Kurdofoan states.

#### **4.5.3 Reasons Given for the Need of a Local Station**

- To foster development
- For easy communication
- Dissemination of information from and to the people
- Employment for the local people
- Empowerment of the population through awareness and capacity building programs
- To get updates around the world
- For education and sensitization purposes
- Entertainment

#### 4.5.4 Development Structures

In south Sudan these are the areas that need attention for it to attain development goals through the media or radio broadcasting and these are not.

- Infrastructure improvement
- Data banks to be put in place to enable research or get easy access to information.
- Power /electricity installation and distribution to rural areas because without electricity radios can operate.
- Improvement in the communication channels for example telephone services.
- Construction of roads for easy movement and business.
- Poverty eradication
- The agricultural sector needs to be enriched
- Capacity building schemes
- Health facilities
- Safe water supply
- The business sector needs to be strengthened because the economy is the backbone of any country.
- Environmental conservation , people need to be sensitized about taking care of the environment for example disposal of waste should be discouraged which is happening in JUBA where toilets are very few.
- Education is very important because the level of illiteracy in south Sudan is very high.

When development structures are identified then implementation of policy will be of much ease thou it needs team players.

The government, NGOs, local leaders, religious leaders, intellectuals and the local community need to join hands in decision making and implementation of policies.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.1 SUMMARY / CONCLUSION

The media can influence rural development but on the account that other factors are put in place being;

There should be Involvement of target groups in formulation or decision making process. In most cases the decision makers leave out the publics who know what is concerning them. The things that are of public interest should be addressed by involving the target groups through talk shows, Vox Pop and carrying out research on certain issues.

The government support and commitment is also vital in the development process. There should be appropriate planning and priority allocations of resources that favors rural development.

Poor infrastructure was another factor that hindered rural development therefore there is need for construction of health facilities in many areas of the south for example all the Payams and Counties should have government hospitals that render free services to the community besides that qualified personnel should employed in various fields.

Rural development creates employment opportunities for the rural poor and encourages entrepreneurial development. It raises productivity and incomes in the traditional sector as well providing foods and markets needed for modernization.

Radio had especially played an enormous role to change the society for the better because of its affordability and great multiplier effect. According to the research, it was highly useful and effective because both the illiterate and the literate people benefit from it



This confirms that the media have a big role to play in boosting morale as well as directing the efforts of the rural towards their development and economic empowerment.

In my research radio had little impact on the people of the south due to poor affordability and accessibility of the media channels.

The radios are concentrated in some areas for example YEI and Juba that is central Equatorial so to develop south Sudan as a whole , the radios should be distributed to all states and counties so that there will be equality in the distribution of resources.

The number of national radios should be increased where by some stations should be broadcasted in mother tongue at least every state or region should have a radio that will talk to the community in the language they understand better.

The research shows that people are not satisfied with the radio broadcasting because of the language barrier, Arabic which is used is not understood by most people so there is no effective communication which comes as a result of the receiver understanding and digesting the information that may affect or influence their lives or it doesn't meet its course.

## 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the numerous obstacles facing the media in their struggle to promote development, the following recommendations are essential for promotion of development awareness.

The task here is not only for the radio but for all the media for example the news papers and television have to join hands to play for the benefit of the people and the country of Sudan.

Newspapers could also publish sister publications to diversify the scope of their coverage on topical socio- economic and political issues.

The government should have newspaper published in vernacular not only in English and Arabic as it is in Sudan.

The availability of such publications would enable even the semi-literate people to access news about development and environmental issues.

Religious leaders in this case are very important because they are likely to be listened to more than secular leaders or journalists. There should be arrangement in churches where by people are invited to attend seminars that are developmental where they are educated on income generating activities and training of different sorts.

Local leaders should also be involved in the development process because they can address their audiences in local dialects. it should be noted that most people in south Sudan and Sudan as a whole don't understand English because they are taught Arabic in school unlike those who studied in Diaspora speak English better.

Besides that people in the rural areas don't understand Arabic as well, they are well conversant with their languages ,so local leaders involvement will be of great impact because they speak the dialect and close to the people.

Development education should be incorporated in the schools curricular, right from primary to university. This would increase the awareness in society and equip the would be journalists with appropriate skills in development communication.

Both the media and organizations that deal in development activities should cultivate cordial relationship in order to make development goals yield much fruits.

They need or depend on each other for example the media need them for research data and these organizations need the media to publicize their activities aimed at disseminating the information to their publics.

When a question was posed whether my respondents were satisfied with the performance of their radio stations the majority said no and their reasons were;

- The programs are not well tailored in other words they are poorly programmed, selected and distributed.
- The issue of language seems to be a barrier to many
- Timing of the programs were not well designed people miss out important information.
- Most respondents coiled around presenters being unqualified and lacking communication skills these destroy the image of journalism so I would recommend the following aspects that when put into consideration would yield much success.

Objectivity is a very important fact of journalism because it is among the codes of professional ethics for journalism so the journalist need to learn this.

The stories should be well researched to give a balanced and accurate points of the story. journalists should not base on one side of the story, being biased due to personal values.

Journalists need training and education especially those practicing journalism and are not qualified.

They should get some training so that they can come up with competent and qualified staff in the journalism profession.

In the south this should be taken into consideration because most media houses lack qualified journalists.

Confidence is another thing that a journalist should have. They should gain confidence in themselves and endeavor to correct the wrong image that the public has about them.

The information or communication they give shouldn't be doubted by the public this gives a wrong impression and yet the media is the 4<sup>th</sup> arm of government and considered as mirror of society.

Involvement of non journalists is also very important in a sense that they may have knowledge that can help the people or journalist to explain some thing better. For example professionals in different fields should be given airtime and space on newspaper columns to share what they can do best as a social responsibility to the community.

Journalists should be facilitated and paid well for their services because when one is poorly paid, services tend to be poor he (s) may accept bribes from people who want to use the media for propaganda purposes.

Censorship is one of the weapons that cripple the media. Government censorship intimidates the media and violates freedom of expression and of the media.

Sudan hasn't experienced a free press in its history not until the now after the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement January 2005 there is an improvement. The government of south Sudan should learn from this that the media needs to be independent from any influence.

The other thing is that media coverage should be widened, the media should be aimed at the general public not only a targeted group or audience so this can be done through opening of radio stations in rural and urban areas they should suit the locality in terms of the language and proximity.

Improvement in the media services at their disposal, the radio programs need to be improved, presenters and editors need to be creative.

Not only that, programs should be broadcasted in many languages for example issues of emergencies to be communicated to the whole population of the south.

This can be possible by employing translators, people who know more than two languages a part from English and Arabic.

This combination of people from various tribes and cultures can bring diversity in the programs for example people from Equatorial, Upper Nile, Nuba mountains and other states brings equality so that some don't dominate than others.

All people are equal and need to be represented, for development to take its course some groups shouldn't lag behind.

There is need to incorporate development al programs with music and politics. Most stations devote their airtime on politics and music so development programs should be broadcasted on a daily basis.

The media should emphasize social responsibility as part of their routine since they are the mirror of society. Public interest to be put first other than sensationalism, survival instinct to be minimized and public affair reporting taken seriously.

The media should be a plat form for the community and the country at large so that people air out their pleas and grievances and solution sought.

The government and NGOS should sponsor developmental programs the same way people advertise their businesses. The media needs funding in order for it to survive and keep on air and meet costs.

Listeners should be involved through Vox Pop meaning voice of the people

The media should interact with the listeners because you get to know the media's weakness, the areas that are to be improved and public opinion on certain issue of concern.

Competent and qualified staff to be employed because quack journalists deliver poor services, they lack skills and don't keep professional ethics. So for effective communication to be attained a competent person would be better this is the weakness that south Sudan journalists have its all about talent other than professionalism just like the case in Uganda. For the case of south Sudan, there is lack of skilled or qualified personnel since it has been involved in civil wars that left it ravaged and now it is still in an infant stage.

Frequency should be improved. The radios are always on and off besides that they are not on air on a regular basis so there is need to improve on the coverage.

Some stations for example radio Nile and Súdán Radio Service only broadcasts for a few hours a day so 24 hr broadcast could be better because people who missed morning programs can tune in the evening or night but with these radios is impossible.

Finally the journalists and media houses should conduct community listener survey this would enable them to know which programs the public enjoy and where to improve.

This can be done by issuing questionnaires, conducting interviews, opinion polls, promotions and competitions their response towards this will help know the market and improve on programs to the desired standards.

All these factors are very important in development communication to attain goals and objectives that will in turn develop Southern Sudan and Africa as a whole.

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[info@article19.org](mailto:info@article19.org), [www.article19.org](http://www.article19.org).



## QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ROLE OF RADIO IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN.

Dear Respondent,

My name is Baseka Robinah a student of Kampala international University pursuing a Bachelors Degree in Mass communication.

This questionnaire is formulated for the benefit of academic research to identify some of the strengths and the weakness on the role of radio towards development. Your response here therefore will be treated as important and confidential.

The questions involve ticking options of yes or no and giving your personal opinion or Answer.

NAME .....

AGE .....

SEX .....

MARITAL STATUS.....

### EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

O'LEVEL

☐

A'LEVEL

☐

TERTIARY

☐

UNIVERSITY

☐

OTHERS

☐

1. Do you own a radio station?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. For what purpose do you own?

.....  
.....

3. How many radio stations do you listen to?

.....  
.....

4. What programmes do you enjoy most?

.....  
.....

5. Do you have any local radio station in your area?

Yes ☐ No ☐

6. Do you think you need one?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7. Why do you need it give reasons

.....  
.....

8. Are you satisfied with the performance of your national radio station?

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. Give any reason for your answer?

10. Are there radio stations that prevent rural development?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes specify

.....  
.....

11. How many times do you listen to developmental programs in a week?.

.....  
.....

12. What do you think should be done to improve the radio services for your area?

.....  
.....

13. Do you think radio can play a role in the development of your area? Give suggestions.

.....  
.....

## TO ORGANISATIONS /NGOS

Dear sir/madam

I am a final year student doing Mass Communication at Kampala International University; I am carrying out a research on the topic: the Role of Radio in the development of southern Sudan.

1. Name of respondent.....
2. Name of organization.....
3. When was your organization founded.....
4. Where is the place of operation.....
5. What are the objectives of the organization  
.....  
.....
6. Does your organization deal in developmental activities  
  
Yes ☐ No ☐
7. What are the developmental problems to be addressed in south Sudan  
.....  
.....
8. Do you think the media has significantly sensitized the public about development issues?  
.....  
.....
9. Do you think radio is more devoted to developmental programs.....  
.....
10. Which media can be suitable to reach the diverse group of people in Sudan?

.....  
.....

11. Which radio station do you listen to and why do you listen to it.

.....  
.....  
.....

12. Does it have developmental programs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

13. If yes which one?

.....  
.....

14. What are the problems that hinder radio operation in south Sudan?

.....  
.....

15. Name some organizations that carry out developmental activities in south Sudan?

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