

Korari Human Capital

Dr. Emad Ahmed Mahgoub^{1*}, Mohammed Abdella Teabin²,
AbduelSalam Gumaa Abduel Aziz Abdallah³ & Dr. Tarig Ibrahim Mohamed Abdalmalik⁴

^{1*}Agricultural Research Corporation,
P.O. Box 126, Wad Medani,
Sudan.

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ABSTRACT

This Study was conducted on 23-28 Nov. 2011, in Omdiat Korrari in the West part of Abata sub-unit of Zalingei locality, West Darfur State, Sudan. The area lays North of Azoum Valley. The study aimed at creating community profiling. PAR Technique is applied in data collection in the study through group discussion mechanism. The area was divided into four group discussions points to facilitate data collection. Descriptive method was applied in revealing results and findings. Study findings showed that the whole area suffers more in the fields of education, sanitary water. The study recommends that: Adult education program should be developed; basics education should be given more attention.

Keywords: Korari, Human Capital, Community Profile, Technique.

Introduction

Oumdiat Korrari is located at the Northern part of Azoum Vally. Administratively, the area is considered as a west part of Abata sub-unit of Zalingei locality, West Darfur State, Sudan. In the past before Darfur crisis all the area is controlled by one local native administration called Oumodia which is divided into three Kolyats (Grash, Korgo, and Korrari). Oumdiat Korrari is lead by one Shartaya as first level of local

native administration and two Oumdas as second levels of local native administration. The population now is estimated at about 10,000 persons, in the past they are considered as nomads but now they are settled in semi villages (Damras). Before the Darfur conflict, there were more than 20 villages existing in these areas, but all of them were displaced due to conflict except one that still existed (Barno village), table 1. The people who were displaced from those villages, majority of them are settling in Al-Hassahisa and Hamidia IDPs Camps.

Table 1: Oumdiat Korrari IDPs

No.	Village	No. of households	No. of population
1	Korgo	267	1267
2	Korrari	90	377
3	Ateim village	31	138
4	Golba	66	253
5	Dangel	148	585
6	Gondrasei	84	380
7	Kososu	36	153
8	Korei Alhila	54	258
9	Korei Alsoug	56	328
10	Samara Duba	107	463
11	Fargeisa	73	373
12	Grash	175	809
13	Tamar	165	841
14	Koradito	23	111
15	Kungar	97	348
16	Balda	168	1420
17	Barakat	162	922
18	Abu Barakat	118	597
19	Tango	51	282
20	Tranga	88	531
21	Trangasa	176	913
22	Boronga	183	1280
Total		2418	12629

Source: Oumda Adam Yousif

Objectives of this study

1. To evaluate human capital.
2. To study community structure, cooperation and benefits.
3. To evaluate infrastructure status.

Methodology

Field survey is conducted for assessment by the researchers. Two leaders of the community (Oumda and Sheikh) participated in the community mobilization which took three days, to explain the objectives of the survey and encourage people to participate in group discussions. Checklist for community mobilization was formulated to guide the survey process. In addition to that, PAR technique (Participatory Rural Appraisal) is applied for data collection and problems analysis, through divided target groups into four meeting points according to their locations (Barno village, Korraray, Korgo for seasonal returnees and qualitative group discussion). However observation and notes were considered.

Descriptive approach and estimation are used to show the results.

Result/Findings

Human capital

Total population is estimated at 10705 persons with average family size between 5-7 persons; women constitute more than 50% of the total population. But this estimation may exceed the real number of population, because some community representative may tend to overestimate the population because they think that large number may help them in gaining aids. Regarding to education, more than 90% of the population and all women in the area are illiterate due to lack of schools, unawareness of families, and the remoteness from Zalingei city. Table 2 shows number of households, education by villages. The results revealed that a few number of people in the area send their children to study in Zalingei town, some of the pupils whose villages/Damras are closer to Zalingei town used to go and return back home daily; others live with their relatives in Zalingei town.

Table 2: Population and Education

No	Name of village /Damra	Number of households	Total population	Illiterate	Educated people who live with them	Educated people who live outside village	No. of household headed by women
1	Barno Village	62	411	235	10	2	15 to 20
2	KanKolei (East & West)	260	1030	all of them	None	None	
3	Hager-Obeid	120	600	all of them	None	None	25
4	Sag Elnaam	58	259	all of them	None	None	20
5	Gouz Elnabag	150	767	all of them	None	5	20
6	Baldah	30	148	all of them	None	None	5
7	UmalElgoura	100	500	all of them	None	None	20
8	Zougo (North, South&Middle)	257	1285	Majority of them	1	2	60
9	Tongo	55	330	all of them	None	None	8
10	Silo East			Majority of them			
11	Amar-Gadeed	17	75	Majority of them	None	15	5
12	Kirkir (South, North& East)	350	1600	Majority of them	None	5	
13	Korraray	150	750	all of them	None	None	
14	Nougu-Talgei						
15	Golba	280	1100	Majority of them	None	None	
16	Korgu						
17	Douba (South &Middle)	200	700	all of them	None	None	
18	ElGebisha	120	600	all of them	None	None	
19	Zoullei	110	550	all of them	None	None	
20	Seasonal Returnee *	700		few men and majority of women			
	Total	2319	10705				

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

Discussion

Infrastructures and services

The research found that infrastructures and services are none existence in the area; however there are two schools established, one by Darfour Resources Community (DRC), and another by MOE, up to now there are three classes (level) for

each school. They lack trained teachers. Before Darfur conflict there were many schools and clinics in the displaced villages but now only their ruins remained. Considering water sources, only three villages (Damras) have hand pumps (one hand pump for each), the majority of them used to fetch water from valleys through digging small holes. Table 3 shows infrastructures and services in the area.

Table 3: Infrastructure and services

No.	Name of village /Damra	School	Clinic	Sources of water	Flour mill	Midwife
1	Barno Village	basic school with three level, no permanent teacher	None	two hand pump, but one is out of work		None
2	KanKolei (Eest & West)	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None
3	Hager-Obeid	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None
4	Sag Elnaam	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None
5	Gouz Elnabag	School closed due to lack of teachers	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None
6	Baldah	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None
7	UmElgoura	None	None	one hand pump	None	None
8	Zougo (North, South&Middle)	basic school with three level, bricks are provided by Dainsh for building school, but not built yet	None	one hand pump	1	None
9	Tango	None	None	two hand pump, but one is out of work	None	None
10	Silo East	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None
11	Amar-Gadeed	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None
12	Kirkir	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None
13	Kurarei	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None
14	Nougu-Talgei					
15	Golba					
16	Korgu					
17	Douba (South &Middle)	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	1 movable flour mill	None
18	ElGebisha	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None
19	Zoullei	None	None	None, they bring water from valley	None	None

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

Community structure and social relation

This area consist of multi-tribal components, every tribe has some kind of local native administration as Sheikh, Oumda. In addition to that, in any village and Damra there is some kind of informal committee for solving problems table 4. The findings of the study revealed that there is one registered charity society in the area named Wadi Nogeï.

Table 4: Community structure

No.	Name of village /Damra	Tribes	Types of social organizations	Women participation in social organization
1	Barno Village	Barno as main, Bargo, Folan, Masalite, Fur and Binhussain	Village committee headed by Imam and include village sheikh, Youth head, village committee leader as members	None
2	KanKolei (Eest & West)	Bani Halba, Fur, and Gimir	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
3	Hager-Obeid	Beni Halba, Arigat, AbuGloul, Nawaibe	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
4	Sag Elnaam	Beni Halba, Zgawa, Fur	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
5	Gouz Elnabag	Beni Halba	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
6	Baldah	Beni Halba	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
7	UmElgoura	Beni Halba, Fur, Zagawa	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
8	Zougo (North, South&Middle)	Beni Halba	Oumda and reconciliation committee	None
9	Tango	Beni Halba, Zgawa, Beni Hussein	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
10	Silo East	Beni Halba	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
11	Amar-Gadeed	Beni Halba	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
12	Kirkir	Beni Hussein, Musiria, Origat, Salamt, Fur, Awalad Rashed, Sheigearat	Omda, Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
13	Korray		Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
14	Nougu-Talgei			
15	Golba			
16	Korgu			
17	Douba (South &Middle)	Beni Halba, Khozam, Targam	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
18	ElGebisha	Awlad Ganoup. Mahria, Awlad Zain	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
19	Zoulei	Beni Hussein, Shiban, Awlad Zain, Mahria	Sheikh and reconciliation committee	None
20	Seasonal Returnee	Fur		

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

References

1. Primary data collected by the authors on 23-28 Nov. 2011, in Omdiat Korray in Western part of Abata sub-unit of Zalingei locality, West Darfur State, Sudan