



**African Migration and Gender in Eastern Africa II:  
Setting the Agenda**

Conference at Mbarara University of Science & Technology, Uganda  
5 – 6 July 2010

**Conference Programme (p. 2f)**

**Abstracts (p. 4ff)**

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**NB: Each paper presentation is limited to 15 to 20 minutes plus 10 minutes  
for discussion (opening lecture: 30 minutes)**

**All participants are invited to submit 1 to 2 pages of statements  
for round table discussions.**

## **Day 1**

08:30 Registration

09:00 **Welcome & Official Opening**, Prof. Dr. Pamela Mbabazi, Dr. Lydia Potts

09:20 **Welcome remarks**, Mbarara University's Vice Chancellor Prof. Frederick Kayanja

09:40 **Opening Lecture: African Migration & Gender – What do we know?**

Dr. Deborah Mulumba

10:20 **Contextualising African Migration & Gender: Shifting Research Paradigms**,

Dr. Lydia Potts

**Launch of IMMIS Bibliography and Database**, Melike Doever & Matika Mulwande

11:00 Break

11:30 Panel I - **Conceptualising Migration & Policy Interventions** (Abstracts p. 5f)

Moderation: Prof. Dr. Pamela Mbabazi

- The Influence of State and Patriarchy on Gendered Migration in Zimbabwe (c. 1946 to 2010), Eric Kushinga Makombe
- Justifying the Need for Gender-Sensitivity in Development-Oriented Refugee Assistance, Ulrike Krause
- Security and Migrants' Rights, Moses Tukwasiibwe

13:00 Lunch

14:30 Panel II – **Displacement & Gender – Case Studies from Uganda, Sudan and Kenya**  
(Abstracts p. 7ff)

Moderation: Dr. Parto Teherani-Krönner

- Gender Impacts of Displacement on Western Sudanese Migrants in Khartoum State, Sudan, Prof. Dr. Awadalla M. Saeed
- Oral Testimonies (OT) Methodology and the Pedagogy of Hope in the Narratives of IDPs of Mt. Elgon, Kenya, Dr. Peter Wasamba
- Misplaced Masculinities: Towards a Gendered Understanding of the Interface between Local People and Urban Refugees in Uganda. A Case of Kisenyi-Kampala, Amon Mwiine Ashaba
- Internally Displaced Persons Camp Phase-out in Northern Uganda - A Focus on Extremely Vulnerable Individuals: Policy vs Implementation Gaps, Wendo Olema Mlahagwa

16:30 Break

17:00 Round Table I – **Re-Positioning African Migration Studies: Problem Driven Research vs. Focus on Theory, Methodology, Methods**

Moderation: Dr. Lydia Potts

## Day 2

9:00 Panel III – **Return Migration and Resettlement – Uganda and Sudan** (Abstracts p. 10f)  
Moderation: Dr. Deborah Mulumba

- A Gender Perspective on “Home” and “Home” Coming to Southern Sudan after the CPA: The Case of the Bari, Prof. Dr. Ulrike Schultz
- Resettlement of former Internally Displaced Persons in Northern Uganda; A Focus on Social Services in Barr Sub-County Lira District, Jennifer Tino Opio

Panel IV – **Forced Migration and Sexual Violation – Case Studies from Uganda**  
(Abstracts p. 12)

Moderation: Dr. Deborah Mulumba

- The Tyrannic Unrest: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Refugee Situations in Uganda, Cleophas Karooma Kansiime
- Sexual Violence: A Key Feature of Forced Migration. The Case of the March 2009 Bududa Land Slides in Uganda, Veronica Nakijoba

11:00 Break

11:30 Panel V – **Labour Markets & Forced Migration** (Abstracts p. 13f)  
Moderation: Prof. Dr. Ulrike Schultz

- The Indian Labour Migration to East Africa: Search for the Missing Links, Dr. Renu Modi
- How do Sudanese Immigrants Manage in US labour Market? Dr. Salah Mahdi

12:30 Lunch

14:00 Round Table II: **Where do we go from here? Setting the Agenda for IMMIS Research 2010/11 and the third IMMIS conference at Ahfad University for Women.**  
Moderation: Dr. Lydia Potts

15:30 Break

16:00 Conference Evaluation and Closing  
Moderation: Dr. Parto Teherani-Krönner

## Abstracts

### Opening Lecture

- African Migration & Gender – What do we know?  
Dr. Deborah Mulumba

The paper is part of a larger document that surveys existing literature concerning gender and migration in Sub Sahara Africa. The discussion is an effort to answer the question: “what do we know concerning gender and migration processes in Africa?” The answer to the question has been achieved by a thorough state of the art review of existing literature on gender and migration in Africa, south of Sahara. Methods of data collection included desk top research and other archival research methods. In addition visits were paid to relevant organizations, such as International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and International Organization on Migration (IOM) where informal interviews were undertaken. The discussion covers, inter alia, gender and migration and includes migration as a process, refugees, internally displaced persons, labour and migration, legal aspects of migration, adult and child trafficking. The scope of the literature review covers West Africa, Eastern Africa, Horn of Africa and Southern Africa. The conclusion to the paper contains a number of recommendations proposed for the gaps identified in the text.

## Panel I - Conceptualising Migration & Policy Interventions

- The Influence of State and Patriarchy on Gendered Migration in Zimbabwe (c. 1946 to 2010)  
Eric Kushinga Makombe

Analyses of migration and migration policies have tended to take the existence of states largely for granted, typically attributing migration to a variety of socioeconomic factors without paying adequate attention to the state's need to distinguish among its own population. There is however, a need to move away from such teleological explanations and incorporate how the state functionary around socio-spatial engineering has shaped the dichotomy between town and country and the morphology attendant thereupon. In short, state-building (and state-destroying) activities should occupy a central role in studies of human movement. Drawing upon the imagery of the State's 'expropriation' of legitimate means of movement and 'monopolisation' of authority to determine who may circulate within and cross their (national) borders used by John Torpey such analysis can be extended into intra-state migration dynamics. The African state (in both its colonial and post-colonial form) 'expropriated' and 'monopolized' in attempts to enhance the roughly hewn division between town and country. Coupled with patriarchy; a system which is both discriminatory and oppressive - but in itself, made the concept of 'home' ambiguous for most African women; the state processes (shown above) were not discontinued in the post-colonial; such that women's access (or lack thereof) to urban rights such as welfare for an example and ownership of 'space' have perpetuated. This is not however to insinuate the existence of an alliance between the State and Patriarchy as a system to perpetuate female marginalisation; but rather, two disparate processes, that shaped the structure and outcome of the migration process itself. This paper is therefore a discursive engagement on how State processes, Patriarchy, and Gender relations have informed the gendered dimension to migration patterns in an African state (i.e. Zimbabwe)

- Justifying the Need for Gender-Sensitivity in Development-Oriented Refugee Assistance  
Ulrike Krause

Refugee protection and assistance is predominately perceived as emergency relief. However, the reality reveals that protracted refugee situations subsist and that "most refugees are forced to flee from one developing country to another and seek refuge in countries with similar political economic instabilities." (Bützer 2007: 47) Long-term encampment comes along with lasting care and maintenance programs and little opportunities in their host countries of first asylum. Refugee hosting states 'suffer' from their existence in mainly underdeveloped areas and possible tensions caused. Linking refugee assistance with development initiatives can create "win-win" situations for donors and Southern hosts as well as displaced persons and citizens of country of first asylum. (Betts 2009a) Development-oriented refugee assistance is a comprehensive frame in which a great diversity of approaches and methods becomes realized. It integrates refugees and local communities as beneficiaries and targets improved livelihoods of both groups of beneficiaries. However, I argue that development-oriented refugee assistance is only likely to produce sustainable results, if it is planned and implemented in gender-sensitive manners. Two superior factors reason my argumentation:

1. Gender-sensitive operations are crucial to use the transformation opportunities in the refugee context: When refugees reach the country of first asylum, they are in a new country, surrounded by unknown natural and social conditions, and often live without their husbands or greater family circles. With their arrival in a host country, refugees therefore experience transitional conditions due to the variety of changes. These conditions could be used to release the strict hierarchic social structures, the structures that define traditional gender role allocations.

2. Gender sensitive operations are crucial to achieve progress in the development assistance context: "No development strategy is likely to work unless it involves women as central players." (Fréchette 2001) If refugee protection and assistance becomes linked with development initiatives, refugees could hence be perceived as 'agents for development'. Development, growth, peace consolidation, and female inclusion are connected social processes; if refugee assistance receives a development orientation, activities need to be done in respect to both sexes. Development of a country is dependent on a stable political system. A study of the World Bank proves that "gender inequality increases the likelihood that a state will experience internal conflict." (Caprioli 2003: 14). Hence, if gender equality is pursued or already exists, then this indicates the stability as well as the developmental readiness of a country. Development furthermore means to reach independence, enjoying economic opportunities and social security. (Sen 1999: 3)

When refugee protection and assistance is linked with development initiatives, the complexity of opportunities becomes obvious. Gender equality and sensitivity obtains a dual imperative in the context of development oriented refugee assistance: adequate refugee assistance would support the psychological transitional process in promoting equality aims for reaching gender parity, and development aid can only be performed sustainably if both men and women are involved in the process.

- Security and Migrants' Rights  
Moses Tukwasiibwe

The paper seeks to analyze the intrinsic demarcating line between human security and protection of migrants' rights as well as rights of people in flight across their natural borders.

The Horn of Africa in general and East Africa in particular are currently faced with increasing numbers of migrants who are largely handled by the UNHCR as well as nation specific refugee handling offices. These agencies oftentimes consider migrants as unfortunate to an extent that they are treated as people who will settle for what is available but not what human rights standards require. Whereas the concept 'Human Security' concerns itself with extending humanitarianism beyond the ordinary level, this paper navigates through the complexities constraining the realization of wholesome human security.

- The Refugee Dilemma: Refugee Security and State Security in Uganda  
Frank Ahimbisibwe

Refugees, who were traditionally conceived and presented as humanitarian issues, are now increasingly being viewed as security threats. The language of threat now dominates refugee discourse and policy making as well as scholarly analysis. Focusing on Uganda, this paper explores how refugees have been reconstructed as security threats and the impact this reconstruction has had on refugee security and protection. This paper argues that whereas the perception of refugees as a threat is valid, it is possible for this to be done without violating refugee security. In other words, the protection of state security and refugee security should be done concurrently without sacrificing any of the two.

## Panel II – Displacement & Gender – Case Studies from Uganda, Sudan and Kenya

- Gender Impacts of Displacement on Western Sudanese Migrants in Khartoum State, Sudan  
Awadalla M. Saeed

This study employed a gender analytical perspective to assess the socio-economic impacts of displacement on western Sudanese migrants in Khartoum State. It identified the different causes for migration and assessed the impact of population displacement on agricultural production in the rural areas of origin, and on the socio-economic conditions of the displaced families. Using a participatory approach, the study attempted to gauge the attitude of the displaced towards voluntary return to rural areas, and their perception of the requirements that if provided would constitute an incentive for return.

A random sample of households in camps for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) was selected for purposes of the study. Data collection involved use of structured interview schedules for obtaining relevant information.

Data analysis revealed that the decision to migrate to Khartoum state was collective. Whole families were forced to leave their areas of origin because of the drought conditions which affected their rural areas of origin since the mid 1980s, and because of tribal conflicts over use of natural resources which later culminated into civil war. These forced migrants were mainly farmers and agro-pastoralist. Most of them have abandoned cultivation of their farmland, but some (mainly men) return seasonally to cultivate their land with the help of the remaining relatives or sharecroppers. Most of the female heads of the displaced households were found to be landless.

The living conditions of the displaced families in the camps were found to be not better than the living conditions of the families before migration. Rather, the living expenses for the migrants in their urban destination areas have jumped up considerably relative to those in the rural areas of origin. Gender analysis revealed that the migrants' tribal norm of placing the responsibility for household food security on women has persisted in the migrant's urban displacement areas, and that women are bearing the bulk of life stresses in the IDPs' camps.

Most of the interviewed IDPs have not benefited from the available education and health services; mainly because of the involved expenses. Young family members (especially those belonging to female-headed households) are forced not to go to school or to drop out in order to engage in trivial income-generating activities to supplement household incomes.

Despite their poverty, most of the western Sudanese migrant heads of households in the sample (especially women) expressed a desire for permanent residence in Khartoum state. A minority (mainly men) expressed willingness to return in case of provision of incentives by the government, including establishment of peace and security, provision of subsidized health, education and water supply services, conservation of natural resources, and facilitation of access to financial capital for sustaining rural development activities.

- Oral Testimonies (OT) Methodology and the Pedagogy of Hope in the Narratives of IDPs of Mt. Elgon, Kenya  
Peter Wasamba

Development workers have documented the impact of conflict-induced migration on the affected population in Africa, especially women and children. These reports paint a gloomy picture of violations, pain, epidemics, destitution, disintegration of families and death. While not downplaying the suffering experienced, I argue that the standard narrative only gives one side of the story. It ignores the nobility of spirit, resilience and heroism embedded in the life histories of women and children who survive displacement to lead peace building and post-conflict reconstruction efforts. I explain this gap on two accounts: One; lack of scholarly engagement with migration studies, and two; reluctance to employ appropriate theoretical and methodological

tools to facilitate inter-disciplinary research on migration and its gender dimensions. The paper relies on the analysis of the personal testimonies of selected Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) recorded in Mt. Elgon region of Kenya in 2007. The paper argues that theorizing migration does not reveal the experience of displacement at the individual level. There is need to balance theoretical rigor and methodological grounding to reveal the pedagogy of hope that women's and children's narratives vividly celebrate.

- **Misplaced Masculinities: Towards a Gendered Understanding of the Interface between Local People and Urban Refugees in Uganda. A Case of Kisenyi-Kampala**  
Amon Mwiine Ashaba

The movement of refugees and internally displaced people has been a global concern. In sub-Saharan Africa, refugee population has been increasing consistently since 1960s, with host countries experiencing not only security, economic and environmental burdens but also changes in social cultural values within host communities. The interface between the different masculine and feminine values between the two groups has always led to changes in some of the social norms and expectations while other values have got misplaced. Such cultural mergers are usually facilitated by unclear refugee policies especially in Africa that are slack on refugee movements especially from the camps to ungazetted areas.

This paper focuses on 'urban refugees' in Kisenyi-Kampala, most of whom are from defined refugee camps to urban centres for a living. The paper centrally examines the interface between the local people and urban refugees and effect this interaction has had on social norms and expectations that define men in this host community. The paper makes an attempt to map out the changing trend in gender relations in the host community with a particular focus on the 'lost' masculine values. Although refugees have been in numerous parts of Uganda, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of refugees in this particular area with comparably different social and economic resource networks from the host community; a factor that makes this analysis timely.

- **Internally Displaced Persons Camp Phase-out in Northern Uganda - A Focus on Extremely Vulnerable Individuals: Policy vs Implementation Gaps**  
Wendo Olema Mlahagwa

Northern Uganda have been engulfed by armed conflict since 1986 between the Lord's Resistance Army and Uganda government causing massive displacements and encampment of the population. At the height of the insurgency a population of 1.8 million were accommodated in camps for the internally displaced persons in war affected districts in Northern Uganda. The peace efforts to end the war culminated into the signing of the cessation of hostilities agreement in July 2006 in Juba which gave hope to the IDP, encouraging their return to their home areas.

This paper discusses return of IDPs focusing on the extremely vulnerable populations. Its concern is about the "immature" withdrawal of humanitarian aid due to funding shortfalls and the challenges the vulnerable IDPs face in the return process amidst policies that are in place to protect these populations. It argues that though the Government of Uganda is accredited for the formulation of exemplary policies for the protection of Internally Displaced Persons throughout the process of displacement and return in Northern Uganda; however, implementation of these policies has inadequately addressed the needs of the extremely vulnerable individuals. The extremely vulnerable individuals in this paper will refer to female headed households including widows, the orphans (including child-headed households), the elderly, disabled and the sick. In phasing out the IDP camps the authorities had not yet put in place a mechanism to address the needs of the extremely vulnerable people who have little choice but to stay in the camps.

The paper argues that the government and development partners should take proactive stance in creating options for vulnerable people which are not even addressed in the current PRDP (Peace Recovery and Development Plan) in Northern Uganda. In PRDP the government and development partners have sought to manage the transition from humanitarian emergency assistance to recovery and development. However the paper recommends that the phasing out of humanitarian activities should properly be harmonized with the establishment of recovery and development activities in a manner which the needs the extremely vulnerable populations are taken into consideration.

### Panel III – Return Migration and Resettlement – Uganda and Sudan

- A Gender Perspective on “Home” and “Home” Coming to Southern Sudan after the CPA:  
The Case of the Bari  
Ulrike Schultz

The *Three Towns* (Omdurman, Khartoum and Khartoum North) are today a multiethnic and multinational eight million metropolis. A considerable part of the population consists of people that came during the over 20 year lasting civil war in South Sudan to the capital. These people are categorized by international organisations, NGOs and the Sudanese government as displaced people, people who are “out of place”: being out of place presupposes a former situation of being in place, thereby implicitly assuming a place that can be called home. After the CPA (Comprehensive Peace Agreement) from 2005, this frequently only imagined home becomes now a real place for the IDPs to which they are supposed to go back.

However, many migrants and displaced people are reluctant to go back to their unknown homes in Southern Sudan. The decision about “home coming” or “staying home” depends not only on the opportunities and perspectives in their respective home areas but also on questions of belonging and identity. Different forms of belonging and often cross cutting identities became visible. These patterns of belonging are closely connected to specific places whether they are imagined or part of lived reality. Home coming is partly experienced as a new form of displacement. The paper explores the negotiation of belonging and differing identities using the case of the Bari (ethnic group coming from an area around Juba) who are living in Khartoum and are now challenged by the opportunity to go “home.” Assuming that specific projects of ethnicity and belonging tend to suit certain members of the collectivity more than others and that “home coming” is strongly related to ethnic belonging I will focus on how perspectives on home coming are engendered. Thereby I will follow an intersectional approach and research methodology and show how specific gendered identities are crosscutting with class, ethnicity and generation. Furthermore gender does not only determine your position in the community but also the category is used to distinguish “us” from the other; it serves as a border guard. Men and women are therefore often on different sites in a discourse on identity. For instance, in many of my talks especially with young Bari women it became clear that their plans for the future are placed in their localities where they live with their families, friends and neighbours whereas (young) men tend to focus on their ethnic belonging and stress on the need to go “home” to South Sudan. .

The paper is part of an ongoing research on forms of belonging in the context of repatriation and return migration after the CPA.

- Return of Former Internally Displaced Persons in Northern Uganda: A Focus on Social Services in Barr Sub- County/Lira District  
Jennifer Tino Opio

The research aimed at assessing the conditions of social services in return areas and how these are affecting the return process.

The research used both exploratory and explanatory study designs, to obtain primary and secondary data. Data collection methods like Focus Group Discussions, direct observation, and interview were used. The study population comprised of 60 respondents mainly former internally displaced persons in the community. Key informants were purposively selected since these were believed to have first hand information.

The study found out that social services like health, education, water and sanitation, roads, were available, but inadequate and in poor conditions. Actors involved in return included ASB, Plan Uganda, FIDA among others, and the challenges affecting returnees and the return process were; poverty, alcohol abuse, inadequate social services, and land disputes, to mention but a few.

Survival strategies by and for returnees were; saving schemes/groups, planting short maturing crops, Land board at sub-county level.

The study concluded that despite the availability of social services in areas of return, they are inadequate and in poor conditions, thus the need to improve their conditions to better the living conditions of returnees for successful return process, and recommended that; particular attention be paid to the needs of women and children, with adequate funding and resources devoted to maternal care. The role of NGOs is seen to be crucial in all this.

## Panel IV – Forced Migration and Sexual Violation – Case Studies from Uganda

- The Tyrannic Unrest: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Refugee Situations in Uganda  
Cleophas Karooma Kansiime

This paper will mainly focus on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in refugee situations in Uganda. It will mainly envisage the causes of the refugees' flight, nature of GBV, the retrospective and prospective causes of Gender Based Violence from their areas of displacement to their destination looking at different conflict stages i.e. pre-conflict stage (Latent stage), conflict crisis and post-conflict stage; the effects of gender-based violence (GBV) to refugees and the responses. The question of gender has been a controversial issue both in history and in contemporary world. Different people have handled it scientifically, religiously, politically, socially as well as culturally. But in the course of analysis, views go on varying and in the end; no proper objectives and consensus have been reached. However, experience has shown that the foundation of this study though undertaken by people of different origins and backgrounds is social and majority based on cultural dynamism since culture is one of the binding factors in any particular society. This study will critically look at GBV which is: "Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." This paper focuses on issues of Sexual and Gender Based Violence against men and women in refugees' situation. However, most reported violence in refugees involves female victims and male perpetrators, though it is acknowledged that men and boys may also be vulnerable to sexual violence especially when they are subjected to detention and torture. But most studies show sexual violence against women and girls than men and boys in refugee situations. Hence gender being misconstrued to mean 'women'. The study is mainly to explore sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and refugee situations and mainly review of secondary data documents will be employed in this paper.

- Sexual Violence: A Key Feature of Forced Migration. The Case of the March 2009 Bududa Land Slides in Uganda  
Veronica Nakijoba

This paper examines the occurrence of sexual violence in forced migration arising out of natural disasters. Whereas there are several interventions to redress sexual violence in armed conflicts, these acts have received limited attention from researchers and disaster managers in situations of natural disasters. Therefore, this paper is an attempt to highlight the gap in the knowledge base on the nature, magnitude and causes of sexual violence in natural disaster situations. The paper asserts that sexual violence is a major characteristic of forced migration in situations where the cause of the migration is a natural calamity other than armed conflict. Although there are significant differences between the prevalence of sexual violence in armed conflicts and natural disasters, if preventive mechanisms are not designed to counter such violence, its occurrence in disaster settings can reach alarming levels. The paper argues that redress mechanisms for sexual violence in forced migration should not only focus on armed conflicts but be more encompassing to cover situations of natural calamities.

## Panel V – Labour Markets & Forced Migration

- The Indian Labour Migration to East Africa: Search for the Missing Links  
Renu Modi

African migration history is replete with studies of movement of peoples due to internal displacements, forced migrations and about histories of flight and refuge to greener pastures in Europe or the United States on account of conflict induced or labour migration. This paper contests the existing paradigms of migration discourse on the continent and highlights migration to Africa and inter-state migration of the mainly the Indian communities, from the western coast of India. Africa was seen as a land of opportunities for them, as far as in the 1880s when the continent was referred to as the “dark continent” by the Welsh journalist and explorer Henry Morton Stanley in his book, ‘Through the Dark Continent’ (1888).

This paper studies the various facets of the migration history of the Indian migrant community to East Africa, driven by reasons of; trade, colonialism, the import of indentured labourers, as contract labourers to build the Uganda- Kenya railways and globalization. Most of the studies on Indians in Africa are from a perspective of ‘race relations’ or the ‘insider- outsider’ binary. This paper studies the constituency from the perspective of labour migrations and their contributions to economic development of their host country and attempts to locate the role of women in this endeavour. It limits itself to migration from the early 1900s till date, to the countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The research is based on primary and secondary data. The author uses innovative research methodology such as the study of two autobiographies, ‘Tides of Fortune’ (2008), written by Manubhai Madhvani along with Giles Foden and ‘Dreams Half Expressed’ (1966) by Nanji Kalidasji Mehta and a biographical account of ‘Karimjee Jivanjee Family, Merchant Princes of East Africa 1800-2000’ authored by Gisbert Oonk. The three books chronicle the economic trajectory of the Mehta, Madhvani and Jivanjee families, who migrated to Africa to escape the famine and poverty in their state of origin, in Gujarat, India. In the initial years women were left behind as communication to Africa was by the wind borne ‘dhows’ or wooden ships that took almost 4-6 months for one way travel, and the men made trips, back and forth across the Indian Ocean.

With improved communication, women too joined the men and came to Africa. The accounts the economic endeavours of the male migrants dominates the biographies, and very little is written about the women, ‘a hidden constituency’. This paper also studies the contribution of women of Asian origin such as such as Sugra Visram in Uganda, an educationist and an active politician and Seema Mustafa, a Member of Parliament in Tanzania in the 1960s, on the threshold of independence.

This paper attempts to fill in the gap in the academic discourse on migration in Africa. It studies the migration histories of Indians from an economic perspective and employs innovative research methods such as use of biographies to study the facts and the role of women in this chronicle. In addition it seeks to use the visual mediums such as family photographs, portraits etc to understand the position of women, a hidden constituency, in this great migration history, especially in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

- How do Sudanese Immigrants Manage in US labour Market?  
Salah Mahdi

Sudanese knew the international migration since early of the twentieth century; even the internal migration considers as the major form of the migration, in the country. While the external migration, at that time, was mainly for the purpose of education and training (Fábos, 2007). But the American Population Census of 1980- 2000 shows some Sudanese immigrants during 1920, 1944 and 1949. This stimulates some questions about, what are the main characteristics of

these migrants help them to participate in the USA labour market? What is their occupational status in the? , and how do they compensate for their work? And what are the dimensions of the gender gap among these immigrants?

This paper aims to high lights knowledge about Sudanese immigrants in their new home as indicated by the case study of US labour market, and to examine how is the gender earnings gap exist among these immigrants in the labour market, at their new home in US.

The paper focuses on literature about the international migration to explain its main questions and objectives.

However, the paper covers three parts. The first is about the migration policy of USA; part two is devoted for the literature review and the methodology, part three for the characteristics of the Sudanese immigrants in USA.



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