

**ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN
WAR, POST WAR AND AFTER WAR. A CASE
STUDY OF SOUTHERN SUDAN**

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Mading Gabriel declare that the work submitted therein is my own work, with idea, quotations and any other texts acknowledged being clearly indicated.

Hence, this work has never been submitted to any higher institution of learning, or a university for the purposes of obtaining a degree or any related award.

Signed

Mading Gabriel

MADING GABRIEL

Date

1st Dec 2008

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report has been submitted with my authority and approval as the university supervisor

Signed:



Supervisor

BALUKU NOBERTY

Date:

15th Dec 2008

DEDICATION

I want to in a very special way dedicate my work to my beloved parents, brothers and sisters for their support during the time of researching and writing this project report

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to take a humble opportunity to express my gratitude, appreciations and thanks to my friends who worked with me throughout the research period, and indeed throughout my writing of the report.

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MAP OF SOUTHERN SUDAN

ABSTRACT

The economic decline and consequential impacts of war in a ravaged Southern Sudan demonstrated in two decades the extend of total economic meltdown. In particular, a great look into a diverse information classification as well as ideal concepts of underscoring inflation that persistently blocked the growth of the economy brought about a classic understanding of war versus the economy.

The overall major developmental strategies in the years preceding the war and other resultant interferences showed largely an examinable study into the fluctuating market trends as well as one of the highest inflation in recent history.

The war degenerates into a full scale war hence greatly hindering investment and output performance in the economic revolution and the same saw an elastic impact on the volatile economic revamping.

Ideally, therefore, the conversion of the investments from the ideal levels to military levels created a gap and an immeasurable downfall of the economy. The aspects of understanding the economic growth at various phases were incorporated, and the study touched several areas of economic survival strategies, and mentioning each time the consequences of such attempts.

Hyperinflation touched the resultant orientation of the growth context brings the overall breakdown analysis of the co-efficient component and a physical overflow of currency distribution.

This classic study has brought about extensive understanding of war, and how the economy and its GDP can be reflected at any particular time in the cycle and another study of a comparative distribution of resources in sectors and measured portions. Challenges and trend analysis together with recommendations have formed a larger part of the study.

In conclusion, the loss of capital investment, the destruction of the GDP and the comparative slowdown in the economy can best be felt in war and crisis

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the past several years in Southern Sudan, there has been considerable changeover of events radically overshadowing the economic inclinations. And as a result of these changes, the average performance in Southern Sudan the consequence, substantial changes in economic performance collapsed completely by the end of 2003. In the 1980's monetary and fiscal policy in the country was somewhat consistent, and it was indeed moderate with considerable low inflation.

And because of this, inflation was indeed low, and an economic boom was witnessed over time. In the 1970s and 80s, the monetary policy was used aggressively to stimulate and support rapid economic growth, and for much of the period unemployment was remarkably low. But inflation became a persistent problem, and overwhelming severe recessions were at hand aimed at keeping inflation in control. At the end of 1989, the overhaul in the demand policy led to an emergence of another low inflation.

Not surprisingly, inflation control measures were decisively kept under the control and Southern Sudan experienced another two decades of economic decline to the end of 2003, each time interrupted by territorial wars.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The tragic situation in Darfur notwithstanding, this paper is premised on a post-conflict Scenario that resulted from the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). Such an agreement led to the establishment of an inclusive new Government of National Unity (GONU), which resolved episodes of violent "microconflict" in the rest of Sudan (e.g. in Darfur and Eastern Sudan). Another conjecture was that the nature of conflict in the Sudan created a dual economic system – a vibrant economy in the north growing at an annual rate of 7.0% and a stagnant economy in the south that has borne the brunt of civil war. This last assumption was taken into consideration when identifying the challenges of post-conflict economic recovery and reconstruction in the Sudan.

Issues of economic recovery and reconstruction in a post-conflict Sudan begun to take central stage as the warring parties move towards the final settlement. For instance, Sudanese policy analysts and experts with the support of the international community have begun to assemble building blocks for a post conflict economic recovery and reconstruction program. This process of assembling blocks for PERRP was based on a separate needed assessment exercise of the Southern Sudan economy.

By this regard, the economic potential viewed in the last 20 years if war called for a rapid progression with clear models developed a more comprehensive output over this period of time.

The study was a technical understanding o how southern Sudan has survived a toal economic decline over this period, and an evolution of the same at the end of the war. In of this sensible output potential and a standard model of growth, changes became imminent and the overview reshaped the eventual destiny of the communities in Southern Sudan.

The documentation of this process took specific angles, and in particular a narrow evidence and a factual model of economic underlying the actions of economic growth rate. Strong evidence was found by view of changed economic process over the post war period. In particular, we saw fundamental changes in Southern Sudan in 1986-2002, and then 2003-2007, portraying a classic difference in economic measurement.

The study at an initial stage examined what Southern Sudan underwent through, forecast errors inflations over this period, and the behavior of graphical growth uemployment.

This suggested that the possibility of having a more diversified understanding of the economic growth potential in Southern Sudan was more or less an inteeral process. The□indicators of economic growth were basic foundatiOn for the study and were Inalyzed at the inflation deviations, currency consisendency, economic growth potential as well as employment and livelihood. The period betweenàthis time, later times and of

course the transitional period formed a larger part of the study and the whole process was discussed in a more researched synthesis on war versus economic development..

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The economic decline in the past years in Southern Sudan was a correlative measure which the fluctuating economic growth had been viewed with stagnating currency stability. The study looked into war on one hand and economy on the other hand, but with varied analysis of their relationships. In the eventual position, the in-depth understanding of why war cripples an economy and to what level in inflation, employment and currency measures was studied.

The contemporary discussions of economic relationships were looked into as key areas where the graphical changes were looked into in greater detail. War and war effects are thought to be key indicators of the economic decline, but with a study process, subsequent economic developments evolve through time and basically through generations. For this reason, we restricted our analysis to discussions of areas inflicted by war, and around those times and what affect was any process unduly endorsed in view of problem identification. Hence the level of identifying key issues that infringed the economic levels in a more correlative way and possible actions were key components of the study. The discussions investigated a relative comparison and relationship between wart and development and between economic growth and decline in war.

A further study looked into how inflation grows with war, and how the same affected the economic growth. A larger look at the same time tried to identify key indicators which Southern Sudan largely devised the frameworks to have a solid economic growth.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 General Objectives

The study was aimed at having a comparative understanding of models of economic fluctuations over a lengthy period presided by war, post war era and thereafter.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- i. Develop a clear outline of strategies in support of economic evolution in Southern Sudan.
- ii. Research on possible trends of valuable resources which could be technically laid down in studying economic changes versus time, and in a referenced mode of post war era.
- iii. Carry out consultative policy study of the same for the next several years with an attempt to know measures to be incorporated into future possible war which must resurface.
- iv. Strengthen policies which could help in economic standardization in the future.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- i. What were the key effects of pre-war era in the conflict zones of Southern Sudan?
- ii. How did the conflict and the rise of conflict for power led to the decline in economic performance, and the reduction of revenues and GDP of Southern Sudan?
- iii. What measures were adopted to re-energize the fallen economy and to what extend did this improve the economic performance in Southern Sudan?

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The research hypothesis suggested a classic economic growth with time, after the war. The graph showed a slow unequal growth over time, and a slag preceding this development zeroed at a later level. The model suggested dependency ration where at the end of 2002, the economic growth with substantial understanding of relative stability.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study revolved through the economic platforms versus the ravages of war over a period of time.

In a periodic analysis, the study capitalized several models of change and growth. The study covered special aspects of inflations, economic policy, stagnating economic trends and reversal models.

The area in question pictured and documented specific reasons as to what effect war can be to people and the environment, and how the same can repeatedly underscore the economic evolution.

Various methodological scopes were employed at the appropriate study levels to help classify the eventualities of a study process. Hence the whole set of economic scales was seen to be particularly important in helping to arrive at a conclusive platform in analyzing development versus economic variations.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study was invaluable in demonstrating the weaknesses versus the strength of the economic before, during and after the war.

The study looked heavily at a process of growth and similar concerns over the same period and understandingly to provide a well documented comparison of the same item over a period of time.

The eventual process of the study provided a conclusive evidence of hurdles of economic decline from resultant wars, and how the same overweighed the potential interest of the country's performance over 20 years of war.

A relatively comparable media of study looked heavily into the same process, and the levels of growth in regards to Southern Sudan strategy for growth over the same period.

The essential features supporting the growth of the economy in Southern Sudan featured particularly at a moderate level and virtually allowing people to document a procedural

development which monitors several similar models and classify them accordingly. This hence acted as a reference for future analysis of trends of growth and performance.

Finally the indicators were drawn and referenced to periodically access levels of development over this period.

1.8 ANTICIPATED LIMITATIONS OF THE PROBLEM

The Southern Sudan case study was analyzed with non standard currency analysis. The possible classification was somewhat distorted and therefore the process is repeatedly unmatched.

Southern Sudan still faces several related problems and especially in the war that resurges periodically. In a relative development, the important scales of growth/declines could not effectively be classified.

Lack of sustainable documentations and other records of performance indexes over the same period led to unclear levels of classifications and procedural were applied to monitor growths and models of growths over time.

Finally, collective study could not be adequately developed due to inconsistency in the provisions of sustainable data. In support of this study therefore the whole idea ranged from a range of estimates which incorrectly gave results with specific deviations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The economic shutdown during the period had view through the platforms of policy changes which were motivated by war. The time presiding this period was marked by a lesser economic constraint but the accumulative slowdown was measured by a normalization viewpoint. Southern Sudan liquidity measure appeared more controversial and a highlight of the trend fall show a limited dynamic management of the economic platform.

With no particular motivation policy in place, substandard measures presented by virtually poor market were pushed through all the war period. Hence an appropriate management level in parts of Sudan was more controversial, but ultimately the growth rate was at 0%

2.1 GROWTH AND POVERTY IN SUDAN

Changes in policies were highlighted with a view of providing an analytical base for the evaluation of the impact of public policies, including investment, government current expenditure, and development expenditure, on growth and poverty reduction.

2.1.1 Economic Growth

The Sudan's economy has witnessed major transformations during the last three decades. Full government control over economic activities characterized the period of the 1960s, while an inward-looking strategy dominated development policy during the early 1970s and mid 1980s. Economic difficulties assumed crisis proportions during the second half of the 1970s, following the ambitious development program launched at early 1970s. The failure of the investment boom to increase the economy's productive capacity has accelerated the crisis. By the late 1970s, the government was confronted by falling export earnings, increasing import bill, accelerating budget deficit, and mounting foreign debt (Ali, 1985). In the face of continuous economic

deterioration, economic reforms became inevitable. The worsening balance of payments and deepening foreign debt problem made the foreign sector the central policy target over the period 1978-1985. Thus, the government launched three short-term development programs, starting June 1978, with financial assistance from the IMF.

These programs aimed at improving the current account, attracting foreign capital and foreign investment, increasing capacity utilization, reducing the rate of inflation, and promoting economic growth. However, until 1985, the final outcome of these policy packages was stagnation in exports, increase in imports, deterioration in the trade balance and the balance of payments, accumulation of foreign debt, soaring inflation rates, loss of the national currency of its purchasing power, and increasing poverty. According to Ali and Elbadawi (2003), the period 1975-1979 registered an overall average growth rate of 4.1% per annum, compared to an overall negative average growth rate of 1.21% per annum over the period 1960-1974.

Despite this improvement in development performance, growth remained volatile with a coefficient of variation of 2.7. Furthermore, the period 1980-1989 registered negative and highly volatile growth rates (Ali and Elbadawi, 2003).

It has been a monumental task to move the economy dramatically from a state of downward trend and somewhat central control that characterized the period of the 1970s and 1980s, to a free-market economy where market forces set the rules of the game in resource allocation and economic growth in the 1990s. The strict demand management policies adopted over the 1990s, coupled with some supply measures, were meant primarily to stabilize the economy by curbing inflation, the rate of which declined from three-digits to nearly 5.0% in 2001. On the other hand, the exchange rate depreciated rapidly as a result of liberalization of foreign exchange market, though eventually stabilized due primarily to the oil discovery. The 1990s registered positive growth rates, with an annual average rate of 0.33% per annum during the first half of the decade. In contrast, the second half of the 1990s registered sustained and stable positive growth at progressively higher rates. According to Ali and Elbadawi (2003), this is the only half decade since the 1960s during which the economy has achieved sustained positive growth.

A number of other factors have also contributed to the frustration of the efforts that

were made during the last three decades to arrest the economic decline and to achieve economic stability and growth. These factors include political instability and the prolonged civil war in the south. Needless to mention, the civil war has drained huge human, environmental, and financial resources with a considerable social cost. In particular, the huge resources drained by the war, and its destruction of the national wealth have affected public expenditure on social services such as health and education, putting more pressure on the poor segments of the society. A number of external factors have also contributed to the dismal performance of the economy during the 1970s and 1980s, prominent among which are the continuous worsening of the international economic environment, particularly the deterioration in Southern Sudan's terms of trade, huge external debt arrears, and falling inflows of foreign resources. The situation was further aggravated by unfavourable weather conditions during the first half of the 1980s as a result of the severe and pervasive drought and desertification that affected most of production areas in the agricultural sector. With agriculture playing the leading role in economic activity, the deterioration in export competitiveness and in the terms of trade have hit hard on the rural poor in terms of agricultural employment and income.

2.1.2 Economic Structure and Sectoral growth

Efforts that were made during the last three decades toward changing the structure of the Southern Sudan's economy have at best been frustrated. We observed that while agriculture continued to play the leading role in economic activity, contributing an annual average of nearly 34.0% of GDP during the last three decades, its share in GDP has been falling over the decades from 38.0% during the 1970s to nearly 34.0% during the 1980s, and further to over 31.0% during the 1990s. Similarly, despite the efforts made toward import substitution, the annual average contribution of the industrial sector (which includes manufacturing and mining) to GDP has fallen from nearly 9.0% during the 1970s to nearly 8.0% during the 1980s and further to 7.5% during the 1990s. More important, the contribution of electricity and water, by far one of the most important infrastructure services for agriculture and industry, has

remained virtually stagnant at its annual average level of 1.7% during the three decades, constituting a tight structural constraint on development and growth.

Finally, the services sector had the lion share in GDP, which has exhibited a rising trend during the last three decades at the expense of agriculture and industry. This share, estimated at an annual average of nearly 52.0%, typifies the economic structure of many LDCs. It is therefore evident that the structural changes that have taken place during the last three decades favoured tertiary activities at the expense of productive activities in agriculture and industry.

Since early 1990s, the Sudan has undergone a dramatic shift in policy toward economic liberalization and resource mobilization. Despite the shift in policy and the efforts that were made during the 1990s, together with the advent of oil, agriculture remains the backbone of the Southern Sudan's economy. Currently it contributes an average of 31.0% of GDP, accounts for a large share of export revenue, and constitutes the main source of livelihood for more than 80% of the population. Also, the sector supplies nearly all raw materials for Sudanese agro-industries such as sugar, textile, leather, and food-processing, and plays a vital role in national food security (Mahran, 2000).

Arable land, estimated at 245 million hectares, represents 14.5% of the total area of the Sudan. Despite the abundance of water resources, it is estimated that 16.6 million hectares, representing 6.7% of the country's area and 51.2% of the total arable land, is currently under cultivation (Bank of Sudan, 2003). Sudan's agriculture is pervasive, and is divided into three main sub sectors, namely the traditional rain fed sub sector (10 million hectares), mechanized rainfed subsector (5 million hectares), and the irrigated subsector (1.6 million hectares), in addition to the forest and livestock subsector with an area of 25 million hectares. Diverse climatic zones, the available water resources from the rain and the river Nile and its tributaries, together with fertile soil allowed the cultivation of a variety of crops, including cotton, sorghum, groundnut, sesame, gum Arabic, wheat, and sunflower. Excluding gum Arabic, these crops occupy together 40% of the total arable land (Bank of Sudan, 2003).

Despite its huge natural endowments, Sudan's agriculture is still lagging behind that of similar economies (Mahran, 2000). While it was once classified as the bread basket of the Arab World, Sudan was highly dependent on imports of food, particularly wheat and sugar, due to government control over economic activities and the ensuing disincentives to produce.

The 1960s through the 1980s witnessed greater role for public sector in the economy.

The government was involved in a wide range of activities from policy-making and implementation to production, pricing, and marketing. During the 1960s up to 1980s, the government intervened over the agricultural sector, dictating even the patterns of production of various crops. It exercised almost full control over production, marketing, and pricing of all major crops, as well as the supply of inputs including seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and rural credit facilities. Moreover, exports and imports of various commodities were banned or subject to quota or prior approval. The ultimate objectives of these inward-looking development strategies, which dominated development policy during the 1960s through the 1980s, were to achieve food self-sufficiency, to provide food at subsidized prices for the urban sector, and to generate enough government revenue to finance industrial growth and government expenditure obligations. These policies were pursued more or less until 1992, when the government initiated major economic reforms aimed at liberalizing economic activities with a view of spurring growth.

2.1.3 Poverty Issue

To examine poverty trends over time, there was a rely on poverty indices estimated by Ali (1992, 1994), together with those estimated from two official surveys conducted by the Ministry of Manpower (MOM) in 1990 and 1996. In all these studies, poverty is measured by the three most commonly used indices, namely the incidence of poverty index (P0), the depth of poverty index (P1), and the severity of poverty index (P2).

It is well known that all three measures can be obtained as special cases of the class of poverty measures suggested by Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke (1984). Furthermore, while Ali (1994) defined the poverty line as the level of expenditure needed to meet the minimum food and non-food requirement, the analysis of the Ministry of Manpower are confined to the income poverty line. Although the results on poverty measures reported by Ali (1994) have been calculated from different sources, yet they have a number of advantages over others that were estimated for the Sudan. First, they are based on an extensive treatment of the available information obtained from different sources with the objective of catering for consistency and coverage of rural and urban settings as well as the whole of Sudan (for more details on this, (Ali, 1994). Secondly, a uniform methodology has been adopted to treat and update the data for all periods under consideration. Finally, the poverty results cover a time horizon ranging between 1968 and 1993, which makes it peculiar to all studies conducted on poverty in Sudan. Although the results of the MOM (1997) are not directly comparable with those of Ali (1994), due to differences in sample size, methodology, and purposes, yet they provide the most recent estimates of poverty in the Sudan.

During the 1990s, the story was quite different. While some supply measures were adopted, strict demand management policies characterized the period. These policies were meant primarily to curb inflation, the rate of which declined from three-digits to nearly 5.0% in 2001. On the other hand, the exchange rate depreciated rapidly as a result of liberalization of the foreign exchange market, though eventually stabilized due primarily to oil discovery.

The considerable depreciation of the exchange rate coupled with the fall in the inflation rate have given rise to real windfall gains to exchange dealers and foreign exchange holders, leading to more poverty and to a change in the income distribution in favour of the wealthy.

Based on the 1990 and 1996 Migration and Labour Force Surveys, the MOM (1997) also examined the trend and profile of poverty in the Sudan over the two periods. It is observed that between 1990 and 1996 the income poverty lines have increased at unprecedented rates, from Ls. 9624.32 to Ls. 420715.79 (i.e. at over 610% per annum)

for urban areas and from Ls. 4152.24 to Ls. 284756.94 (i.e. at 96% per annum) for rural areas.

The results of the 1996 survey provide a further evidence that poverty in Sudan has become a widespread phenomenon, regardless of the characteristics of the poor and the mode of living.

Re-establishing the basic structures of governance is normally one of the first tasks of governments formed to manage the war-to-peace transition. The challenge here is how to make these structures inclusive, so as to eliminate the existence of deeply entrenched animosities between the actors enlisted in institutions and organizations that existed before a comprehensive peace agreement was enacted. Post-conflict countries have now a range of indices (e.g. index of governance, index of institutional quality, etc.) that would guide them in designing appropriate policy measures. For instance, Daniel Kaufmann, Aart Kraay and Massimo Mastruzzi (KKM, 2003) have constructed six broad indices of governance covering 199 countries over four periods (1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002), which can act as a useful benchmark/framework for post-conflict countries in designing inclusive systems that embrace traditions and institutions of all the stakeholders/actors in the exercise of the authority of a country for the overall well-being of its citizens irrespective of ethnicity, gender, race, region or religion.

Southern Sudan with a land area of 648,000 km² does not, for instance, have a single kilometer of paved road to other than inside the three garrison towns of Juba, Malakal and Wau (Deng et al, 2003). The inability of successive governments of Sudan in Khartoum to develop the physical infrastructure of Southern Sudan has essentially undermined integration of the regional economy into the national one.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter described the methodology that was used during the study. It looked at the areas and population of study. It described the various methods that were going to be used in sample selection and how qualitative and quantitative data was collected.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The study design focused on the analysis of economic performance in war, postwar and after war era in Southern Sudan. The research approached in this study was imperatively developed as a descriptive research study. Survey research used questionnaires and interviews in order to determine the opinion, attitudes, preferences and perceptions of groups of people of interest to the researcher. Throughout the study the vision was to find out the factors that hindered economic development, and how time contributed to economic growth at a later time in this region.

3.2 AREA AND POPULATION OF STUDY

The area of study covered southern Sudan, which forms a large mass of the entire Sudan. The site area of Southern Sudan was 569,000 square km with a massive population growth rate. The Southern Sudan was comprised key states. The study was carried out in these states but with principle landmarks in the industrial capital city of Juba with the target of the people being all kinds of people, from industrialists, businessman and civil servants. This formed the population that was interviewed.

3.3 SAMPLE FRAMEWORK

3.3.1 Sample Size

The sample consisted of key respondents from various regions and provinces in Southern Sudan. The study size was based on those who have insightful knowledge on the economic platform and growth.

Simple random sampling was used to select respondents to avoid biased information. Questionnaires were distributed to the agencies and other government ministries because they are the ones who had adequate and in depth information concerning the role government play on matters relating to economic prosperity and on issues of basic slowdown in the economic growth during the war era. Interviews were used where by the researcher interviewed several people from different ministries and other organs of the government through holding group discussions with them. Since they were the ones affected mostly through a poor economic performance they were the most prominent people to give more information the economic performance, effects of the same on their lives and the trends foreseen during this period. ,

3.3.3 Sample Technique

Simple random sampling was used to select respondents to avoid biased information. Questionnaires were distributed to the key ministry officials, security officials and professionals in the economic sector because they were the ones who would give adequate and in-depth information concerning the role that war imparted on them and on the entire country during this war period and thereafter. It helped the researcher in collecting the data by the use of interviews, observation and the questionnaires.

3.3.4 Sample Procedure

The research targeted the working class of people between 45-60 years who were economically active and how they were being affected by war and other effects associated with war, and how the same slumped the economic performance during the entire period of instability. It looked into the aspects and conditions that led to this performance, and how the government worked to restore specific financial stability because of different factors like professionalism, resource availability, security and the inflow of currency in the country

3.4 METHODS FOR DATA COLLECTION

3.4.1 Instruments

a) Interview

During the interview method, economic professionals, scholars, civil servants and other agents of the state were focused on. The total population for the people to be given questionnaires was approximately 60 that were 18 civil servants, 21 Military officers, 13 economists, 8 civilians.

b) Questionnaires

The questionnaires were also use to collect data. The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents to fill at their appropriate time and then collected afterwards. This method of data collection helped get data on essential aspect of the study as per the schedule was used to collect data. The total population for the people to be given questionnaires was 60 that that were 18 civil servants, 21 Military officers, 13 economists, and 8 civilians.

c) Observation

These were used to know how particularly these things are happening in these areas therefore it would be more good to get the particular research through their activities that is taking in the area. This would be targeted on the civil servants, the military officers, and the economists.

3. 5 SOURCES OF DATA

This included the primary and the secondary data collection.

a) Primary

This is where the researcher got the information through the economists who are the key players in the economic sector and who could give complete information regarding the economic performance of the country.

b) Secondary

The researcher got additional references on the research area by furthering her studies in libraries and using books, journals, internet, newspapers and reports.

3.6 DATA PROCESSING

In the data processing editing, coding and tabulation was used during the research process.

3.7 DATA ANALYSIS

During the data analysis the quantitative and qualitative methods of research was used to analyze the data. The quantitative research targeted the adults, leaders, the military officers, the civil servants and others. The qualitative research targeted only the economists and the government professionals.

3.8 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

This entailed first getting a letter of introduction that commission one to go for a study. It was stipulated that before going to the field, the researcher would first get a letter of introduction from the department commissioning to go and carry out the research with a purpose. Besides the researcher first booked for the respondents before the questionnaires were delivered.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS, DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The information coverage brings about a polished analysis and particular interpretations of data with regards to a study. The overall trend will look critically at these results through respondents and their views on the economic challenges and growth phases.

Data presentation comes out in several versions, and particular levels of understanding are invariably analyzed and presented in view to create a standard reasoning attitude of the entire process

The presentation will look into the following key elements

1. Analysis of data from professional respondents
2. level of economic performance over the years
3. Predictions and graphical analysis
4. Comparative analysis of data

Interpersonal classifications

- Samples data and performance index during this period
- Averages the inflations and other economic hurdles along this period
- Brings along an interpretational understanding of the economy

Methodical analysis

Data analysis involved a comparative analysis of tables and graphs and merging resultant results from both primary and secondary data.

The tabling of such data had a limitless views on the performance index of data over a long period of time.

4.1 EXPLAINING SOUTHERN SUDAN'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

The view of empirical growth largely measured a comparative growth rate in per capital GDP averaged over a period of time, in two decades.

The determinant variables in growth showed comparative area coverage, as the graph below analyzes.

Growth episodes are looked from Collier and Gunning (1999) and Soludo and Kim (2000).

Collier and Gunning called for more in-depth country studies to explain growth episodes by relating growth performance to behaviour of micro economic agents, markets and institutions. Soludo and Kim (2000), concurring with the need for country studies at the time, noted that the current stage of knowledge is that the emphatically growth literature has been critically viewed in economic terms.

The years of the break separate a high growth period (post war period up to 2006) from a low growth period (from late 1980s to late 1990s).

The steady growth rate over the few years meant that the contribution of economic stability has characterized growth.

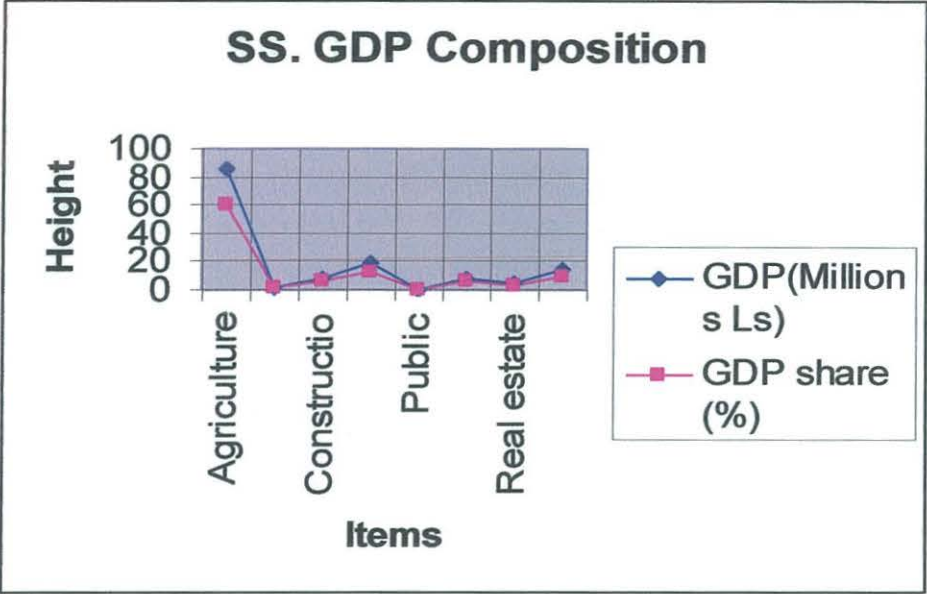
Stocks and recovery has been presided by long periods of volatility of growth (Pritchett (2000))

Sector	GDP(Millions Ls)	GDP share (%)
Agriculture	86.3	60.7
Industry	1.5	1.1
Construction	8.1	5.7
Transportation	18.6	13.2
Public utilities	0.5	0.4
Government	8.6	6.0
Real estate	4.2	2.9
Other	14.2	10.0

Source: Brown (1992)

The estimates in the context of this economy, the total investment was relatively comparable as the war began. The sectoral distribution of this investment was such that the bulk was in real estate sector (38.7%) followed by the government sector (21.7%),

transport (19.7%) and agriculture (8.5%). Investment in manufacturing, amounted to only 2.5% of the total. Of the total investment in 1986/89, it is estimated that 54% were distributed by the public sector leaving a balance of 46% for the private sector. Of the private sector's total investment, 84% were devoted to the real estate sector, 5% to manufacturing, 4% to agriculture and 3% to transport.



GDP share % and GDP (Millions) representing the changes in the table 1 above. From the graph, the composition of South Sudan's export is dominated exclusively by primary products.

4.2 MODEL OF ECONOMIC FLUCTUATION IN 1992

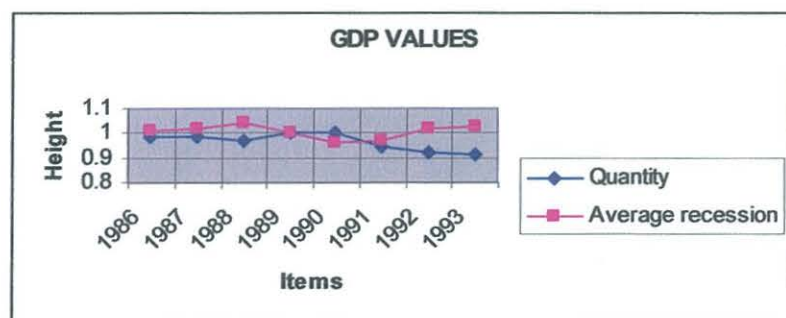
The model analysis show a greater relationship between inflation, growth, declines and other factors that hindered the performance of the economy during this period.

The recession ended in 2002, after a long period of downfall, and beginning of an expansion.

Table 2: Model of Economic Fluctuation

Year	Quantity	Average recession
1986	0.99	1.01
1987	0.988	1.02
1988	0.97	1.04
1989	0.999	1.00
1990	1.0	0.96
1991	0.950	0.97
1992	0.923	1.02
1993	0.915	1.03

Source: GOSS data



Quarterly real GDP (Graphical) –average arbitrary values

The lower dark lines show the movement of the quarterly real GDP in 1986-89 and the shaded line the average over the previous recessions.

In the below table, the distribution of GDP over regions in the larger part of Southern Sudan shows a limited variation in the economic growth.

4.3 REGIONAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Table 3: Economic performance of regions

Region	Provinces	GDP (Ld. 000)	GDP share (%)	Population	Population share (%)	GDP Capital (Ls)
North East	Northern, Kassala, Khartoum	75786	26.67	4638042	22.60	32.68
Blue Nile	Blue Nile	86032	30.27	4069400	20.17	41.59
North West	Kordofan, Darfur	83777	29.48	6100000	30.11	27.11
Siytg	Bar El Ghazal, Equitoria	38610	13.59	5462260	27.17	13.67
Total		284205	100.00	20523003	100.00	27.69

Source: Balamoan (1989)

The table showed that the economic performance of regions at the time of war was at unsteady balance though the per capita GDP seemed a little stable. The unsteady economic values shows a great reliance on agriculture produce from a Blue Nile as other industrial products were not being produced to sustain the economic growth at the time.

The blue Nile had a GDP amounting to US\$18, followed by the North East region which includes the city of Khartoum with a per capita GDP of US\$76, reflecting years of war.

The calculation of the coefficient for the distribution of the GDP among these very regions reflected fair distribution of GDP among regions.

The economic performance and effects of war reflects along standing understanding of uncertain economic levels over periods of time.

The slowdown in the economic performance can be appreciated further by considering the overall economic meltdown, and a comparative distribution of resources over a greater portion.

The volatility of the economic levels at all sectors reflects effects of war at several points, and importantly, it brings about certain effects of change which has certainly doubled inflation.

4.4 ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SOUTHERN SUDAN, ANALYSIS

The visual inspection of data as per Easterly and Sewadeh (2002) showed an indifferent string of performance index, and an estimated growth trend rates over a period after 2002, noting the inflation and hyperinflation characteristics over this period. This meant that the standard deviation for the entire period of stagnating growth showed specific episodes.

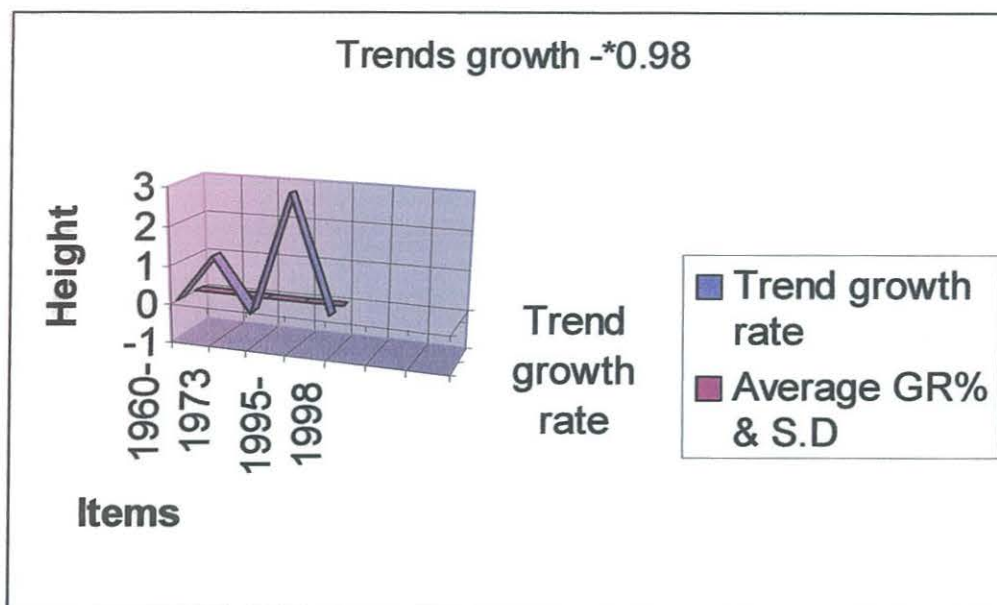
The analysis of factual data from the 1960 through 1998 shows a similar trend in performance.

Sudan growth episodes: Per Capita levels between 1960-1998

Growth episode	Trend growth rate	Average GR% & S.D	Coefficient of Variation	# of yrs with yrs
1960-1973	-0.98*	-1.43(5.13)	3.59	9(13)
1974-1983	1.27	2.57(7.54)	2.93	2(10)
1984-1994	-0.11	-0.60(4.97)	8.28	6(11)
1995-1998	2.96	2.60(1.12)	0.43	0(4)
1960-1998	0.02	0.29(5.69)	19.62	17(38)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Southern Sudan, 2002

Trend growth rates are based on regressions of the form: $\ln y = a + bt$, where y is per capita GDP in dollars and t is the time. * indicates significance at 1 percent level or better. Note that in the last column year-on-year growth rates are calculated and as such 1960 is lost in recording the number of years.



The growth rate plane shows a sharp rise and fall over a string period. Growth and development transformation.

Very limited structural transformation marked a slow performance in 1999, O'Connell and Ndulu (2000)

Sector shares contributed to limited levels of a greater economic performance during the long periods of war in Southern Sudan. The pattern of decline, was not uniform where some periods recorded fluctuations. An estimated decline of 1.67 from 1986-1999 was prevalent. During the period 1990-2001, the annual rate of decline of 2.1 percent was witnessed.

However, the period saw the share of agriculture declining from 55.4% in 1990 to a low of 36.8 in 1996 before increasing to 44% in 2000. Over the period 1988-2000 the share of agriculture declined in a sustainable fashion at a trend rate of decline of 3.7% per annum. The share declined from 44.9% in 1990 to 39.9% in 2001.

The resultant show is that the growth experience over the years of war conforms to the observation that war and economic stability are key contributors to economic decline. For the whole period 1986-2001, the estimated rate of decline was 4.57% per annum was foreseen.

Structural transformation in Southern Sudan: Actual and Predicted Sectoral Shares (percentages).

4.5 STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION ESTIMATES

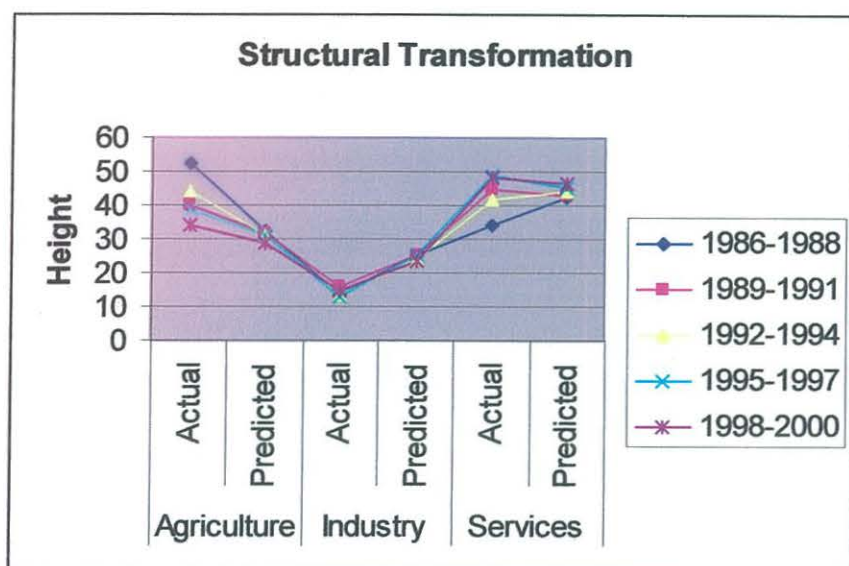
Table 5

Period	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	Actual	Predicted	Actual	Predicted	Actual	Predicted
1986-1988	52.42	32.42	13.56	25.52	34.02	42.06
1989-1991	39.83	31.63	15.59	25.17	44.58	43.20
1992-1994	44.33	31.42	13.79	24.34	41.88	44.24
1995-1997	38.77	30.94	13.11	25.18	48.88	45.18
1998-2000	34.12	28.58	14.87	23.37	48.13	46.24

Source: Primary data

- i. The cumulative effects of war do conform with the growth potential. The actual share of agriculture in GDP is slightly higher in two decades. The difference narrowed for some periods but has also widened for others;
- ii. The growth experience is remarkably marked by time, and it interesting that the level of performance as war comes to an end is seen to be improving.
- iii. Southern Sudan economic growth experience partly conforms with for the observation that “given income and population, the size of the service sector is markedly lower than would be based on across country norms.

Hence, therefore, on basis of the above results, Southern Sudan’s growth experience shows that little or no development transformation occurred between the periods 1986-2001



4.6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND THE LABOUR MARKET

The infringement of war and the volatility of the government system meant that employment rate was very inconsistent and at times very insignificant at rational points.

The ministry of manpower (1996) showed that rural labour market accounted for up to 69% of the total, with unequal measure for both male and female genders.

And related to this, there were no ideal permanent employment during this period, and seasonal employment accounted for 48.3% and occasional and temporary employment accounted for 10% and 12% respectively.

In 1996, the analysis of unemployment rates by level of education and labour market % detailed.

Table 6: Education analysis

Education level	Urban	Rural	Total
No education	18.9	14.1	14.6
Read and write	19.1	16.0	16.6
Primary	19.7	19.3	19.4
Intermediate	23.0	18.1	20.6

Secondary	17.6	15.1	16.9
Secondary	17.6	15.1	16.9
University and higher education	21.8	7.5	22.6
Total	19.63	15.3	16.6

Source: Ministry of labour (1996)

From the table, the rural unemployment rate is relatively lower and though as education plays a role in the rural education, the general view shows a sharp decline in all aspects of the declined employment rate.

4.7 ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL GROWTH POTENTIAL

Table 7: Economic growth

Sector	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2002	1971-2002
agriculture	38.1	33.6	31.2	34.0
Industry	8.9	7.9	7.5	8.1
Electricity and water	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Construction	4.2	5.2	3.8	4.4
Services	47.2	51.5	55.9	51.8
Total GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Sudan Annual report 2005

From table (7), we observe that while agriculture continued to play the leading role in economic activity, contributing an annual average of nearly 34.0% of GDP during the last three decades, its share in GDP has been falling over the decades from 38.0% during the 1970s to nearly 34.0% during the 1980s, and further to over 31.0% during the 1990s. Similarly, despite the efforts made toward import substitution, the annual average contribution of the industrial sector (which includes manufacturing and mining) to GDP has fallen from nearly 9.0% during the 1970s to nearly 8.0% during the 1980s and further to 7.5% during the 1990s. More important, the contribution of electricity and water, by far one of

the most important infrastructure services for agriculture and industry, has remained virtually stagnant at its annual average level of 1.7% during the three decades, constituting a tight structural constraint on development and growth.

Finally, the services sector had the lion share in GDP, which has exhibited a rising trend during the last three decades at the expense of agriculture and industry. This share, estimated at an annual average of nearly 52.0%, typifies the economic structure of many LDCs. It is therefore evident that the structural changes that have taken place during the last three decades favoured tertiary activities at the expense of productive activities in agriculture and industry.

4.8 ANNUAL SECTOR GROWTH RATES

Table 8: Sudan's annual growth

Sector	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2002	1971-2002
agriculture	0.9	-1.1	4.8	1.6
Industry	0.3	0.7	6.3	2.6
Electricity and water	-4.8	5.9	-2.5	-0.2
Construction	7.6	2.0	-1.8	2.3
Services	5.0	-1.8	12.2	5.1
Total GDP	2.7	-1.7	8.4	3.2

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2005

Table (8) shows Sudan's sectoral growth performance for the last three decades.

Agricultural GDP grew at an average real rate of 0.9 % per annum during the 1970s, declined at a rate of 1.1% during the 1980s, and accelerated at a rate of 4.8% per annum during the 1990s. Despite the fall in its share in GDP, a combination of factors may be cited for the accelerated growth of agriculture during the 1990s, important among which are the policy and institutional reforms. Indeed, a number of policy changes took place in Sudan's agricultural sector over the years. Some of the important recent reforms in agriculture include the gradual removal of government

control over crop prices, the elimination of food and input subsidies, the reduction of tariffs and other protection measures, and the liberalization of the foreign exchange market. Despite these measures, however, Sudan's agriculture still suffers from problems of low yield, low productivity, and institutional impediments. Thus, Mahran (2000) for example, argues that the agricultural sector in the Sudan is far from being an economically viable sector with its inherent low productivity. The evidence in this regard suggests that yield per hectare in Sudan's agriculture falls well below that of high-yield countries. While yield per hectare of wheat represents 30% of that in Egypt, that of sorghum represents only 16% of that in the USA". Furthermore, low public investment in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation, drainage, and improvement of crop varieties through agricultural research are also to blame. Agricultural production and productivity could be increased through the allocation of more resources to agriculture and/or through the improvement in agricultural technology and more investment in education, health, roads, markets, and infrastructure.

4.9 CONCLUSION

An attempt has been made to identify the most promising public policy and related policy tools for accelerated poverty reduction in Sudan. The analysis focus on public policies that will more likely spur economic growth, improve income distribution, and reduce poverty. In addition to investment, the public policy variables considered in the analysis include government current expenditure, development expenditure, and expenditure on social services, while development expenditure is also disaggregated according to economic sector. In view of data limitations, simple regression methods are adopted at two levels. In the first stage province-level data is used to examine the determinants of poverty, while in the second stage national-level data is used to examine the impact of public policy on poverty determinants. Based on these analysis, inferences were made about the most policies for poverty reduction.

The results for the period 1971-2002 suggest that with the exception of investment and government current expenditure, all other public policy variables

considered in the analysis have had no significant effect on growth and hence on poverty reduction. These results are attributed to a host of problems that the economy has encountered during the last three decades, which culminated in its dismal performance. Based on these results, it is argued that more attention should be given to investment with emphasis on industry, a potentially more promising sector for growth. With carefully articulated forward and backward linkages between different sectors, industrial development could play a pivotal role in overall growth and in poverty reduction. Given widespread poverty, this role could be even more important for balanced regional development, which is vital in any meaningful strategy that aims at reducing widespread poverty. The emerging oil sector, together with adequate and reliable infrastructure, could play an instrumental role in this process.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The research report has shown the overwhelming challenges of reaching a high level of economic development, and achieving the desired goals in the war affected southern Sudan but it also sketches and provides window of opportunities for laying foundation for meeting the economic goals. As rightly argued by Sommers (2002), war makes the case for providing educational responses to the needs of children and youth at risk of civil war more than any other circumstance as their education is a vital protection measure from child soldiering. Despite the daunting status of economic downfall in the war affected southern Sudan, the communities have initiated with their own community-based significant uplifting of their economic standards.

With the resources of the Southern Sudan government, with impressive results that paradoxically surpassed those in the pre-war periods, the country is moving faster than ever in its financial and economic stand. This impressive experience of communities efforts in southern Sudan to initiate their own local education responses with support from local authorities and international agencies makes a compelling case to support emergency development programmes and to make accessibility to funds easily accessible to all areas affected by war.

Given the current peace negotiations between the government of Sudan and the rebels (Sudan People's Liberation Movement) to find a sustainable peace in the country, there are two possible scenarios within which emergency economic growth for war-affected population could be strengthened and supported. These two scenarios are either the current civil war continues or peace agreement signed and new phase of post-war reconstruction starts in southern Sudan. These two phases present and pose different challenges and strategies for supporting emergency economic recovery of the war-affected population in southern Sudan.

5.1 QUICK IMPACT PROGRAMME

5.1.1 Future Needs

A contextual understanding is needed of people's experiences during the period of war and devastation: the suffering, the systematic humiliation of black Southerners called 'slaves', the economic and sexual abuse, the reproductive disaster, and the large number of female-headed households (widows) and orphans. QIPs should obviously be sensitive to these past horrors, which may explain people's sometimes erratic and unpredictable behaviour, even when receiving aid and assistance.

5.1.2 Cultural diversity

Cultural representations and ideas that will inform behaviour have to be understood: people in the South will try to work towards recovery and normalization from within their own cultural tradition, which still defines core elements of kinship and interpersonal relations, values, and ideas of religious agency and identity. Customary law plays a role here as well. While the latter has serious biases, for example against gender equality, it cannot be ignored, and must be built upon to adapt it to the current, dramatic living conditions and social turbulence resulting from the war.

5.1.3 Inter-group reconciliation

Ideas about inter-group reconciliation should be resurrected, both in the South itself and in the transitional areas (i.e. the three disputed areas of the Southern Blue Nile, the Nuba Mountains and Abyei, where Muslims and the indigenous non-Muslims live together). A major problem is how to deal with the notorious 'tribal militias' of Muslim groups like Rufa'a, Rizeiqat, Missiryya, and Baqqara, and of non-Muslims like the Toposa, Didinga, Mundari or Murle, and with the Nuer rebel groups of the South Sudan Defence Force (which is a merger of various forces).

Southern peoples by and large had, and still have, conceptions of moral community and reconciliation, which were established through compensation and public acknowledgement of 'wrongdoing'. As Douglas Johnson¹⁰ has remarked, large peoples like the Nuer and Dinka were already experiencing a process of widening in

their concept of moral community since the activities of their respective main prophets, Ngundeng and Ariandith, in the early 20th century.

However, their role was belittled and undermined by the Anglo-Egyptian colonial authorities, who thus in effect thwarted a gradual transition of the two peoples toward ideas of modernity and an extension of the conceptions of 'moral community'. In the current civil war, Southern elite rivalry and in-fighting have led to parochial, exclusivist group identities, cutting off moral affinities and leading to dismal violence. Traditional ideas of how to mediate and solve disputes have been seriously dented by the civil war, which has led to a 'gun culture', but must nevertheless be appealed to. Accords of this kind are possible, as evidenced in the agreement concluded between the SPLA and the Didinga people in Chukudum in August 2002.

5.2 SECURITY DEVELOPMENT

The building of a Southern security force (army, police) is a political matter to be developed by the new authorities and to be monitored by an international presence (peacekeeping/observer force), both to accommodate or mediate existing tensions between various factions in the South and to prevent sabotage and obstruction by, for example, the GoS.

Specific, immediate security concerns would be to effectively tackle banditry and to remove violent foreign groups that are operating against Ethiopia or Uganda (LRA).

For a QIP one might think of supporting initiatives to assist the demobilization of armed groups and the decommissioning and collection of weapons, especially small arms, which plague this part of Africa. Existing militias could be transformed into self-defence squads within their own communities, to be controlled by the new Southern Regional

Government. The many outstanding disputes and conflicts between the militias and the population targeted by them should be dealt with via culturally accepted mediation procedures and rituals (including compensation payments, trade-offs, and

perhaps purification rituals). NGOs together with local religious and women's groups can also play a role in peace education.

Another priority would be a massive de-mining exercise, to enable returnees to start life in their home areas.

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

The construction of feeder roads, airstrips, and an energy and electricity grid are necessary, certainly in the towns.

The Southern radio service (in the form of, say, a 'Southern Sudan Broadcasting Service' or SSBC) should be improved, as it will be a tremendous asset in widely disseminating the Southern Government's plans and ideals, provide educational programmes (e.g., on HIV/AIDS and gender issues), and it will give a voice to all the communities of Southern Sudan.

The completion of Juba International Airport will enhance outside communications and enable faster relief and reconstruction input.

Part of infrastructure building is the extension of basic services: water supplies, bore holes, clinics, transportation systems. This is perhaps not the primary concern of international NGOs, but this work could be contracted out by the Southern Government though under strict conditions, otherwise the NGOs or firms that specialize in such basic service provision will become 'state substitutes'.

In the economic sphere, local societies, largely geared to subsistence, must initially be allowed to adjust and recover on their own terms and at their own tempo, and then be assisted on the basis of their own need assessments, rather than be told what to do by outside agencies. A one-sided focus on commercialization and monetization of the Southern economy by either the Southern Government or the donors or by an uncontrolled influx from traders and companies from North Sudan should be avoided

as this will have an adverse effect on the large pastoral populations and on local recovery, and quickly create inequality and dispossession.

Subsequently, when a field research-based inventory is made of the potential of the South, a comprehensive development strategy could be developed by Southern Government agencies and donors and NGOs to aim at: establishing and opening regional markets, creating vocational training centres, promote private investment, developing livestock improvement schemes (e.g. with the ILRI), providing (mobile) veterinary services, and starting a tourism policy.

A vital means of stimulating grass-roots economic activities would be a well-endowed and effectively administered micro-credit system available to every, especially war widows and orphans.

Solutions have to be worked out for the Northern-owned economic (agricultural) enterprises in the South and in transitional areas like the Nuba Mountains and the Southern Blue Nile that have led to confiscation of land and the use of forced Southern labour.

5.4 EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT

Education is a vital domain of development in order to strengthen the South's manpower needs, its administrative capacity, and its formation of youth.

- Formal schooling: primary, secondary and vocational training schools are priorities.
- Teacher training institutes are to be set up.
- Extracurricular education should include peace education, de-mining education gender equality education, and HIV/AIDS education.
- Special attention should be given to the youth, so as to give them alternatives to joining armed groups, etc.

- ICT training and facilities should be improved and expanded in selected places (in towns like Juba, Rumbek, Wau, Malakal or Yambio), and be extended later to other places.

5.5 LEGAL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

In the context of the creation of political structures and a legal system,— a respect for basic rights, and the urgent building of structures of governance (still largely lacking) of the Southern administration is highly desirable. From the 2001 IGAD report¹⁵ it is evident that most people attached great value to freedom of expression, airing their views and opinions and finding opportunities to express their concerns to the authorities.

One objective within the context of legal reform and capacity building is to reorganize and expand the existing government courts, chiefs' courts and village courts. The role and standing of traditional leadership, bypassed in the war by the armed commandos of the SPLA, the militias, and in some areas by GoS-appointed governors, should be reinstated and built upon.

The scope and applicability of the widely followed but dynamic customary law has to be explored and redefined. In this field, as noted above, the donor community should assist field research projects, both of a fundamentally academic and a development-oriented nature.

In view of the heritage of violence and conflict among various Southern communities (e.g. perpetrated by tribal militias or by SPLA units), one might perhaps set up a 'Southern Sudanese Mediation Court' which would address the problems, certainly if local initiatives to find a solution have failed.

The donor community and the NGO sector could also assist the South in preparing for and monitoring elections at various levels. As in other issues, IGAD could also play a role here.

5.6 A UNIVERSAL RESOURCEFUL MISSION

A reconstructed South within the framework of a more democratic and tolerant Sudanese state based on wider participation by citizens and power and wealth sharing would relieve the country of many problems and also enhance the development of the North. A well-prepared combination of QIPs and long-term development programmes would help in transforming Southern Sudan, enhance material and socio-cultural development, and solidify peace.

Much here depends on factors beyond the direct control of external donors and international agencies. Political monitoring and vigilance are needed in any development programme in Sudan, as the outcome of events is not yet certain. What will happen after the six-year transitional period is not clear at all?

One can have great faith in the people of Southern Sudan, in the possibilities of a new, peaceful Southern Region and encourage its autonomy, but whether the North ultimately will respect Southern Sudan's autonomy and the choices of its people remain to be seen. Much depends on the manner in which the international community supports Northern Sudan (e.g. in rescheduling or partly cancelling its crippling national debt of more than US\$ 22 billion) and monitors developments in the South. As usual, despite the progress in the peace talks, there are ominous signals emanating from Khartoum on future political arrangements. As noted in a 2003 ICG Africa Report on Sudan, the GoS has apparently ordered one of the pro-government Mundari militia in the South not to disband but to increase strength from 6,000 to 10,000 men 'in preparation for peace'.

Similar orders for maintaining militias in the South appear to have been given to other groups in early 2004. The GoS refuses to allow referendums in the three contested areas of the Southern Blue Nile, the Nuba Mountains and Abyei, fearing a vote in favour of joining the South.

The future of these regions and of their real chances for peace and durable development are therefore not good. The GoS also regularly breaks up pro-peace initiatives in the North. In addition, the escalating violent conflict in the western (Islamic) region of Darfur¹⁸ in late 2003 and well into 2004, resulting in tens of thousands of people being killed, about a million displaced in campaigns of “ethnic cleansing” and the wholesale destruction of villages and cultivation areas, does not show evidence of the GoS being preparing to enter into dialogue and address the local population’s grievances.

5.7 CONCLUSION

Regarding the longer term process, the fact that the interim government’s term ends in 2011 may be viewed as a constraint. Time will in future evolve, and this will be a guiding principle which will aid the introduction of institutional reforms of customary tenure with a full consent of the people. It is not just the informational base that is fast improving for the GOSS to frame a comprehensive development policy including institutional reforms but there is also a developing level of consultation with the communities.

The remaining time before a full institutional economic recovery can be gainfully used by the GOSS to initiate a consultative process aimed at developing a comprehensive policy that reflects the popular will and enables the sustained enhancement of livelihoods, while addressing other related development issues. The question of the feasibility of such a process takes us back to the earlier discussion of the internal and international constraints.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRES FOR GENERAL PUBLIC (CIVIL SERVANTS)

I am **Mading M. Gabriel**, a third year student at Kampala International University pursuing a degree in Economics. I am carrying out research on the Economic performance of Southern Sudan in war, post war and after war era. My main aim of the research is to determine the consequences of the economy during the war, and to find out the same effects on the infrastructure and the economy in general.

The questionnaire is specifically for academic purposes and all information received shall be kept confidential.

Tick (✓) where necessary and (x) cross where it is not applicable.

- a) What is your job specification?
Education () Economics () Military ()
- b) Sex: Male () Female ()
- c) Age range; 15-20 () 21 – 24 () 25 – 33 () 33 & above ()
- d) Occupation: Employed () Unemployed ()
- e) Level of education: Primary () Secondary () University () none ()

I. As a citizen of Southern Sudan, explain the factors that affected you as an individual and as a civil servant during the war era in Southern

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II. In your societal setting, illustrate the effects of war on the civilians and to the education system in general in Southern Sudan

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III. Compare the rate of economic slump during and after the war

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IV. What role did the government play during and after the war to improve the infrastructural and economic situation in Southern Sudan?

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V. □ Is there any role which was played by the international community in restoring the economic performance of the country?

If yes, then explain

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APPENDIX B

AN INTERVIEW TO THE PROFESSIONALS & ECONOMISTS

1. What could be the possible solutions towards the key economic problems that Southern Sudan faced during the period of the war?

2. From the professional point of view, does the fluctuation and war influence the economic growth of Southern Sudan? How has this contributed to a poor economic growth?

3. How do you a professional economist advice the government of a process aimed at restoring the economic growth of the country?

4. What is the approximate number of years that the country will take before it is completely out of economic slowdown?

5. In the previous years, how has the trend of managing the economy has been monitored by the government of Southern Sudan?

6. Are the activities of the international community satisfying, as at your time framework and if yes, explain this in detail?

APPENDIX C

COST AND PHASES

The research will involve a lot of movements from one area to another. So as to gather adequate information about the topic, following amount will be required;

<u>Description/item</u>	<u>Amount (USHS)</u>
Transport	50000
Stationery	40000
Preparing questionnaires	35000
Printing	35000
Miscellaneous	15000
<u>Total</u>	<u>175000</u>

APPENDIX D

TIME SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Month and year	Activities
October 2008 – November 2008	Research proposal writing
November 2008 – December 2008	Questionnaire preparation and pre-testing
December 2008 – January 2009	Data-collection
January 2009 – February 2009	Compiling the data
May 2009 – August 2009	Write up dissertation
September 2009	Submit the dissertation

SOUTHERN SUDAN



Shamal Bahr
al Ghazal

Al
Wahdah

A'Ali
an Nil

Gharb Bahr
al Ghazal

Warab

JunQali

SOUTHERN SUDAN

Al Buhayrat

Gharb al
Istiwaiyah

★ JUBA
Bahr al
Jabal

Sharq al
Istiwaiyah

UGANDA

ETH