

Sudan University of Science and Technology

College of Graduate Studies

Impact of Development Interventions on Peace Building

Blue Nile State - Sudan

أثر تدخلات التنمية في بناء السلام

بولاية النيل الأزرق - السودان

A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

in Peace Studies

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to my parents, who are no longer here with us but are constantly in our thoughts and prayers. They have always been my role models.

My father was an avid advocate for democracy and social justice. He committed his life fighting for the principles he believed in to uplift his beloved country Sudan from the reigns of dictators and their political regimes. As a result, he spent more than 15 years in jail defending those principles, even during his old age. My mother always supported him and took care of their big family, for that I will always be eternally grateful.

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ABBREVIATIONS

BNS	Blue Nile State
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FSRP	Food Security Recovery Project
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HDI	Human Development Index
HHs	Households
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
OECD	Organization for Economic Corporation and Development
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Affair
SPLM	Sudan People' Liberation Movement
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Program
WV	World Vision

ABSTRACT

Blue Nile is one of the three transitional states that have special status in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The state constitutes a bridge between Sudan and South Sudan. It was one of the conflict grounds, where the population structure has been greatly affected and many others displaced. Later in 2006, it became accessible to INGOs to enter and to do development work.

This research aims to study the impacts achieved towards peace building as a result of the interventions adopted by selected INGOs including World Vision, Islamic Relief, and Practical Action.

Study hypotheses assumed that: development activities should have contributed to have an impact on livelihood improvement, promoting groups' sharing activities, and improved personal relations that in turn enhance peace building.

Data and information were collected from four villages (Bagees, Bakori, Amalma and Median) located in Baw and Geissan Localities that were based on a sample of 10% of the clusters of the targeted households. Tools used included questionnaire and checklists for Focus Group Discussion and key informants, in addition to direct interviews with representatives from the selected organizations. Information collected included socio-economic context that reflects recognition of impact and changes that affected the community. Some livelihood indicators applied to measure wellbeing dimensions; economic activities, education, health and gender were also collected.

Results of the development intervention adopted showed improvement in all livelihood aspects, and remarkably promoted peace co-existence. The study recommend scaling up in development that support conducive peace environment.

Abstract in Arabic المستخلص

منطقة النيل الازرق من المناطق الثلاث التي تضمنت في اتفاقية السلام مع (جبال النوبة وأبيي) ولقد حظيت بوضع خاص في اتفاقية السلام الشامل التي ابرمت في التاسع من يناير 2005 واتبعتها انفصال جنوب السودان. وهي من المناطق الحدودية التي تأثرت كثيراً بالنزاعات والحروب التي حدثت مؤخراً والتي أدت الى اختلال التركيبة المجتمعية والتأثير على ظروف واحوال المجتمع.

في عام 2006 بعد اتفاقية السلام نفذت بعض المنظمات مثل (Practical Action , Islamic Relieve , world vision) أنشطة تنموية ترتبط بتأسيس التعايش السلمي ويعتبر هذا مهماً في دفع نشر ثقافة السلام. يهدف البحث الى دراسة اثر مشروعات التنمية في احلال ثقافة السلام وتحسين احوال المعيشة في منطقة النيل الازرق. وقد كان الاهتمام الاكبر في هذه الدراسة بالسلام هدفاً ومقصداً لأنه يمثل الوسيلة الاولى في عملية الاستقرار.

يفترض الباحث ان تنعكس الانشطة التنموية التي انجزت في منطقة دراسته على تحسين الاحوال المعيشية دعم تحقيق الامن الغذائي و تحسين التعليم ورفع الوعي والاستقرار الاسري والاعتماد على الذات مما يساعد في التوازن النفسي ويزيل الغبن ليعزز ثقافة السلام وروح التعايش السلمي.

اتبعت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي حيث تم اختيار عينات مثلت 10% من مجموعات الاسر المستهدفة في كل مجتمع شملت (امالما، بقيس، باكوري، مدين) تم اختيارها وفق التنوع الديمغرافي وتنوع أنشطة المنظمات وتنوع انماط المعيشة وتم التركيز في تحليل المعلومات على مؤشرات التغيير في أنشطة الامن الغذائي والصحة والتعليم بالإضافة لأنشطة بناء القدرات ونشر الوعي المرتبط بالتعايش السلمي ونشر ثقافة السلام. تم جمع المعلومات باستبيان احتوى على اسئلة غطت المناحي ذات الصلة التي تم ذكرها بالإضافة إلى معلومات من مجموعات نقاش موجه FGD ومقدمي معلومات أساسية (Key informants) ومقابلات شملت عاملين في المنظمات المستهدفة وقادة المجتمع.

اظهرت النتائج ان المشاريع التي نفذت أدت الى تغييرات واضحة انعكست بصوره ايجابيه على حياة الأسر كما افاد ممثلي المجتمع في مجموعات النقاش الموجهة، ان العمل الجماعي اذكى روح التعاون والتعاقد ودعم مناخ التعايش السلمي، كما ان بناء القدرات الخاصة بالأنشطة الزراعية ساعدت على قلة الاحتكاك بين مستخدمي هذه الموارد. ونوصى باستمرارية دفع حركة التنمية دعماً لعملية السلام والاستقرار.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Sudan is a large country that God granted a special privilege with adversity of resources; Human and natural. The natural resources, such as water, minerals, oil natural gas, fertile land, forests and livestock. All these natural resources are not well mobilized and instead of being a power that strengthens the socio-economic ties of development and enhance integrity and prosperity , they have become an issue of conflict. The Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Sudan number 147 out of 177 countries in 2007. It is at the bottom of the undeveloped countries, increasingly evolving instability, and in terms of displaced citizens. That entirely attributes to many factors, both internal and from a national dimension, along with external factors. Although Sudan adopted development planning since 1960, the “Ten-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development”, for the fiscal years of 1961-70 and another Five-Year Plan of Economic and Social Development, 1970-74. But both failed to attain their maximum goal (CIA World Fact Book). The country was governed in a way that ruined people’s life, due to lack of vision and experience.. They adopted irrational policies. Their mismanagement can be traced in all aspects of life, including the environment. The irrational governance affected the whole country, especially the marginalized remote States over decades. Sudan has seen all types of conflicts; resource-based conflict between farmers and herders, and tribal conflicts, like what is going on in Darfur, Messeria / Rezegat, and Al Maalia. But, the fatal dangerous conflicts were based on political and religious causes in addition to other external factors that affected the relations between the North and South.

The outcome of the North/South conflicts reflected in the civil war continued for a half a century. It was an armed conflict. It had a devastating effect on many communities' livelihood and security. Also it caused extreme threats to people's lives, dignity, and integrity. It drained the country's resources, both financial and human. The body count loss has reached more than two million, and the figure for displaced peoples has reached four million within Sudan alone, another 600,000 fled to neighboring countries until the Comprehensive Peace Agreement took place in January, 2005. After the CPA, conflict transformation, peace-building, and security, became a challenge for Sudan. A huge effort was needed to alleviate its impact on the affected areas. The intervention of the civil society organizations and NGOs became pertinent to dealing with the high number of vulnerable displaced citizens and help community livelihood resilience.

The understanding of the political and socio-economic circumstances of the projects' region is a necessary prerequisite for successful impact assessment. Most importantly, it requires the ability to make a difference on the ground in preventing violent conflicts or establishing the conditions for a return to sustainable peace. Many factors should be considered when attempting to understand the causes. These factors include: the effect of the pre-independence and colonial era, political instability, bad governance, the demographical composition, conflict over resources, and civil wars.

Historically, Sudan like many other African nations was massively affected by the colonial era. Sudan had inherited a weak socio- economic and political system, which was structured to solely serve the interest of the colonial state. Such effects of the colonial polices include: politicization of land ownership dating back to Sudan's division by colonial administrators in 1923 into tribal

homelands (diar, singular dar) “land and conflict in Sudan”(Mona, 2004). Along with that, illiteracy is at a high level and that is reflected across all life sectors and services, in particular education and health. Besides the lack of administrative experience and technical skills that are needed to take over after independence and run a huge country like Sudan, the government focused all of its policies on the capital, Khartoum. Such policies further underdeveloped the periphery and rural regions, while dividing people further into their tribal alliances. Sudan’s economy is primarily based on agriculture, which employs 50% of the labor, however the growth in the agriculture field is only 3.6% and it subsequently adds 1/3 of GDP. (Sana, 2011).

Moreover, Sudan is inhabited by a combination of different Arab and African tribes. In fact, there are two main dominant religions, Islam and Christianity. Most of the provinces are under developed and the South, West, East, and Upper Northern Sudan are particularly marginalized. All these differences among communities escalate conflict. (Abdel Ghaffar 2013)

The conflict over natural resources is the most important of all because of its direct negative impact on livelihoods in many parts of Sudan, especially rural areas where livelihoods are dependent on natural resources, land, and water during the rainy season, agriculture, and livestock in particular. On one hand, these factors worsen due to the lack of rules that justify boundaries. The absence of these rules and regulations that regulate and organize the usage and management of resources takes away from potential sustainability and in order to help avoid ethnic, regional, and national conflict. Another aspect is the competition over land and water resources between farmers and pastoralists as result of environmental factors such as drought, desertification,

and social ones such as diversity. All These challenges when compounded together over a long time period of time, both the socio- economic and political instability as well, have further disrupted security in most parts of Sudan. .

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement CPA between North/South was finally signed on the 9th of January 2005, after many subtitled accords and negotiations took place since 2002. The CPA assigned a grace and transitional six years peace-building period. During that period of time both sides were expected to build their state structure and reform their government framework. Also they have to address the causes of war, displacement, and underdevelopment to prepare people for elections.

The referendum that took place in 2011 allowed self-determination to the Southerners, which passed by a majority of 98.8%. July 2011. Sudan witnessed the announcement of the independent state of the Republic of South Sudan. The CPA entitled Sudan to have two different governments. The first two chapters of the CPA agreement focus on the distribution of wealth and power of authority. It postponed the details on these three areas: Blue Nile, Abyei, and Southern Kordofan (Nuba Mountains).

Sudan (Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile) witnessed some of the heaviest fighting. The Humanitarian indicators in the three areas remain cause for concern, and political tensions are high, particularly in Southern Kordofan and Abyei; clashes between the SAF and the SPLA in May 2008 displaced an estimated 60,000 civilians (UN-OCHA, 2009). Socioeconomic recovery in the three areas has been slow.

Problem statement:

Blue Nile is one of the 26 states of Sudan that has an area of 45,844 km² and an estimated population of 800, 000, 75% of whom reside in rural areas, and 25% in the four urban centres (Practical Action, 2010). Ad-Damazin is the capital of the state.

The region is the host for around forty different ethnic groups. The economic activities are based on agriculture and livestock and increasing mineral exploitation. The state features the Rosaries Dam, which is the main source of Sudan's hydroelectric power generation capacity.

Largely due to its strategic and economic importance, Blue Nile, since 1997, has been the focus of a struggle for political control, which has been enacted between the Government of Sudan and the former Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). The war in the Blue Nile is part of a spreading war zone, often called the “new South”.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed on 9 January 2005, has laid down the basis for post-conflict recovery and restoration of peace, and paved the way for development especially in South Sudan and the Transitional Zones, where the impact of decades of war are particularly severe. The transition to recovery is, however, a complex undertaking and is consistently challenged by the existing weak capacities and the magnitude of problems at the community level that are liable to lead to disillusionment in the peace process. The Blue Nile State, owing to its special socioeconomic history of underdevelopment and its special protocol in the CPA, poses particular challenges to the recovery process.

The Blue Nile State (B.N) was inaccessible to NGOs before the signature of the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), and most of the people's needs were not met. The Blue Nile has the lowest life expectancy for women in Sudan, at 51.2, and only 29% of children attend primary school. Health and education facilities are extremely limited. Approximately 13% of children under-five suffer from moderate malnutrition, and 2% are severely malnourished. It has the lowest life expectancy of all the developing regions, the highest infant mortality rates and the lowest literacy rates (UN-OCHA, 2009).

The Blue Nile State shows symptoms of appalling human poverty and very low quality of social capital limiting development services. Human development indicator records (Annex 1) show that the Blue Nile State falls behind Northern Sudan with respect to development indicators. It shows the highest level of infant mortality rate in Northern Sudan after West Darfur State. The under-five mortality rate of 178/1000 is the highest in the North and the second highest in the country after Western Equatorial State. Available data shows that the Blue Nile's state in relation to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is far below the national average and ranks behind all the States of North Sudan except West Darfur.

The opening for the NGOs and the international community was done in order to allow them to start rehabilitation and development work. However, the estimate most frequently cited is over 165,000 IDPs, representing approximately 17% of the State's population during two decades of unset (UNHCR), and another 439,100 (59%) do not have access to improved drinking water, mainly in the rural and pier-urban areas, and 107,100 school children need safe water and latrines (UNICEF, 2008).

Following the CPA, many development projects implemented in the B.N. state, particularly those formerly in the context of emergency aid, were considered satisfactory to cushion the effects of conflicts. Along with that, there is growing need for crisis prevention, conflict-management, and peace-building as key primary issues for a greater development policy. NGOs' success in building livelihood capacity and achieving stability that could enhance peace, remains the primary challenge due to the dire need to secure people's livelihood and overall life security. This further reiterates the need to assess and find out whether the work done by NGOs could in fact enhance peace-building and aid in community resilience.

The objective of the study:

The main objective is to study the effect of development activities in enhancing peace-building through assessing the impact of selected development projects implemented in the B.N state, and through finding out to what extent these activities increased the opportunities for peace.

Specific objectives:

- To study the impact of selected development projects implemented in the B.N state, and to find out to what extent these projects increased the opportunities for peace and the continuation of it.
- To study the local people's perception towards development activities adopted by NGOs in their region.

The Importance of the study:

This study is important in that it contributes to and helps elaborate the linkages between peace-building and development. It also allows for the generation of a new discourse that brings to the forefront a different narrative amongst practitioners, policy-makers, and donors.

Following the CPA, there is an urgent need to end the war and build peace. The Blue Nile State borders the southern region, making it one of most effected states in the region. Due to the ongoing war and its many derivatives, there is a need to implement development projects that can provide services such as health, education, and housing that can achieve resettlement for the many vulnerable and internally displaced people. Moreover, to develop the community, build infrastructure and rehabilitate the economy, development projects must be varied with the capacity to change to meet the changing needs of the locals it wishes to serve. Also empowering the people “will emphasizes the idea to integrate communities in understanding the problem as their contribution is essential so that could make foundation for sustainable development, and help to bring about peace and reconciliation to the Blue Nile State.

Hypotheses:

Study hypotheses assumed that, development activities should have contributed to have an impact on livelihood improvement, promoted groups sharing activities, and improved personal relations and enhance peace building.

The methodology

General:

This study was conducted in the Blue Nile area to investigate the impact of development work on setting peace culture in conflict-affected area. The study timeframe occurred during the period after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement CPA (2005 to 2010) the area, of the study extended within two localities; Baw and Giessan in the Blue Nile State. The case study composed of

four projects implemented in four villages; Amalma, Bagees, Bakori and Median and NGOs who did the intervention are World Vision (WV), Islamic Relief (IR), and Practical Action (PA).

Methodology:

The study adopted a comprehensive, descriptive and analytical approach using qualitative and quantitative data and information. This is in addition to the theory of change framework. The main sources of data are questionnaires covering the socioeconomic aspects, livelihood habitat, and the relationship between intervention adopted and peaceful coexistence in the area, it also covered gender aspects and power relations. In addition, checklists for stakeholders representatives and key informants were included. Also interviews with key stakeholders in selected societies. Also, interviews with key persons in the NGOs headquarters and in the selected field areas (Focus Group Discussions) were included in the data. Secondary sources cover desk research on projects plans, reports and literature review.

The study covered the following:

- Review of programme documents such as (funding proposals, progress reports, project, assessment reports, website documents, etc.).
- Semi-structured interviews with key informants including: NGOs, associates and local community leaders, plus partners (UN agencies, Cluster Leads, NGOs, local authorities, beneficiaries, etc.)
- Meetings with relevant stakeholders in BNS.
- Field visits to 4 projects sites in Blue Nile State to directly observe the impact of the projects activities on the livelihood, and to meet with the NGOs relevant staff, community leaders and other stakeholders.
- Focus groups with programme beneficiaries.

Sampling:

The participated household samples were randomly selected covering four targeted communities with a sampling percentage of more than 10% determined in consultation with the organizations, where 141 questionnaires were filled by household from village clusters with a weight relevant to estimated targeted households. The study focused on socio-economic context that reflected recognition of impact and changes at several levels including individual, household, community, social, capital dimensions, and community livelihood assets. Here the definition adopted for impact of development refers to the capacity that projects put on individuals and communities to absorb change, seize the opportunity to improve living standards to transform livelihood systems. All while sustaining natural resource bases as well as building response to peace. (Franken et al., 2007).

This research focuses on the perceptions of stakeholders, particularly regarding the impact of services implemented at the local level, for this at least two focus group discussions was held in each community with a number of respondents including women. Some of them joined project trainings and others received agricultural inputs and benefited from the services offered by NGOs.

Data collection:

Secondary sources such as references, books, and journals were consulted. Relevant publications and reports from non- governmental organizations, and UN agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF, were also employed as sources of information, along with papers presented in various workshops conducted within Sudan and internationally. Also, essential data and reports that focus

on development projects implemented in the Blue Nile State areas. Tools used for data collection included:

Total of 141 questionnaires filled by households from village clusters (10% of households) responded in the following way:

- 55 samples from Bakori, household figure is (490).
- 40 samples from Bagees household figure is (398).
- 36 samples from Median, household figure (320).
- 10 samples from Amalma, household figure (88).

Data collected by a group of data collectors who trained and were exposed to the research objectives by the researcher. The survey questionnaire was designed in terms of variables/indicators, to cover implemented activities and provide quantitative data. Moreover, this includes key informant interviews conducted with community leaders such as Sheikh, Umda, and some Governmental Public Committees' Representatives. These were all utilized to generate the targeted objective. For data analysis accuracy, all questionnaires were processed through SPSS software:

- **Semi-structured interviews** were used to view the perception of local level stakeholders on the quality and services offered by NGOs (Mack et al.2005:2),they helped me in exploring their experiences and gather opinions on different issues, including those that were considered slightly more sensitive, such as working conditions from NGOs (e.g., NGOs' project coordinators, managers, and some professionals).
- **Focus Groups:** Is a form of group interview in which there are several participants, interviewees "informants" are selected because they are

known to be involved in a particular situation, and have had experience. (Bryman, 2004).

Including other stakeholders such as (12) teachers, (2) medical assistances, midwives, along with community leaders (7) such as (3 Sheik and 4 Umda). They all are knowledgeable about the community needs and the NGOs' intervention, especially about cross-sector service. That is due to their close relationship with NGOs' field workers. It was generally difficult to get in touch with them as they had their own meetings and schedules, but they were always willing to cooperate.

Finally some unstructured interviews were conducted with some community members at the local level along with a number noticeable comments and perceptions of stakeholder related to livelihood improvement. These were substantial enough to generate the targeted objective. All questionnaire data analysis was processed through SPSS software.

Limitations:

Some difficulties were faced in acquiring the required information that aided in achieving the study's goals. The Kurmuk locality was excluded due to the fact that there are still some ongoing security issues.

For anything to be achieved within the Blue Nile State region, NGOs comprehend that extreme caution is required. In addition to this, it is important to highlight that it took long time to get permission to travel for data collection. The data collected from the field and the stakeholders was not easily obtained; there was an issue due to weak road structures and transportation insecurities. Navigating through such difficulties required a community of understanding and cultural awareness. One looks forward to a healthy and cooperative relationship with the NGOs in the region.

Ethics statement:

The researcher respected the dignity and autonomy of all participants through seeking informed consent. This was done by explaining the aim of the study, what was expected of them, how long the interview would take approximately, that participation is voluntary, and that they could withdraw at any time and that confidentiality is protected. In addition to that, on my first day in the center I introduced myself to all the people working there and also explained what I came to do.

Furthermore I have taken into account the principle of doing no harm and to maximizing possible benefits for the participants and minimizing possible harm for participants. This leads to the principle of reciprocity, that is, those who participate should be the ones to also benefit from their participation (NCPHSBBR, 1979). It was made clear that the researcher is a PhD student trying to figure out the impact of projects implemented by the NGOs on people's livelihood. Nevertheless, I hope to ensure reciprocity through recognizing and including the voice of local stakeholders in the process of quality evaluation.

Organization of the study:

The study is organized in six chapters. The first part is the introduction containing the background, research problem, research hypothesis, research objective, and the rationale, the area of the study, methodology, research limitations, ethics statement and the previous studies.

Chapter one-- describes the area of the study. Chapter two-- reviews the theoretical framework and the concept of development. Chapter three reviews peace-building concepts. The relation between development and peace-building is discussed in chapter four. The research results are primarily

discussion based. Finally, the study's conclusions and recommendations are considered in chapter five.

Previous studies:

The researcher reviewed some of the related studies to the recent topic "The Impact of development project on peace building in the Blue Nile state". The studies have been compared according its time framework, methods and tools used in the analysis to reach the result which considered as based for the future research.

The review covered the following studies:

- 1-The impact of conflict on human resources development
Case study Western Darfur 2001-2003
- 2- The impact of foreign aid on sustainability of rural development in Darfur
- 3- Conflict impact on livelihoods
- 4- Post Conflict peace development strategy
- 5- The impact of armed conflict on the livelihoods of rural population
- 6- A panel discussion entitled the role of NGOs in promoting peace

(1) Study Title: The Impact of Conflict on Human Resources Development

Case study: Western Darfur State 2001-2003

Researcher Name: Omer Abdurrahman Mohamed Aqbash

Type of study: PhD Thesis

Place &Time Frame: Centre of studies and Culture of Peace – 2015 - Sudan
University of Science and Technology

Main Objectives:

- 1- The impact of conflicts on sustainable development
- 2- How conflict affected the development projects implemented in west Darfur
State in all aspects.
- 3- The effect of conflict on production and human resources development

Main Results:

1. The development carried out in Darfur has contributed to promoting stability and peace in the region as security or disruption caused by ethnic and political conflict in Darfur has been affected by developed infrastructure that contribute to support the standard of living, health and educational level of the individual, which corroborated the study.
2. The implementation of the high way road is a top priority for its contribution to the transfer and development, which is vital to the Darfur States, and that improving transport expected to support the economies.
3. The study found that social peace is the main supporter of the process of stability in the region and for the communities living together to ensure existence of mutual benefits, such as relation between farmers and herders
4. As the cross marriage between the tribes has become a strong factor that create a spirit of cooperation and harmony among the tribes, such as the linking of these factors have contributed to the promotion of peace and stability in Darfur.

(2) Study Title1-Study Title: The Impact of Foreign Aid on Sustainability of Rural Development in Darfur

Case Study - Jabel Marra Rural Development Project and Western Savanah Development Project

Researcher: Aazza Mohammed Ahmed Hassan

Type of study: MSc in Development Studies

Place &Time Frame: University of Khartoum – Development Studies and Research Institute (DSRI) 2008

Main Objectives:

To test the impact of foreign finance of sustainability of rural development program in JMRDP and WSDS to provide a comparative analysis of technical capability required for managing the rural development

Main Results:

1. Regular foreign finance commitment facilitate community participation sustainable development and local to strong management.
2. Negligence of the role of local institution and public participation at the initial stages.
3. Hinders sustainability of rural development.

(3) Study Title: Conflict Impact on Livelihoods

Case Study - Greater Bahr ElGhazal South Sudan

Researcher: Chan Andrea Mok Chan

Type of study: Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the M.Sc. Degree in Development Planning - University of Khartoum DSRI 2010

Study Objectives:

- 1- To analyze explicit and implicit factors pertinent to violence and its impact on subsistent agriculture, pastoralism, and other forms of livelihoods in the area
- 2- To render policy makers and concerned agencies with necessary information, to aid in the structure of economic activities carried out by these communities to help improve the technical knowledge and skills to improve agriculture production and livelihood stock.

Study Results:

- 1- Due to population displacement provoked by the combination of constant insanity, recurring drought and a dwindling cattle population. These survival strategies can no longer be deployed with success, one displaced affected groups face even greater difficulty in serving on their own. Though at 1990s dependency on international relieve services and as today survival increased sharply.
- 2- Lack of infrastructure and transportation system in southern Sudan was direct impact protracted civil war which in turn causes underdevelopment in the area.
- 3- Armed conflict and civil wars constitute a significant case of deteriorating means of livelihoods and food supplies, devastate productive capacities and demolish social structure.
- 4- With so many males in combat (or deceased) displaced households are frequently run entirely by women.

(4) Study Title: Post Conflict Peace Development Strategy:

Case of Eastern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund (ESRDF) in Red Sea State- Agig Locality 2007-2012

Researcher Name: Ahmed Abdelsalam Abdelmajeed Fadol

Type of study: Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment for the Requirement of the M.Sc. Degree in Development Planning

Place &Time Frame: University of Khartoum – Development Studies and Research Institute (DSRI) 2015

Main Objectives:

- 1- To study the model of ESRDF projects in study area and interpret whether the participator approach modality adopted by ESRDF can be taken a success of participatory development advocacy.
- 2- To assess ESRDF projects in the study area whether it has involved local communities in all stages of projects implemented or not and what results.
- 3- To see what has been implemented in the agreement among the available resources.

Findings- Results:

1. The institutional capacity of the locality and adequate processes of power sharing and transition are important factors. The weakness of the government institutions e.g. Executive,
2. Judiciary, insecurity, noncontributing community and development. These factors have contributed to the breakdown of the intervention of the ESRDF.
3. Indeed their variation in social service and development among Red Sea different localities.

4. The projects implementation is one of the major constraints of community participation because of centralized project policy and practice top down approach in various stages of the project

(5) Study Title: The impact of Armed Conflict on the Livelihoods of Rural Population

Case study North Darfur

Researcher Name: Khalid Mohamed Ahmed

Type of study: Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment for the Requirement of the M.Sc. Degree in Development Planning

Place &Time Frame: University of Khartoum – Development Studies and Research Institute (DSRI) 2015

Main Objectives:

- 1 - To assess the impact of armed conflict on the livelihoods of North Darfur population
- 2- To find out how these communities affected

Findings- Results:

- The researcher adopt on result that most rural communities in North Darfur affected by the conflict; they lost their properties and became IDPs and mainly dependent on aid and relief.
- The IDP of rural communities are suffering from various problem in a way that affected their ability to adopt new condition imposed on them by the armed conflict and displacement.

(6) A panel discussion entitled the role of NGOs in promoting peace.

Student: Ismail Serageldin - Almnastly Palace in Cairo on November 19, 2005.

Study Type: Workshop Papers

The aim of the study:

Emphasize the importance of increasing the possibilities of non-governmental organizations in promoting peace.

The outcome of the debate:

It encourages non-governmental organizations to take various policies and agreements, including the Kyoto Protocol, the International Treaty to Ban Landmines, which helped change the lives of millions around the world. These achievements are not surprising as they were to increase the tendency of governments and intergovernmental organizations to delegate non-governmental organizations in regards to tasks pertaining to peace, humanity and tasks that help in peace-building.

The NGO has a parallel importance in the diplomatic field, as Ambassador Aaron Miller, who worked as a consultant for a number of foreign ministers of America, Miller emphasized that peace must be based on the mating between the diplomatic transactions and diplomatic shifts, as you cannot separate them from one another. If we clearly see the key role of diplomacy that can be played when facing governments in peace-building, the diplomatic shifts, faced by non-governmental organizations, really enable change through existing conditions between individuals and small groups. Miller added that

he believes that this argument applies particularly in the case of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Non-governmental organizations can play an influential role in the cultural change necessary for the development of the framework, because they are able to access the various sectors of society, and in this regard, women and young people are key to any sustainable changes in social behavior.

The most successful means of increasing the possibilities of these organizations is to establish partnerships between them and other groups and individuals working for the sake of common goals.

That despite the power of collective action, the role of governments is still an essential role. And that governments should consider more seriously the assigned role of non-governmental organizations, and to provide them with the resources and support they need to enhance their work. It should not be that these organizations operate outside the framework of the state apparatus and even inside it. He believed, at the same time, corporate contributions and support of the media are able to upgrade effectively non-governmental organizations.

Governments work to repeal legislation that allow the use of violence in order to facilitate the work of non-governmental organizations. But they should try to establish justice and the rule of law, and the humanization of security policies. "

The away study of this study is to understand the role of non-governmental organizations in the diplomatic field, the change in the peace-building. Aspects.

Aspects of similarities and differences between the previous and current study:

The similarities:

1. The current study intersects with previous studies in dealing with the theme of development, which represents a necessary interlocutor in all countries.
2. Both encompass the current study and previous studies that stated findings and solutions that will help improve living together and peaceful coexistence.
3. Both the current study and previous studies proved that conflicts lead to the occurrence of human and material damage.
4. Both informed that it is necessary that the development of communities to provide human needs of food, clothing, shelter, health and education.
5. They both proved that the interventions performed play an important role in the development processes.

The differences:

1. The current study took into consideration the role of development and peace, the relations between them, While previous studies, development and peace and conflict in different sites in and outside the Sudan
2. The current study is one of the latest studies conducted in Blue Nile to search for the nature of development and its relationship to peace culture and peace building.
3. The current study used descriptive analytical methods, while some of previous used historical methods

CHAPTER ONE

Area of the study

The area of the study

General:

This chapter describes the study area. This includes: the location, historical background, geography, climate, demographic setting, and socio-economic life. Everything that existed outside the external NGOs' intervention and the development efforts made the area.

Location:

The Blue Nile State is one of the fifteen states of the Republic of Sudan It was established by a Presidential Decree No.3 in 1992 and is named after the Blue Nile River. It has an area of 45,844 km² and an estimated population of 1,193,293. The Central Bureau of Statistics quoted the population at 832,112 in the 2008 census. Al- damazin is the capital of the state. The Rosaries Dam, the main source of hydroelectric power in Sudan prior to the completion of the Merowe Dam in 2010 offered the State a strategic importance.

The State is located in the south east of Sudan, bordering Ethiopia to the east, Upper Nile to the west and South, and Sinner State in the North. Historically it was recognized as the Funj region that takes its name from the Islamic Sultanate of *Sinnar/ Funj* (1504-1821) in the Nile Valley and which before its disintegration under the Turku-Egyptian invasion in 1821 extended its hegemony deep South into the region (latitude 12°) between the Blue and white Niles. The Funj institutions are still persisting and functional (IR, 2010).

The region is host to around forty different ethnic groups. Its economic activity is based upon agriculture and livestock and mineral exploitation.

Population displacements began in 1987 when fighting between the Government of Sudan GoS and SPLM/A first broke out. In the intervening years, half the populations of Kurmuk, Baw and Geissan Localities were displaced to either northern Sudan. In 2007 it had been estimated that there would be 50,000 returning to the State with 15,000 coming from Ethiopia and the rest returning to home areas from within the State (IR, 2010).

Figure 1:

Map of the study area



Socio-economics of the area:

The main economic activities are: farming, agricultural wage labour, and agro-pastoralism. In addition, the collection and selling of forest products (Fuel

wood, charcoal, fruits, building materials, etc.), and livestock selling are the major off-season activities, in addition to fishing in the areas near *Yabus Khor*.

The majority of people are working in agriculture during the rainy season that starts from May up to June. The cultivation activities start in the middle of June up to July. All the family members participate in agricultural activities and are practicing traditional farming systems.

The main crops grown in Blue Nile are sorghum, millet and maize as food crops while sesame and few sunflower, and cotton are cultivated as cash crops. The areas cultivated by the different crops vary each season based on prices of previous season. In the Baw and *Geissan* localities, livestock, firewood and charcoal sale is by far the most important income source, followed by salaried work. The availability of firewood is relatively good in many parts of central Blue Nile, although natural resources could still be put under pressure as many households are becoming reliant on firewood collection as their main source of income.

According to WFP May 2010, median income in Blue Nile state is two Sudanese pounds (SDG) per person per day (the equivalent of approximately US\$0.87). Median income is 2 SDG in *Geissan* and Baw localities and 1.4 SDGs in *Kurmuk* locality. In *Kurmuk* locality, it is higher among resident households at 1.9 SDGs than among returnee households at 0.7 SDGs. (WFP, 2010)

The communities have some values in collective work which call it “Faza”. Person who need help to do specific work could just call people in the village community to participate. The type of participation needed almost depends on the traditional skills which are known by all. E.g. house building, planting and harvesting.

Also the communities members participate in some collective activities belong to the village community as whole (building and Maintenance of schools from local materials). That indicates their level of community ownership. In each village there is Popular Committees Structures officially recognized by the government. They assist in facilitating services for the community such as education; water etc. the members of those committees are from the community and recommend by village “Sheiks and Umda”. The women representation in those committees is very weak. The average membership per committee is around nine persons.

Geography & climate of the area:

The Blue Nile River, which flows northwest from the Ethiopian border, together with the *Ingessana* Hills massif and the vast clay plains represent a major feature of the State’s landscape. The state lies in the fertile woodland Savannah belt of eastern Sudan, and receives significant rainfall through much of the year. The average rainfall ranges from 400 mm in the north to 1000 mm in the south. The rainy season begins in April until November with the peak months begins July-September.

The state lies in the tropical climate zone, which is characterized by high temperatures and heavy rainfall. Rains, normally from May to September, are often heavy, resulting in isolation of many areas, leaving large populations cut off from markets, health care and other services for several months. The most affected locality is Geissan, which was not accessible during the time of the assessment. Rainfall is probably the most important factor determining the agricultural livelihood of the people.

The state is also rich with savannah trees and woodland/forests occupy about 26% of the state area, making the state one of the richest in forests and

grazing lands. The woodlands in the state are characterized by a large presence of *Acacia seyal* and *Balanitis Egyptian* tree species. Before the vegetation cover was fragmented into a mosaic patch of tree clusters, small scale farms, large scale agricultural schemes and open shrub lands, large part of the state was covered by vast woodlands.

Large tracts of savanna rangelands, with significant tree density cover, have been cleared in recent years for large-scale semi mechanized agriculture. Yearly fire destroys considerable amounts of natural vegetation. These fires are mostly lit by pastoralists to suppress bushy vegetation and promote the growth of fresh grass for their cattle. Deforestation took place during the war throughout the State, reducing forests by almost 75%.

Government structure:

The state government is headed by a Walli (Governor) and cabinet of 8 Ministers. El Damazin is the capital of the State where the government is stationed and works as the administrative center for the state. Administratively the Blue Nile State is divided into six localities (Mahaliayas) namely: El Damzine, El Tadamon, El Rosaries, Baw, Giessan and El Kurmuck. Community locally governance is based on the native administration system represented by four Nazirates (Emara) namely: Al Fung in Rosaries, Al Fazoghli in Fazoghli, AL Angasana in Bau and Al Kaili in Kaili.

Land tenure:

There is no unified land tenure legal framework across Sudan. Despite the fact that official land law has undergone transformations under successive governments, the legislation is essentially founded on colonial land laws. Customary land rights are generally not recognized by the government and statutory legislation has traditionally been used to bypass local customs by

the state or for private interests in rural areas. Government laws concerning land tenure have been rooted in the principle, introduced by the British colonial administration in 1898, that unregistered land is assumed to be owned by the government unless the contrary is proven. Successive legislation on land introduced in the 1970s and 1980s particularly the Unregistered Land Act of 1970 further strengthened the privileges of the state and has allowed elites to acquire land at the expense of rural people (Unregistered Land Act of 1970). In 1984, the 'Civil Transaction Act' was passed, as part of the September laws under the Numeiri regime. Land now belonged to God, and the Federal State was made successor and owner of it. All provisions of land registration were then to be reconsidered and, after several amendments in the 1990s, any legal redress against the State became impossible.

The concession of farming schemes in Blue Nile started in the late 1960s in what is now Attadamon, with the establishment of State farms in the Agadi and Garabeen areas, with the support of the World Bank. In 1975, the Mechanized Farming Corporation Ordinance gave official authority to Khartoum to grant licenses to external farmers. At the beginning these areas were well delineated, the schemes numbered and villages' vicinity and cattle routes respected. Following the opening up of the international market to Sudanese cereal crops (particularly sorghum and millet), the central government expanded mechanized farming in rain fed agricultural areas in Blue Nile, South Kordofan (Nuba mountains) and northern parts of Upper Nile. Consequently, thousands of feddans of fertile lands were distributed to

retired government and military officials, and to big national and Arab commercial companies*.

The problem of land ownership was deferred by the CPA to the post-agreement phase because of its complexity. The CPA does not address issues regarding the ownership of land and natural resources, but establishes a process to resolve this question through the establishment of a National Land Commission, a Southern Sudan Land Commission as well as State Land Commissions. A National Land Commission was established, but the Blue Nile Land Commission has not been established. These Commissions are mandated to arbitrate between contending parties on land claims, enforce the application of the law, assess appropriate land compensation and advise relevant levels of government regarding land reform policies and recognition of customary land rights or law.

However, the Minister of Agriculture is reorganizing the land system in Blue Nile State and has mapped land, farming schemes and investors. The State has adopted some criteria for allocation of land resources, such as canceling licenses for farming schemes not cultivated in the past 5 years, assessing investor capabilities, introducing divisions with indigenous farmers, reducing the size of farming schemes allocations to accommodate more investors, mapping community land reserves and defining gum Arabic plantation areas. The Native Administration is mobilizing communities to reintroduce customary laws, based on the assumption that people know their rights to use/access the land. Customary law offices have been established in Damazin and Kurmuk for the protection of land resources. There are peace and

* [en.m.wikipedia.org/blue Nile state Sudan facts](http://en.m.wikipedia.org/blue%20Nile%20state%20Sudan%20facts)

reconciliation committees in all localities which act as mediators on an ad-hoc basis in case of disputes (Sudan tributes issue, 2011).

Infrastructure:

El Rosaries Dam which is the main source of hydroelectrical power. In the meantime, it is the one of the main source of irrigation water in the country. The main communication means are Cell phones. The state is connected with Khartoum by a 550 km asphalt highway, part of which in poor condition. Within the state, roads are rough and seasonal resulting in the isolation of many communities during the rainy season. The very underdeveloped nature of roads hinders the rural economy development. Infrastructure constitutes one of the major constraints to socioeconomic life, especially marketing of horticultural products. An earth airstrip is available in Damazine, Rosaries and Kurmuk for aircraft. However, accessibility during the rainy season (May – October) is often impeded, as the airstrips are easily flooded with rainwater. The infrastructural base of social services, especially water, health and education is extremely poor reflecting the historical socioeconomic marginality and underdeveloped nature of the state.

Voluntary work in the state

The Blue Nile State had the opportunity and support from the international community organization as a fund provider and managing supervisor represented by the United Nation Program UNDP and the European Union EU. Hereunder is the profile of the NGOs represented in the study.

WORLD VISION MISSION (W.V)

World Vision was founded in 1950. It is a Christian relief and development organization dedicated to helping children, and communities worldwide reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty. It expanded its programs

and activities across Africa, Eastern Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

WV has a mission statement that binds the various entities together for a common purpose, which states that:

“World Vision is an international partnership of Christians whose mission is to follow our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human transformation, seek justice, and bear witness to the good news of the Kingdom of God.”

World Vision projects covered around 100 countries. It has helped transform the lives of the world’s poorest children and their families regardless of their religious belief, gender, race or ethnic background.

WV is one of the NGOs who have different methodology of advancing the peace-building process. Both World Vision and CRS have been developing structures to support the learning and institutionalization of peace building. World Vision established two Centers of Learning in South East Asia and a Peace building Initiative that includes collecting case studies and merging peace building into transformational development.

World Vision has also formed peace building networks in parts of the world with high incidents of conflict. CRS, in cooperation with Eastern Mennonite University (EMU), established the Mindanao Peace building Institute¹¹ in the Philippines. In addition, CRS offers several short-term study fellowships at the University of Notre Dame where it also conducts a Summer Peace building Institute for 30 staff and partners worldwide. The Institute both help CRS refine its strategic framework and offer field staff the opportunity to engage with each other and academics on the subject of peace building. Mercy Corps

has taken a less structural, more informational approach by working more closely with staff to create a general understanding of civil society and peace building and their potential to have positive impact in the field. The differences, in part, are due to the size variances and the amount of internal funding available within each organization to develop the program. Locally, World Vision Northern Sudan Blue Nile Program developed a 3 years strategy with the help of two international consultants.

World Vision presented in the study by Median village - Geissan locality and Amalma - Baw locality.

World Vision started the Blue Nile Program in March 2006 as part of Northern Sudan response to the growing needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees. World Vision extended the work after they received a grant from USAID-OFDA in September 2009. They used the fund for Blue Nile towards the cost of implementing an Integrated WASH and Food Security & Livelihoods.

Blue Nile Food Security Recovery Project (FSRP) is the main project implemented in the Blue Nile state. The project was funded by the EC and was to run from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2010. However, there was a three months extension from April to June 2010. The project was being implemented in 48 villages in Baw and Geissan localities of the Blue Nile state in North Sudan.

▪ **Practical Action:**

Practical Action, formerly, Intermediate Technology Development Group, was founded in Britain in 1966; implementing projects in Sudan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Peru. Besides the country-based staff,

Practical Action works is supported by multi-disciplinary UK-based staff. Practical Action works cover the thematic areas of reducing vulnerability; markets and livelihood; new technologies; and infrastructure service

It is an international development agency working with poor communities to use technology to challenge poverty by: building the capabilities of poor people, improving their access to technical options and knowledge, and working with them to influence social, economic and institutional systems for innovation and the use of technology”.

Practical Action aims to help eradicate poverty in developing countries through the development and use of technology by demonstrating results, sharing knowledge and influencing others.

In Sudan Practical Action has been operational in Sudan since 1993; and has more than 64 permanent staff working in North Darfur, Eastern Sudan, the Blue Nile and North Kordfan. Currently, Practical Action is implementing projects in these areas with a cost amounted to €3,281,515. (PA, 2010).

Practical Action’s work demonstrates that small investments in technology training and capacity building can have large impacts for vulnerable and food insecure communities. Practical Action experience over the past 40 years has highlighted this potential to change lives which in turn enables people in fragile areas to be the drivers of change, not victims of circumstance.

In 2006 the European Union Delegation was in Sudan in conjunction with the European Commission. It funded a 36 months project to be implemented by Practical Action/Sudan in Blue Nile state. The main focus is the re-settlement of war returnees and facilitates their re-integration into the community in the Blue Nile State, Sudan. Its purpose is to re-build the livelihoods of the

returnees and vulnerable residents and improving their food status in the localities of Baw and El Rosaires. The activities will focus on a) improving institutional and organizational/developmental capacities, b) improving food availability by increasing crop and animal production, c) facilitating access to markets and d) facilitating access to services.

Activities performed included:

1. Improving institutional and organizational developmental capacities of community.
2. Structure to plan and manage development and reduce conflict over resources.
3. Increasing food availability through improved crops and animal production.
4. facilitating access to targeted communities, including, returnees and IDPs to reliable and
5. Value agricultural, forest and animal products, markets
6. Facilitating access to the infrastructure services of water and sanitation and rural energy

▪ **Islamic Relief Worldwide IRW**

Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) is an international relief and development charity organization NGO. It established in 1984. IR working in over 25 countries; promote sustainable economic and social development by working with local communities to eradicate poverty, Also respond to disasters and emergencies, helping people in crisis. Islamic Relief provides support regardless of religion, ethnicity or gender

Islamic Relief works in six main sectors included (Emergency Relief, Sustainable Livelihoods, Education, Health and Nutrition, Orphans and Child Welfare, Water and Sanitation).

"Islamic Relief mission is to help the poor and people who in need to live sustainable, self-reliant lives within safe and caring communities. Our work is guided and shaped by the core values of accountability, humanitarianism, neutrality and impartiality, inclusiveness, integrity and co-operation, all of which are also integral to the Islamic faith".

IRW's operation in Blue Nile has greatly expanded over the last 5 years. In the past IRW focused entirely on providing clean water in the Blue Nile, IRW is the leading agency of a group of eight national and international aid agencies working together on a large UN funded project. The program benefits over 20 communities affected by war and include work on livelihoods, water and sanitation, education and health.

Islamic Relief Sudan has also successfully secured funding for two large new programs. The first is a DFID funded Civil Society Development project aimed at building the capacity of CBOs and local NGOs in the region. The second is a UNDP funded program, in which Islamic Relief is the lead NGO of a consortium of 3 implementing INGOs. IR will support health, water and sanitation WatSan and capacity building, while the other Consortium members will work in education, livelihoods and mine clearance in the Blue Nile. The learning from the evaluation is intended to make these more effective in their implementation

Islamic Relief presented in the study by Bakori village - *Baw* locality. During March 2006 to June 2010 IRW implemented some recovery and rehabilitation

community programs. Funded by the European Union through Government of National Unity and Government of South Sudan, Administered and managed by the United Nations Development Program.

The project implemented by Islamic Relief Worldwide IRW started in March 1, 2006, the aim of the project was to provide support and offer training to 60,000 persons including returnees and refugees in two localities in the BNS (*kurmuk* and *Geissan*) the project intervention is to improve the livelihood and cross sector services such as health, education and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

CHAPTER TWO

Theoretical framework

General: This chapter reflects the theoretical knowledge of the study theme.

Development concept:

Development is a notion or term that economists, politicians and others have used frequently in the 20th century. The concept, however, has been in a complete change from traditional to modern, e.g. green revolution techniques, (fertilizer, other inputs, gender and environment). Development is a complex, multidimensional process which involves various aspects including human resources, political, social sectors, economic and cultural. The result of the term development has been subjected to different definitions by different groups of social scientists, each of whom has his own vision. A more comprehensive definition is that development is essentially in a society's economic political and social sectors as well as in cultural beliefs and practices in order to achieve development objectives. Development has been defined in many different ways, by different scholars at different times (Todora, 1994) said development as the reduction or elimination of poverty. Inequality and unemployment within the context of a growing economy.

The concept of development is considered more than the growth of the national Income. It expanded to involve community development and enlarging people's choice. In principle, these choices can be infinite and change overtime, but at all levels of development, the three essential levels are: for people to live a long healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. If these essential

choices are not available many other opportunities remain inaccessible. Development wide definition raised by the UNDP (UNDP, 1990). Thus, development is an integral process, which involved all aspects of life; social, economic, political and administrative with the provision of human principles; such as justice, equity, dignity and freedom.

Development Concept witnesses many changes within the last five decades; it can be summarized in the following:

- 1950 after World War II the focus was on rebuilding, reconstructing and provide technical assistance, and engineering to the war affected countries.
- 1960 the emphases was on finance and economic growth to support the countries which gained their independence and need to stand on their own feet
- 1970 development gave attention to community development and a cross sectors such as; education, health and social services and investment.
- 1980 development expert noticed the importance of policy reform and adjustment in the financial lending rules and regulations reform.
- 1990 development started to look into the recipient countries potential and worked towards building the developing countries capacity and institutions. The table below summarizes these transitions.

(International Program for Development Evaluation Training – 2007)

Table 1: Changing Development Concepts

Decades	Objectives	Approaches	Discipline
1950's	Reconstruction	Technical assistance	Engineering
1960	Growth	Projects	Finance
1970s	Basic needs	Sector investment	Planning
1980s	Adjustment	lending	Neoclassical economics
1990s	Capacity building	Country assistance	Multi-disciplinary
2000s	Poverty reduction	Partnerships	Results based management

Source: Robert Piciotto, PowerPoint Presentation. World Bank 2002

In the 21st century, the development trend changed to highlight poverty reduction, partnerships, participation, and a results orientation. Sector-wide, country level and global levels are now being increasingly used. Sector-wide approaches, or (strength & weakness approaches) SWAPs, support a country led program for a coherent sector in a comprehensive and coordinator manner. It is characterized thus; SWAPs also include new challenges for funding strategies and donor partnership/coordination at the broader sectorial level (Peter, 1996).

The first emergence of the term “development” in 1950s was influenced by Keynes, war times and the Marshall plan. All of which were an extension of the colonial policy to accelerate economic growth in European colonies in order to make them more productive and maximize the international colonial

power benefits. Thus this period of development means only growth, and its means were achieved through macroeconomic policy instruments.

Societies always face social and political changes and struggle with prevailing attitudes; this is when development take place. This change is an intended process and has specific trends.

These changes were seen as a multi-dimensional dynamic process that involved more than material and financial sides of people's life.

In 1960, development polices had been oriented to eliminate the absolute poverty. However there was only modest change noted in India and Latin America. Most of the nations achieved targets in GNP terms, but the living standard of the masses of people was unchanged, so claim raised by economists for direct attack of poverty, inequitable income distribution and unemployment.

Until recently, most experts defined Third World development in exclusively economic terms; for example, GNP growth, income and wealth, the production of commodities and the accumulation of capital. No one will deny that these criteria remain important, but over the past several years the social, political and environmental components of development have come under closer study. As a result, new definitions of development are emerging, much broader in scope and more reflective of the basic needs of people living in the Third World.

Virtually all of these definitions bear a common theme. The Dag Hammarskjold Foundation, for example, has stated that "development is a whole; it is an integral, value loaded, cultural process; it encompasses the natural environment, social relations, education, production, consumption,

and well-being.(Roche, 1993) The World Bank, in a major departure for the international financial institution, pointed out in its 1991 World Development Report that the ultimate goal of development should be to enhance the quality of life. While economic productivity and income are certainly important in achieving this goal, development also encompasses "better education, higher standards of health and nutrition, less poverty, a cleaner environment, more equality of opportunity, greater individual freedom, and a richer cultural life. (WB, 1991) Finally, the United Nations Development Programs (UNDP), in its first Human Development Report, expanded on this theme and offered perhaps the most comprehensive definition of all.

Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical of these wide-ranging choices are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect.

Development enables people to have these choices. No one can guarantee human happiness, and the choices people make are their own concern. But the process of development should at least create a conducive environment for people, individually and collectively, to develop their full potential and to have a reasonable chance of leading productive and creative lives in accord with their needs and interests.(UNDP, 1990)

Development, then, encompasses two concepts: the economic pursuit of a pattern of growth that ensures the productive use of a developing country's most abundant resource, its labour; and the widespread provision of basic social services, thereby meeting the human needs of the population. (WB,

1990) Unfortunately, the international community has learned from experience that economic and human development are not always complementary; indeed, if not carefully coordinated, they can often be mutually exclusive. Any aid strategy formulated by developed countries must address this central dilemma.

From all mentioned earlier development concept has many definitions. The professionals and ideological interests and predilections those who do the defining, at the same time, there are schools of thought that declare, in spirit of cultural relatively that people of developed countries. (Donald 1985) said an alternative vision of development has emerged; one that centers on people's choices and capabilities and that does not undermined the all being of present or future generations.

It gives priority to the poor, enlarging their choices and opportunities, and provides for their participations in decisions affecting them. It is development that is pro-poor, pro-nature, pro-jobs, pro-women and pro-children.

The concept shares the pro-poor emphasis with the basic needs approach to development, launched in the 1970s by International Labor Organization (ILO), and other United Nation Organization. However, the basic needs approach often-limited its-self to the question of how to reach the poor supply with the necessities of life.

Sustainable human development emphasizes the role of human being as subjects rather than objects, and starts with the recognition of people's knowledge, skills, experience, culture and energy (UN1990) holds that the principle objectives of sustainable development were all written by the Organization constitution.

These included conservation of natural resources raising levels of nutrition and standard of living and improve the livelihood of rural population.

Development definition:

Simple definition for the word develops is to grow, progress and improve so change can happen.

The term To Develop:

Advance, age, enroot, establish, evolve, expand, flourish, foster, grow, grow up, maturate, mature, mellow, progress, promote, ripen, and thrive.

Development Project

The term development has been constructed over time to incorporate all of life's aspects. The main concern here is the focus on economic development projects, which were ultimately introduced in order to improve human life and wellbeing.

Development Planning:

Planning objectives and practices in each country are in some respect different from those in every other country, it's impossible to compose a definition of development planning which satisfies every one and every need. The variety and range of definitions are great. However, development planning is defined as any action by the state, whose purpose is to raise the rate of economic growth above that which would take place without any conscious effort. According to this definition, development planning seeks to change the established framework for the purpose of securing acceleration in the rate of economic and social progress (Sadiq, 1996).

Types of Development:

Generally development can be categorized into:

- Development that does not require consent.
- Development that requires consent,

Council's development planning service will determine the type of development you are proposing; however, a summary of all the development types is provided below:

Complying Development:

Complying development is development that requires consent but it is low impact, of a minor nature, and satisfies predetermined standards.

Designated development:

Designated development is development that is declared to be designated by an environmental planning instrument (State environmental policies, regional environmental plans, or local environmental policies, regional environmental plans, or local environmental plans) or the Environmental planning and assessment regulation 2000.

Designated development may be either local development where the consent authority is the local authority or state significant development where the consent development is the Minister. It also has greater notification requirements.

Integrated Development:

Integrated development is development that requires consent and at least one approval, permit, license, authority, or legislation listed in section 191 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation.

Local Development:

Is all other development (other than State significant development) that requires development consent. The Council is usually the consent authority for local development. This means that any development application for local development must be lodged with Council.

State Significant Development:

Is development for which the Minister for planning is the consent authority. A development application for State significant development must be lodged with the ministry for planning state significant development is development that is declared to be State significant by a state environmental planning policy or a regional environmental plan, development which the minister for planning has called in for determination after the development application is made (Deborah, (2010)

Sustainable development:

The definition of sustainability refers to the “three pillars” of social, environmental and economic sustainability. A representation of sustainability shows both economy and society are constrained by environmental limits, The word sustainability is derived from the Latin sustainer (tenure, to hold, subs, up). Dictionaries provide more than ten meanings for sustain, the main ones being to “maintain” ,“support” Or “having endured”.

Scholars differ in defining the term sustainable development and the term sustainability. Hhowever, they share the common ground of understanding.

For the Brundtland, Commission, sustainable development is the “development that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED, 1987).

FAO defines “sustainable development” as the management and conservation of the natural resources, and orientation of the technological and institutional changes, in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations (FAO, 1989).

Berte de Varies, pointed out that it has the character of a moral “principle than a precise definition on “sustainability” is not something to be defined, but to be declared. It has ethical guiding principles. It impressive but can achieve goals, which the prediction failed to meet and solve additional problem created by the population growth and ecological changes (Reid, 1995).

According to some authors, sustainable development is an important discipline for encouraging development with great emphasis on conservation and control over production resources, to benefit the present and future generations in order to maintain a satisfactory level of quality of life. This included food security, all social services, infrastructure, environment and resources conservation, social organization, representation rights and other benefits. Those are element important socio- economic conditions for the wellbeing of rural people and society as a whole at all times (Badri,(2010)

The concept of sustainable development implies the integration of environmental issues with imperative economic development. This must include all level of decision-making with clear objectives. But sustainable development concepts raises many questions about how that could be achieved? It is both a commitment and a costly endeavor, because the local

financial capacity of most developing countries cannot bear such responsibility. Therefore there is still a need for central and foreign aid to preserve development.

To Develop a Task Force work program:

It is to create a work program that advances task force goals and objectives, sets priorities, and maps out implementation steps.

"Economic Development or development is a term that economists, politicians, and others have used frequently in the 20th century. The concept, however, has been in existence in the West for centuries. Modernization, Westernization, and especially Industrialization, are other terms people have used when discussing economic development. Although it is difficult to pin point exactly when the concept originated, most people agree that development is closely bound to the evolution of capitalism and the "demise of feudalism."

The Concept of Economic Growth versus Economic Development:

Economic Development refers to social and technological progress. It implies a change in the way goods and services are produced, not merely an increase in production achieved using the old methods of production on a wider scale.

Economic Growth implies only an increase in quantitative output; it may or may not involve development. Economic growth is often measured by the rate of change of gross domestic product (e.g., percent GDP increase per year.) Gross domestic product is the aggregate value-added by the economic activity within a country's borders.

Here we notice that economic development involves improvements in a variety of indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy, and poverty rates. While economic growth, which is measured by GDP, does not take into account important aspects such as: leisure time, environmental quality, freedom, or social justice. It is important to note that alternative measures of economic wellbeing have now been proposed.

Rural development and livelihood:

In Sudan, the rural economy depends highly on agriculture and animal stock. The rural areas' development is usually based on natural resources, which have the ability to be affected by conflict and crises in the region. Therefore, security and peace are an essential aspect in rural & livelihood development. They provide community stability and facilitate the use of domestic natural resource as conflicts over water and land have a great impact on people' life. There is a linear relationship between poverty and community vulnerability. Crises and war can damage natural resource, force the productive labor to migrate and disrupts the community social life.

Livelihood comprises the assets (natural, physical, financial, human, and social capital) the activities, and the access to these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that together determine the type of living gained by the individual or household (Ellis, 2000). The war and crises in areas like Blue Nile and Dar Fur are an example for the effect of such affected the communities.

From all that has been aforementioned, there is a link between poverty and war. As conflicts, and insecurity causes displacement and migration which disrupt social and economic ties. Conflict destroys people's livelihood assets,

produces a decline in agricultural and livestock productivity, especially at the household level. Also it forces agriculture's productive labor to move toward urban safe areas. A Cluster Survey proves that (MICS) indicators for different states shows that the highest poverty levels are found in the rural areas of the Red Sea, the Blue Nile, Kassala, Southern Kordofan and Northern Darfur. For instance, the CIA, using a combined rural survival deprivation index based on data from the UN Children's Fund, found this to be true. Also, UNICEF's, multiple indicators estimate a population below the poverty line of around 90% from the total population (36 Million, 2004) and 65% of this number are women and an unemployment rate of 18.7% in 2002 (UNICEF, 2004).

Volunteerism sector and development:

The volunteerism sector and the Non-Profit Organization NGOs all over the world have an important effective role in relief and development work. Their emergence in the community primarily began as a form of religious mission to relieve the negative effects of war through recruiting volunteers for on the ground missions in these war-torn areas. The most popular NGO during the 2nd World War was the Salvation Army. It was well known for their contribution in community services and food supplies. As time passed, some NGOs became involved in development intervention, working side by side with UN agencies for relief purposes and development across sectors such as health, education, and environment. This helped to mitigate some social problems as well.

Usually every NGO has a lawful status in the civil society. It has a mission statement, policy and observers. Each has resources of finance and expenditure, the popular activities that aim at participating in the fulfillment

of development. They focus on increasing the individual and group's potential to widen their partnerships on a national, regional and international level. NGOs train volunteers on how to work in different overseas environments, through teaching, training and qualifying. They engage in youth motivation that challenge the status quo in order to find people who are interested in travelling to remote areas for altruistic reasons that fulfill the overall mission statement of the NGO in question

Every NGO has its own mission statement, vision and its approach as well as experiences. Some work in relief and development, and cross sectors such as: water sanitation, health, etc. Practical Action is a different example of an NGO, one that may provide assistance and training in more than one field like food processing technology and agriculture training (practicalaction.org/Sudan).

One can claim that these popular organizations have become the most important channels of development and its implementation especially in the sectors still not covered by the government in terms of providing infrastructure and services that meet the needs of the locals. The popular organizations assume a tangible role in developing jobs and creating certain working conditions. These organizations have become the third party in managing social life in several communities. Volunteer work is considered a coin with two sides, one which can benefit community and another where through good training, skills can be acquired that benefit the provider of services overall by making them look good to both the national and international community in the work they do.

Sudan started to have many NGOs conducting ground work for limited objectives because of security reasons. In 2005 the Comprehensive Peace

Agreement, CPA signatory NGOs started to intensify their availability to contribute in affected provinces' development, especially the Blue Nile State, Dar Fur. Many NGOs contributed to development in partnership with a UN agency. UNDP, FAO, UNISAFE and UNICCO primarily. Big NGO players are World Vision, Islamic Relief, and Practical Action, to name a few.

The government of Sudan established Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in 1984 as a national body. This was done to supplement the need to manage the humanitarian assistance for relief of large populations effected by war, drought and famine that hit the coast of Africa. HAC is responsible for co-ordinating humanitarian aid, monitoring rehabilitation and reconstruction in Sudan. It works as an assessment body to estimate the danger of disasters and disputes through conscious partnership with International Community Organizations via the general directorate for emergency (hac.org).

It manages the following:

- It conducts registration, follow up and networks in coordination with the general registrar.
- It Follows up and evaluates the performance of national organizations.
- Its responsible for creating strategic emergency reserves at the state level.
- It assesses the yearly requirements of World Food Program (WFP).
- It coordinates the allocation, transportation, and distribution of humanitarian aid for areas in need.
- It facilitates all formal procedures for organizations and networks with all ministries such as the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour, Customs and National Security and Intelligence Bureau.

- It Trains national organizations to build their technical powers and supports them financially.

Theory of change:

The theory of change as a theory is an approach evolving from evaluation, such as development projects monitoring and evaluation. Many different streams of theory of change use the term “pre-conditions” to describe the intermediary changes that form a pathway to the final outcomes. Focusing on a process to identify:

- Goals and assumption.
- Connecting outcomes (Pre-conditions) at certain levels.
- Developing indicators (what change, how much and over how long).
- Identifying interventions.

The theory of change uses the term “pre-conditions” to describe the intermediary changes that form a pathway to the final outcomes. Similar to the programme theory approach, the Harvard Pathways Mapping Initiative defines its process as one that: “makes explicit the links among actions, the contexts in which actions occur, and intended outcomes” (Schorr & Marchand, 2007). In other words, it illustrates the relationships between outcomes at different levels and interventions, while accompanying these outcomes with explanations behind it (Rogers 2006).

CHAPTER THREE

CONCEPT OF PEACE-BUILDING

Peace Concept:

Peace building is simply defined as the absence of war within a given region. Peace is considered a state of calmness, quietness where inhabitants are living in harmony with oneself and one's neighbor.

Peace means freedom from fear, conflict, violence, war and civic disorder. Peace also means non-violent resolution of conflict and respect for general fundamental values such as life, human rights, liberty, basic freedoms, equality and social justice. The need and objective for conflict prevention, management, and resolution is therefore in place in order to attain peace and unity.

Peace is dynamic, it is a non-violent solution to conflict. It generates equilibrium in social interactions, so that all of the members of that particular society can live in harmony and have pleasant relations with one another.

The Culture of Peace:

There are many definitions to the nature of peace as a culture; generally it is that some of the human experiences and the knot tying in all the values are based off of behavioral modes. It is the pattern on which community life stands and the nucleus around which it rotates. The culture of peace is instrumental both at the level of thought and also when it comes to actual practices that constitutes a form of social movement.

In other word, it is the melting pot, which determines the specific feature of the map of the political and economic systems that exist in various shades.

Another definition of peace culture equates to knowledge. In this sense, a person acquires the knowledge needed and throughout their profession, based on varied experience, they decipher what the culture of peace is through the vast amount of knowledge they've acquired.

Culture is equated to knowledge because it can be concerned with behavior and its impact is deeply rooted in man's inner depth. In its general structure, culture is made of a moral and material framework. Knowledge must be used to further the issue of peace and all other issues. So the intellectual have a larger responsibility and role than other sectors of work for peace.

Third, culture in narrower is called cultural production. The sum of arts and literature for some people cultural creation is considered outside the field of culture altogether. In other words they attributed culture to literacy only. Words of Thomas Aquinas, "true peace is only in good men and about good things". (Hammed 2003.29)

UNESCO aims at creating a culture of peace, one that is based on the common of basic rights such as respect for life, liberty, justice, solidarity, tolerance, and Equality between men and woman. Their initiative arose during the fall of the Berlin Wall in order to eliminate disparities and Cold War tensions.

As defined by the United Nations, Quote" The Culture of Peace is a set of values attitudes, modes of behavior and ways of life that reject violence and prevent conflicts by tackling their root caused to solve problems through dialogue and negotiation among individuals, groups and nations unquote. (UN Resolutions A/RES/52/13 culture of Peace and A/RES/53/243, Declaration and Program of Action on a Culture of Peace).

The above definition, foster a culture of peace through education. Promote sustainable economic and social development. Promote respect for all human rights. Ensure equality between women and men. Foster democratic participation. Advance understanding tolerance and solidarity. Support participatory communication and the free flow of information and knowledge and Promote international peace and security (OECD Glossary definitions).

The Culture of Peace is defined "a set of values, attitudes, traditions and modes of behaviors and ways of life". Here the use of the word "culture" is defined in the broad anthropological sense, not in the narrow popular sense restricted to music, dance and the other arts.

Since war begins in the mind of men, it is the minds of men that defenses of peace must be constructed. Here comes the question on how we can attain peace? This is the critical question.

As long as a war begins in the mind of a man. Relatively peace initiation should come from a man who is living in peaceful relation with himself and within the group. Inner peace can be attained by understanding ones knowing his strengths and limitations, accepting his inadequacies, and using his strong points to help others. The in individuals must be a resource of love, he must be a streaming with affection within himself before he can show love for others.

With inner peace, one is able to reach out to the people easily. People responds with amount of enthusiasm, so the end of this respect for other people. The ability to interrelate with others give rise to interpersonal peace. Words of Thomas Aquinas, "true peace is only in good men and about good things". (Hammed 2003)

How to develop culture of peace:

In order to developing culture of peace among societies, one have to deal with all of the principles of culture of peace resolving conflicts. Where conflict should settle in a peaceful manners and promoting ways and means talking disputes peacefully.

The understanding of both sides is one of the main elements in resolving disputes among societies. Many conflicts are solved through promoting democracy and development, in the same time people should have the respect and observing of all human rights and essential freedom.

Conflict resolved when people build their capacity and empowered to develop and promote their skills for dialogue and negotiation to reach a peaceful resolution for their differences.

Peace also depends on strengthening democratic institution and ensuring full participation in the development process along with conflict resolution.

Culture of peace mainly concerns with poverty and illiteracy and reducing inequalities within and among nations and promoting sustainable economic and social development.

The main causes of conflict and disputes are the forms of discrimination and the violation of human rights, so in fostering culture of peace, these issues should be eliminated and ensure the access to the flow of information.

Sharing culture of peace among nations usually, it appear through increasing transparency and accountability in governance and advancing the understanding tolerance and solidarity among people cultures.

Nature and the Role of Culture of Peace:

It might not be easy, valuable summary for peace as a state of no aggressive conflict, nonviolence, or no war this can be said. It is generally a nonexistence (where there is no violence, there is peace) and thus a contrast.

It may be internal or external to humanity, human groups, or nation-states, although in international relations research the external dominates; and it usually is passive (recognizing that it can be an active movement, as for Gandhi and King).

It is empirical and often normative. The general problem with this concept of peace is that it functions as remaining of analysis and lacks theoretical or philosophical clarity. (Words of Thomas Aquinas, "true peace is only in good men and about good things". (Hammed 2003)

Often the conditions, causes, and nature of violence or war are the focus, and peace is supposed outcome of a better understanding and scientific knowledge, or of actions towards preventing violence and war. Of course there is an argument that "this is my concept of peace, and I may choose whatever I prefer or value" but close analysis often will show this justification simply hides the blind acceptance of some school or tradition. Accepting peace as an absence of violence or war many question raised. Do we really mean to equate a loving, cooperative, or just peace with a piece of oppression, slavery, or injustice? Do we mean to imply that because of there is no conflict, the peace where no one lives is the same as that among loving and corporative neighbors? If absence of war is peace, the do we accept as peace a dictatorship's use of mass executions, torture and imprisonment to maintain order? Is peace the same between aggressive states unsteady on the edge of

war and those with common values, bound by communications, trade and relationship between peace and conflict, such that the condition of peace or changes therein make conflict more or less likely? But if so, does this not imply that peace is an existing “something” to be analyzed, rather than a social vacuum? Such question imply a need for treating peace as some kind of existence, as is done in peace as a social contract (Abdallah, 2003).

Components of Peace Building:

Peace building approach differ according to the situation and the agent of peace building. Successful peace building has some requirements that could facilitate a friendly and supportive atmosphere, that support peace building activities and create a sustainable, Successful process. Prevent conflict form restarting, reconcile enemies; integrate civil society; create rule of law mechanisms; and address original structural and societal issues. To accomplish these goals, peace building must address functional structures, and promote culture of peace, by improve social relations and networking, and encourage participation to enhance social stability.

Many peace building scholars advocate and focus on pre-conflict peace building in the future.

Although peace building strategy involved a variety of actors and sectors in order to make and build peace, they also encouraged the idea of pre-conflict intervention. Pre-conflict peace building interventions aim to prevent the start of violent conflict.

Definitely the pre-conflict strategy is a smart tactic if it succeed, will save lives and effort and economically wise in regard to peoples’ livelihood, assets and infrastructure. Diplomatic negotiations is one of the pre-peace strategies

Diplomacy for Peace:

Diplomacy internationally well-known strategy, there are some names immediately to remembered since cold war and Palestinian conflict. Such Kissinger, and Alakhdar Alabrahimi and recently Kofi Anan. Diplomacy considered as preventive tool or pre-conflict strategy for action to prevent argument from escalating between parties, by using a diplomat skills and knowledge that enhance good understanding and make friendly atmosphere to help from getting into conflicts and eradicate means that could spread or make conflict occurs.

Peace Making:

Is strategy usually prior to peace keeping, but also followed in cycle with peacekeeping, it aims with reconciliation and encourages the negotiation and settlement of the political conflict underlying the violence peace enforcement is the compulsory restoration of peace and order, without the consent of the parties in conflicts authorized by the (SC) under chapter (VII) of the chapter.

Peace Keeping:

Is an intern strategy aimed at generating necessary condition to prevent the recurrent of violence? It has the consent of the parties (normally authorized under UN charter). It includes the deployment of troops and civilians and a mix of strategies to avoid violence ranging from the establishment and policing and buffer zone, demobilization and disarmament of military forces, to establish communication between the parties and facilitating negotiations.

More multidimensional strategies for capacities – expansions can also be part of peace keeping operation but they are usually defined as part of strategy for (multidimensional) peacekeeping is the deployment of the United Nations

presence in the field, with the consent of all parties concerned, normally involving United Nations Military (UNM) and or police personnel and frequently civilians as well. Peacekeeping is a technique that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and making peace.

Peace building Concept:

Peace building usually implemented through four stages; pre conflict diplomacy stage, peacemaking, peace keeping and peace building.

Peace building is a term used and interpreted by the international community in many ways. It is described as conflict transformation, restorative justice, reconciliation, development and mitigation. It is an inclusive project that must include all of the descriptions stated above in order to produce a peaceful outcome.

Peace being simply defined as the absence of war within a given region.

Peace building included economic, reconstruction and may even lead to institutional transformation (e.g. reform of the police, army, and judicial system, election, civil society, rebuilding}.

Peace building is an action to identify and support structures, which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict.

Peace building Phase, as strategy for conflict resolution used by UN comes later after the usage of preventive diplomacy failed to resolve conflicts and peacemaking and peacekeeping have established the framework for negotiation settlement and monitored and agreed cease-fire. Peace building activates then identify and support structure, which tend to strengthen and solidify peace. They range from demobilization of soldiers and reintegrating of

solders and refugees, demining emergency relief, food aid, economic rehabilitation to the rear of roads and infrastructure.

The potential for peace-building success is determined by strategic environment such as the level of hostility created by previous war, the level of local capabilities for development. And the level of international assistance.

Peace and institutional reform:

There was considerable institutional re-organization throughout the international system. New departments and coordination mechanisms were created at the United Nations. World War Two's historic human bloodshed has caused the major powers to congregate and vow to do whatever possible in order to stop human sacrifice and shift the agenda to human security. This was also a direct consequence of the cold war abolishment that followed. The international community's collaboration moved forward with a new peace building agenda that put the individual's life at the forefront of the security agenda. This agenda was destabilized by September 11th attacks and this was further undermined by the U.S. war on Iraq. Once again, the international community found that State security had trumped human security and in turn the peace building agenda now faces several major challenges in the current international environment (Mark, 2004).

The year 2002 witnessed the creation of the International Criminal Court which put forth the peace building and human security agendas (Necla and Tschirgi, 2003). Later, in December 2003, New York, many governments and donor agencies established Conflict Prevention and Peace Building units. Several multi-governmental and non-governmental peace-building networks

were created. Regional and sub-regional organizations were restructured or their mandates broadened to address violent conflicts.

The Need for peace:

Conflict is disruptive and destructive. It has caused misery to millions of people throughout the world. Indeed, millions of people died in the first and second wars since conflict among and between. Social groupings tend to escalate into war, which in turn, results in the loss of life and destructions of infrastructure and facilitates, there seems to be consensus about the need to find lasting peace and harmony in the world.

Indeed it was not by accident that after the second world war (SWW) in 1945, the United Nation (UN) established the security council (SC) with a mandate to promote and maintain peace throughout the world through the mechanism such as diplomacy and the UN peace-keeping Force (UNPKF). It was evident then as it is evident now, that conflict is not the best strategy to attain peaceful coexistence.

Similarly it was not by default that the Union Charter for African Unity (AU) decided to establish a commission of mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

Negative Peace:

This concept, developed by Galtung and widely used among ideologists means the “absence of personal violence” not necessarily a bad peace.” Negative peace” has three features.

First, it is an empirical concept articulated within a structural theory of violence. Second, within this theory it is paired to “positive peace”, which is a

construct meaning social justice. Words of Thomas Aquinas, “true peace is only in good men and about good things”. (Hammed 2003P.21, 29)

Both theory and its positive peace will be discussed in the third although denotatively neutral, the adjective “negative” inherently opposes this peace, if not by definition then by affect, to peace as social justice.

Galtung meant this to be the case, as is clear from his observation that the “negative peace” conception leads to very easily, to acceptance of law and order societies or to rationalize extremism to the right “negative peace” should therefore be used with care that unwanted meaning is not thereby communicated. Whenever I use the concept of negative peace here, without quotation marks, I mean a bad or unjust peace in a sense that should be clear from the context.

Harmony and Serenity:

The idea of social harmony or tranquility has been essential to peace for many cultures and religions, harmony is conceived of at two levels: that in our objective relation and that which is mental or spiritual.

The latter view defines peace of mind, and will be considered, whatever the sense in which peace in the old and new Testaments is used, the basic message is that peace is social harmony. For example, shalom, the Hebrew word for peace in old Evidence, among other senses, means calmness and lack of social disturbance.

One of the early meanings of pax, the Roman concept of peace, is of a state of relations free of conflicts.

Peace as harmony or serenity is an Eastern concept, usually in the sense of an internal state in which we view the world with ease and calmness. In china, however, mental and social orders are seen as integral, continuous. A harmonious state of mind and harmonious social relations are one. Words of Thomas Aquinas, “true peace is only in good men and about good things”. (Hammed 2003)

Thus, the Chinese concept for peace, which pings, could apply to both a well ordered state of mind and political order. Another term specifically means an ordered state of mind, but also can refer to political order.

The Japanese word for peace, which is even written in the same Chinese character.

In japan, however, while still meaning a tranquil state of mind, he idea became more closely identified with social harmony than for the Chinese concept, as in the harmony of one’s household or village. Moreover, in current English usage one meaning of peace implies quiet, tranquility, and harmony in social relation, such as in the phrases “a peaceful life” “at peace” or “to keep the peace” it is appropriate to ask when peace will come to a region beset by hostile relations, threats and crisis without necessarily implying simply an end to conflict

Peace as a State of Goodness:

Obviously, peace as a heavenly state of some sort is also peace as a state of goodness. Moreover, for some positive value of peace as harmony, order, absence of violence, and low overshadows its descriptive content. However, peace in some meaning is a restrict evaluative and normative; an absolute or perfect good. For example, peace for the Hebrews was the highest good, the

greatest aspiration, and the reward for all wise action. Peace for the pacifist is an absolute good, to which is subordinated any advantage or benefit to gain by violence-even self-preservation. For others, in the words of Thomas Aquinas, “true peace is only in good men and about good things”.(Hammed 2003)

Justice:

The greatest concern over violence focuses on political communities, either civil societies or their relations. Thus, peace as a secular good has been most often equated with a political-justice

Wright defines peace “as the condition of a community in which order and justice prevail, internally among its members and externally in its relations with other communities”. He adds: “the positive aspect of peace justice cannot be separated from the negative aspect elimination of violence.

Justice has been an essential ingredient of peace in the American concept of just war. According to John F. Dulles, former Secretary of State, “ peace and justice are inseparable” internationalists those favoring the development of world community –define peace as international or world justice, which once meant orderly and constitutional procedures but which has become a more complex concept, involving social justice, economic welfare, and ecological balance. It would be inappropriate to engage the concept of justice at this point, for that is the subject of part II.

I should note, however, that peace as a social contract is independent of any conception of justice or other good. A social contract may be just or unjust, good or evil. Nor is justice an essential element of peace.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Relationship between Peace-Building And Development

The importance of peace in Development

The term peace building entered the international dictionary in 1992 when UN Secretary – General Boutros Ghali defined it in a Program for Peace as post-conflict, action to identify and support structures, a process that strengthens and solidifies peace to avoid a relapse into conflict. Since then, peace building has become a comprehensive, encompassing multiple (and at times contradictory) perspectives and agendas. It is used to refer to preventive diplomacy, preventive development, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction (Charles, 2004).

The original definition of peace building, more specifically, it examines non – military interventions by external actors to help war-torn societies not only to avoid a relapse into conflict, but more importantly, to establish the conditions for sustainable peace (IPA Reports, 2003).

The old idea of peace was as a synonym for stability, this conception of peace also refers to internal states of human beings, the person who is at peace with himself. It also covers the “law and order “concept, in other words the idea of a predictable social order even if this order is brought about by means of force and the threat of force.

The third idea in regards to peace was based on the absence of organized collective violence; in other words violence between major human groups, particularly nations, but also between classes and between racial and ethnic groups because of

the magnitude internal wars can have. We shall refer to this type of peace as negative peace.

Causes and dynamics of the Conflict in Sudan:

Sudan inherited a colonialism regime that led to highly centralized authoritarian governance that was systematic in nature and had an uneven pattern of regional development. These structural elements shaped the evolution that was to come of the modern Sudanese State and contributed to the marginalization of the peripheries. Both factors are mutually reinforcing, since in an authoritarian system, economic and social development is often dependent on political leverage and access to political power. Without political backing, marginalized groups do not have access to political power and have only limited access to social and economic services and institutions.

Link between peace and development:

The link between peace and most NGOs is based on short-term intervention which was under the focus of some Sudanese researchers, such as Abdin (2008), whose paper was called ‘Peace and Development in Sudan: The Challenge to Be Addressed. He referred to a five years strategic plan (2007-2011), development and peace as “two faces of the same coin”, they are mutually inclusive and intertwined: there is no development in the absence of peace. Another collaborative effort between The Cuny Center’s researcher, research assistant and three NGOs: World Vision International, Mercy Corps International, and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). These three NGOs introduced their experiences and approaches to provide the conditions, issues, and organizational responses pertinent to the question of building peace among war affected populations (USIP, 2001).

At an international level, development assistance was declared as goal in order to deal with violent conflicts, effective peace operations for peace building initiatives, and post-conflict reconstruction. It was in the 1990s that a comprehensive normative framework arose that recognized that peace building was an essential part of international relations. From a national level, States tried to respond to their own violent conflicts, but their capacity to act was limited causing international actors to also attempt to look at the root causes of civil wars and violent conflicts by using different strategies (Mark, 2004).

Peace building and state development:

Sometimes peace building efforts are put in place to avoid the state in an effort to bring peace and development at an accelerated rate. For example, it was found that many NGOs in the Democratic Republic of Congo were building schools without involving the state. The state also may be part of the problem and over reliance on the state by international actors can worsen security inside the country.

Equally, the issue of peace building when it comes along with state building, will facilitate a solid ground for peace as it will help to exclude the negative elements that can affect peace processes. Such as: state corruption that emphasizes serving only one ethnicity, religious or other minority group, that could increase tension and escalate violence. The core task of peace building is to build effective public institutions that, through negotiations with civil society, can establish a consensual framework for governance with the rule of law. Additionally, a 2004 UN study found that a number of UN officials felt that the establishment of effective and legitimate state institutions was a key indicator of a successful peace operation.

Therefore, community development and the peace process have a certain number of criteria that may differ in the sense of development projects. It may succeed according to pre-determined development criteria but fail in terms of a beneficial

impact on peace. "Evaluation" in the conventional sense may extend far beyond the stated outputs, outcomes, goals and objectives of conventional development projects and programs. Rather, it attempts to detect a project's impact on the conflict and peace's environment. It may not have been designed explicitly to affect but it may do so in the process inadvertently (Mark, 2004).

UNESCO's constitution declared in 1946 "That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind." This quotation refers to the government's will and intention as a base for peace (www.unesco.org). Peace building is a critical phase in moving forward to re-establishing political and social stability in a region.

Barnett *et al.* divides post-conflict peace building into three dimensions: stabilizing the post-conflict zone, restoring state institutions, and dealing with social and economic issues. Activities within the first dimension reinforce state stability post-conflict and discourage former combatants from returning to war (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, or DDR). Second dimension activities build state capacity to provide basic public goods and increase state legitimacy. Programs in the third dimension build a post-conflict society's ability to manage conflicts peacefully and promote socioeconomic development. (FDFA 2012)

Development and peace have been two of the major concerns of national and international political economy. However, there is considerable disagreement as to the nature of the relationship between these two economic and political phenomena. In order to better understand the power and limits of the relationship between development and peace and in particular, to explore whether development

and peace naturally do, or can be made to, reinforce each other, it is useful to begin by setting the terms of reference. What we mean by development, what we mean by peace, and what do we mean by war.

Intervention Impact:

Impact assess is aimed at providing feedback to help improve the design of programs and policies. In addition to providing improved accountability, impact evaluations are a tool for dynamic learning, allowing policymakers to improve ongoing programs, and ultimately better allocate funds across programs. There are other types of program assessments including organizational reviews and process monitoring, but these do not estimate the magnitude of effects with clear causation. Such a causal analysis is essential for understanding the relative role of alternative interventions in reducing poverty.

The concept of Impact:

An impact assessment is the classic evaluation that attempts to find out Changes that occurred. It tries to determine what impacts the intervention caused. It refers to the process of determining the worth or significance of an activity, policy or program. An assessment, as systematic and objective as possible, of planned, on-going, or completed intervention. (OECD Evaluation Definition).

Evaluation usually takes place at the end of the project cycle but it is planned from the beginning. The nature of the evaluation is to measure the results- impact of the project. The purpose of the Evaluation methodology is to provide information to donors and networks who intend on serving the specific project at hand in the future. As a matter of fact the Joint Evaluation Follow up Monitoring and Facilitation Network (JEFF) was established after Rwanda to ensure that reports

and recommendations were taken into consideration and followed by the case of Sudan Consortium “Operation Lifeline”

Impact evaluation is likely to become more relevant for improving development intervention over long term, as a large base of knowledge is build (OECD 1999, 27)

Simply evaluation is to compare project impact against strategic plan, while monitoring is a collection and analysis of information as project progresses both focus of efficiency effectiveness and impact. Evaluation methods are self-evaluation, participatory evaluation, rapid evaluation and external evaluation

There are many ways in which impact evaluations intertwine with the chain of monitoring and the evaluation process that follows.

Firstly, it aids in assessing the causal link between an intervention and the outcome of interest.

Secondly, impact evaluations give the baseline information that is used as evidence for the intervention and program’s effectiveness. This in turn is used for comparison purposes with other similar interventions. It is in this way that impact evaluations aid in establishing legitimate cost-effectiveness comparisons of interventions.

Thirdly, these evaluations can help to build a knowledge base highlighting what seems to be working in regards to development. There is an increasing demand for evidence of aid effectiveness given the world’s weak economy, so these impact evaluations are proving to be more and more important in providing a thorough method that highlights development successes

Development and Conflict Management:

Within the framework of the development-policy tasks of crisis prevention, conflict management and peace building, conflict impact assessment can perform a range of different **functions**:

- Review the progress of a project with respect to the achievement of its originally defined (peace-related) objectives
- Observe the intentional and unintentional, positive and negative impacts of the project on the conflict environment and identify entry points for back-up measures. Provide a basis for knowledge management and training for the project team and its partners through the work with conflicts
- Improve transparency and accountability with respect to target groups and clients' concerning the progress of the work and difficulties encountered.

Poverty and conflict:

Many studies showed a link between poverty and conflicts as poverty increase tension and competition over resources use. According to Paul and Anke (2004) two prominent scholars working on the political economy of conflict, estimate the risk to be 7.5 percent at the 50th percentile for GDP per capita, and 15 percent at the 10th percentile. Among the most significant consequences of country-level poverty is heightened risk of conflict. Poor countries are much more likely than rich countries to experience civil war. Recent statistical research on poverty and conflict suggests that for a country at the 50th percentile for income (like Iran today), the risk of experiencing civil conflict within five years is 7–11 percent; for countries at the 10th percentile (like Ghana or Uganda today), the risk rises to 15–18 percent. Two other prominent scholars (James and David, 2004).

Civil wars tend to be long, and their resolution often flatters. By one estimate, civil wars last an average of sixteen years.¹⁵ One-third of those that end later

reignite.¹⁶ Thus, poor countries can fall into a vicious cycle termed the “conflict trap.” (WB, 2003).

Different organizations focused on improving and regulating natural resources and to avoid environmental degradation as number of conflicts are linked with competition over natural resources use.

The relationship between poverty, state weakness, and environmental degradation is complex and mutually reinforcing. Population growth is fastest in the developing world. Poverty can prompt families to produce more children to counter high infant mortality rates and to increase income. Population and pressure to maintain it, in turn, heightens the demand for arable land for subsistence and cash crops as well as for energy. Energy consumption in the poorest countries, often takes the form of wood burning. The demand for arable land when combined with firewood gathering and logging for precious hardwoods, accelerates deforestation. Weak states typically lack the will and the means to prevent peasants, farmers, or even foreign logging operations from chopping down forests and woodlands. Moreover, in war zones, like Liberia and Cambodia, precious hardwoods have been logged and sold in large quantities to fund conflict. The result is the loss of tree cover at alarming rates in many of the poorest states from Nigeria to the Congo River basin, to Laos. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, deforestation is costing the world an estimated 13 million hectares of forest (the rough equivalent of Panama or South Carolina) each year, mostly in South America and Africa (UN Food and Agriculture Organization, 2006).

The Concept of Peace Agreement:

Peace agreements are contracts intended to end a violent conflict, or to significantly transform a conflict, so that it can be more constructively addressed. There are various types of agreements that can be reached during a peace process.

Each type of agreement has a distinct purpose and serves a value in itself towards building positive momentum for a final settlement. These agreements, however are not easily distinguished, as the content may sometimes overlap. Not all types of agreements are needed for each conflict. Some processes may have systematic agreements that lead towards a comprehensive settlement. Other peace processes may seek to negotiate an agreement comprehensively.

While categorized, each document that is negotiated during a peace process is often difficult, the following are common classifications used by United Nations to differentiate the various types of peace agreements (UN Peacemaker Databank, 2006).

Cessation of Hostilities or Ceasefire agreements:

A ceasefire agreement refers to a temporary stoppage of war or any armed conflict for an agreed-upon timeframe or within a limited area. Each party to the agreement agrees with the other to suspend aggressive actions, without necessarily making concessions of any kind.

Pre Negotiation Agreement:

Pre negotiation agreements are those that define how the peace will be negotiated. These agreements determine procedural issues such as schedules, agendas, participants and location, as well as the peacemaker role and the procedure for drafting later framework or comprehensive agreements.

Interim or preliminary agreements:

Interim or preliminary agreements are undertaken as an initial step toward conducting future negotiations. They are usually seen as “agreements to agree” or commitments to reach a negotiated settlement and build confidence between the parties. Such agreements do not normally deal with either procedural or structural

issues, but may have some characteristics of a pre- pre-negotiation agreement. Delineating when and how negotiations might be held. Interim agreements serve to signal that the ceasefire will be respected.

Comprehensive and Framework Agreements:

Are agreements that broadly agree upon the principles and agendas upon which the substantive issues will be negotiated? Framework agreements are usually accompanied by protracted negotiations that result in annexes that contain the negotiated details on substantive issues, or are a series of subsequent agreements that are sometimes collectively known as the Comprehensive Agreement;

Comprehensive agreements address the substance of the underlying issues of a dispute, Comprehensive agreements seek to find the common ground between the interests and needs of the parties to the conflict, and resolve the substantive issues in dispute.

Structure and substance of Agreements:

Peace agreements are not always structured in the same way. Sometimes they are just one document consisting of various chapters or discrete components. In other instances, each substantive component can be part of one comprehensive agreement or be a stand-alone agreement that is negotiated separately and during different periods of a peace process. The type of war, the issues in dispute and how the war is brought to an end are factors that will alter the structure and substance of peace agreement. Intra-state or civil wars are usually caused by a failure of governance. Peace agreements that bring these conflicts to an end often focus, therefore, on rebuilding, governance mechanisms. He disputed issues in inter-state wars are normally about security or territory. Peace agreement that bring inter-state conflicts to an end primarily focus on arrangements to enhance security and

provide clarity of territorial issues. Thus, the substance of peace agreements in each of these cases will naturally be different. The manner and method by which a war is brought to an end also affects the substances of an agreement, violent conflicts. Whether inter- or intra-state, typically end in one of three ways: an agreement on the terms of surrender, a partial agreement, or with a full peace agreement (Peter, 1997).

Peace Agreement Framework:

Framework peace agreements typically aim to establish or extend a ceasefire by linking the ceasefire to new political and legal structure, through what is essentially constitutional framework for the state. This involves setting out the organs of government and key legal institution, however, another perspective from which to evaluate the political arrangements that emerge from negotiated settlements to conflict: by examining the extent to which they opt for models of representative or participatory democracy.

Many agreements attempt not just to protect an already existing civil society, but also foster the development of civil society. The Arusha Accord of 2000 in Burundi, for example, calls for “the development and strengthening of civil society” as a principle of political reconstruction (protocol 4, Art, 13(g); the ceasefire agreement within the 2004 CPA states that, the parties shall, foster peace amongst the civil society (Christine, 2007).

Development intervention’s debate:

Since the 1970s, there have been an increasing studies and debates about how development intervention occurs. Recognition of economic growth often leads to a greater gap between rich and poor; the fact that many developmental projects did not lead to sustainable change made many people question the assumptions behind

existing development thinking. Some critics from the south have voiced their opinion, such as: Freire and Nyrere (Malanga, 2001). They criticized the approaches that addressed poverty. Freire's thinking underpins much of the theory of change. He advocated for combining theory and action – 'theory in use' – to create social change: "getting people to reflect on, and name their reality was in itself an empowering process".

Having said that, the public's doubts and critiques of the NGOs' performance is heavily attributed to the lack of impact evaluations. Governments and regulatory institutions share this doubt and are reluctant to carry out impact evaluations because they view them as expensive, timely, and technically complex. In reality, impact evaluations create political sensitivities that usually shed a negative light on a given situation. Many impact evaluations have been criticized due to delayed results, that they do not directly answer the right question, or were not carried out with sufficient analytical and technical expertise and rigor.

The fact that NGOs have been reluctant to assess the impact they have made, has obscured the worth of their intervention. Most NGOs, basically do not inform people about the proportion of funds spent and its equivalent achievement made. By the same token, David Hume blames NGOs for having been reluctant to take up accountability, even though they have been seriously informed for a long time. Thus, the general conclusion is that NGOs have made little difference as regard to poverty alleviation and development intervention for the world's poor (David and John, 2006), and towards attributing to development thinking.

Theory of change:

The theory of change is an approach that evolved from the basis of evaluation. Many different streams of theory of change use the term "pre-conditions" to

describe the intermediary changes that form a pathway to the final outcomes. Focusing on a process to identify:

- Goals and assumption.
- Connecting outcomes (pre-conditions) at certain levels.
- Developing indicators (what change, how much and over how long).
- Identifying interventions.

Theory of change uses the term “pre-conditions” to describe the intermediary changes that form a pathway to the final outcomes. Similar to programme theory approach, the Harvard Pathways Mapping Initiative defines its process as one that: “makes explicit the links among actions, the contexts in which actions occur, and intended outcomes” (Schorr & Marchand, 2007). In another words it illustrate the relationships between outcomes at different levels and interventions, with accompanying explanations behind them (Rogers 2006).

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

General:

This section covers the discussion of the findings about the role of voluntary work in the achievement of peace and dissemination of peace culture through, investigating the results obtained from the data collected from three NGOs and assessing the impacts and changes that influence peace building, limitations of realizing the objectives, and the scope of the sustainability of these activities after the phasing out of the organizations that are working in the specified area.

Communities' characteristics:

Table 2 shows the percentages of the age groups of the respondents where groups of (15-25), (23-35) and (35-45) are contributing to (81%) of the total percentage of the four villages studied. It refers to an active and productive age group in the community. This indicated that this is the main age group that provided the necessary information and were willing to play a positive role in community development. It is well known that the availability of younger generations will add to the sustainable livelihood and improve peace possibilities as they are not burdened by the memory of war the same way elders are.

Table 2:

Households according to age groups

Age	Bakori	Median	Amalma	Bagees	Total
15-25	21.8%	11.1%	10.0%	15.0%	16.3%
25-35	47.3%	38.9%	30.0%	25.0%	37.6%
35-45	21.8%	33.3%	60.0%	20.0%	27.0%
45-55	3.6%	5.6%	0.0%	37.5%	13.5%
55-65	5.5%	11.1%	0.0%	2.5%	5.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table (3) shows that, the percentage of children over 12 years constitutes 40% - 57%, while those under 12 years constitute 43% - 59%. This also may illustrate the economic burden placed on families, such as the great demand of ensuring children receive an education, that comes alongside imposing a massive demand on an already limited educational process, and other necessary services such as training to gain working skills and adequate health

services within the region.

Table 3:

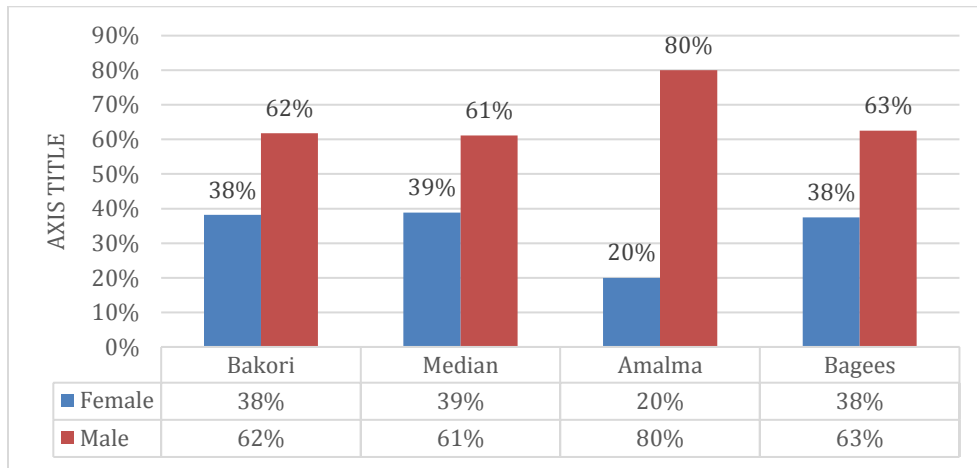
Percentages of children over and under 12

	Bakori	Median	Alama	Bagees
% over 12 in the village	53%	57%	41%	54%
% under 12	47%	43%	59%	46%

Fig (2) illustrated the distribution of respondents by sex, where results indicated that males were a higher percentage than females due to traditions and stereotypes within the community. Men were between (61% - 80%) while women were between (20%-39%). This reflected that women do not have an equal opportunity, hence the imbalance of numbers represented in the figures. The dominance of males interviewed points to the unequal opportunities available in relation to women's participation in future development projects. There is a lack in offering women an adequate opportunity to participate. This is a weakening factor for improving the role of women in the development of society and improving the level of family incomes overall. This further indicates that more efforts towards women empowerment are needed in the future

Figure 2:

Participants according to gender



According to UNICEF (2011), peace building requires more attention to education and that education can contribute to peace building through post-conflict transformation.

Education:

Education is the process of facilitating training, knowledge, skills, values, believes, and habits. Through education, educators can aid in transforming a person’s life. According to Lynne Davies (2005), education can promote peace and create an absence of violence in societal conflict. Education is formally divided into stages, illiterate, pre-school (*Khalwa**), elementary, middle, high school and college/university.

Figure (3) shows that nearly two thirds of the participants in the three villages, except for Bakori ,were at khalwa education level. The was median the highest figure and *Bakori* represents the lowest percentage. Generally, it seems that khalwa is the common level of education for most participants

* Khalwa is a traditional Islamic school where children study the Quran in the Arabic language.

compared to the young aged groups that responded in the study. This may prove to be due to the fact that war continued for decades, thus making the community vulnerable and also displaced in an unstable environment. To further compound the situation, the status of them as minorities further marginalized them.

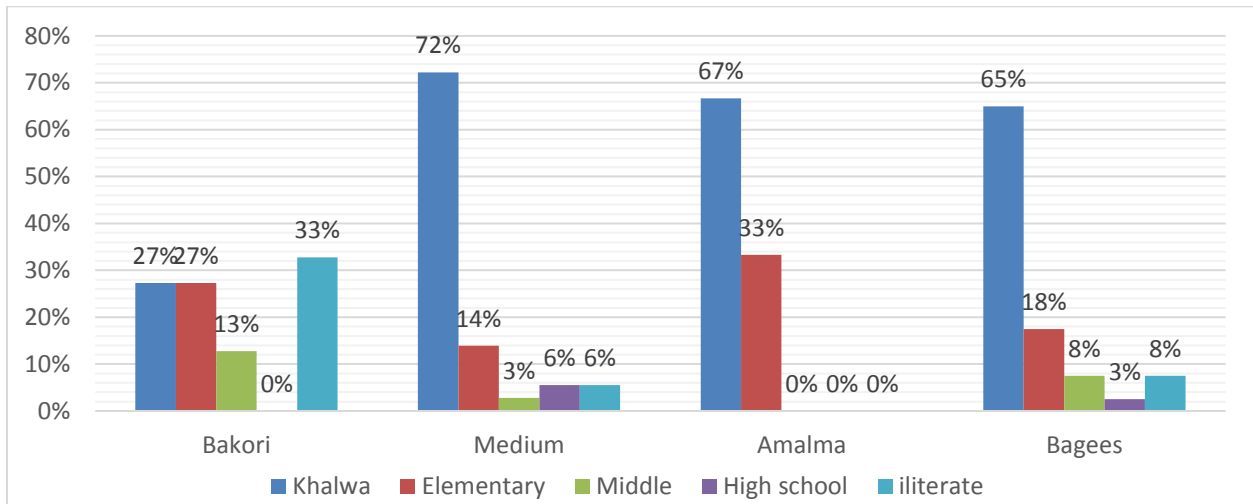
The other education levels, elementary and middle school appeared very rarely amongst the participants except in *Bakori*, which represented 27% having had an elementary school level education.

Usually education standards are an indicator as it is connected with the awareness and training of the people. Illiteracy makes training a challenge in order to raise awareness and improve productivity.

NGOs' selection criteria for involvement of activities sometimes is the knowledge of writing and reading, this discriminatory practice based on education levels is a challenge facing development work. There is a need to promote and enhance education more to ensure existence of peace friendly environments while also including native methods of education as a basis for training for certain NGO led activities.

Figure 3:

Respondents according to education level

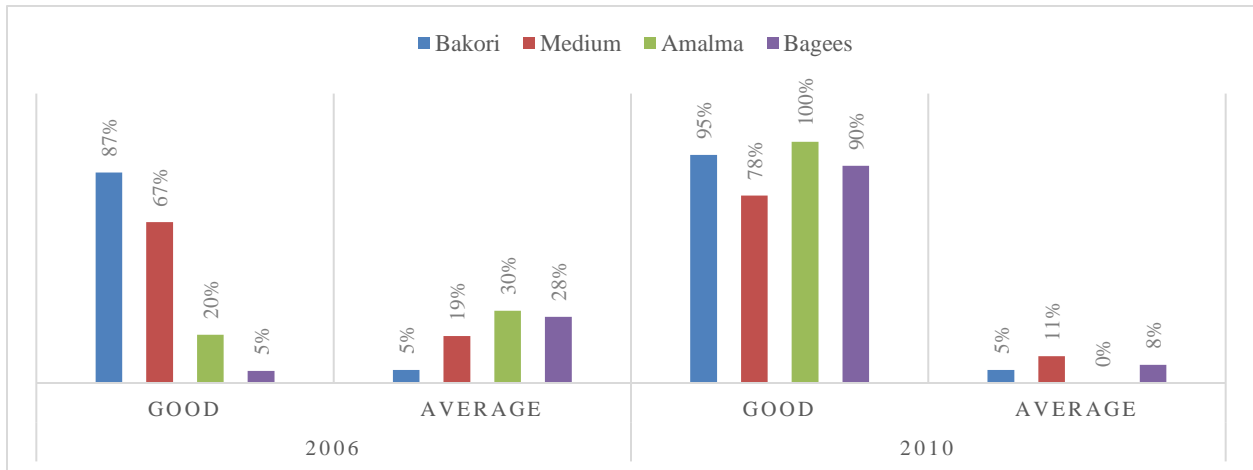


Education improvement:

This graph is to answer the question of whether education has improved in 2010, in comparison with 2006, a time that NGOs had made baseline studies that were ultimately proof that are some improvements could be confirmed by 77 to 100% in all villages (Figure 4).

Figure 4:

Participants according to level of improvement of education (2006 to 2010)



Along with that, the focus group discussion findings, indicated that teachers and students confirmed that the new schools built in the villages were considered to be a big improvement when compared with the traditional straw huts used in the past. The previously used straw huts required regular maintenance and provided less shelter during rainy seasons. The schools are now taken more seriously by the community, which improved the status of education and will inevitably positively impact on attendance and retention rates. The construction of a new permanent school building also increased the status of the village, and was a source of pride for the community at large. In addition, the building provided safe lockable storage for school equipment. Generally, any educational improvement can raise people's awareness and help in enabling the community to adapt to future changes and learning the culture of peace in order to lead more stable lives. The school is considered to be one of the important achievements of the voluntary work in the area.

A comparison between base line studies for years (2002-2007) education sector. The UNDP table has shown some improvement in recent years as in table (4).

The focus group discussions showed that there has been a considerable increase in enrolment over the years. However, the education sector is still facing some key challenges: lack of resources, high drop-out rates, lack of qualified teachers and the added complication of administering a dual education system due to different languages. Resources for schools and teachers remain low (UNDP, 2010).

Education is a fundamental right for everybody (child, male, and female). In the developing world, education can develop their critical thinking, fuel their economic and social awareness, that will in turn break the cycle of poverty.. In 1995, the Beijing Platform of Action recognized education not only as a human right, but also as an essential tool for achieving the goals of equality, development and peace.

Table 4:

Enrolment in basic education over a five years period (2002-2007)

Year	Population (6-13 years)			# of pupils enrolled			Percentage enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2002	73565	69,472	145,039	29,411	20,660	340,149	39.9	29.6	35.0
2007	78780	74,705	155,492	56,493	42,795	410,272	71.7	57.0	64.1

Source: UNDP, Blue Nile, March 2010.

Training and capacity building:

According to the Focus Groups Discussion, activities of adult education and training, help to reduce the percentage of unemployment among those who were forced to leave school due to the impact of war and poverty (vulnerable groups, returnees and IDPs). Training was provided for a period of one month, as was stated by one of the Public Committee's Officers, and the course of vocational training included carpentry & construction. They were conducted in the *Geissan* locality by the three NGOs. The training course was also implemented in Damazine at an industrial school, which targeted youth in the age group that ranged between 16-20 age, and the total number of beneficiaries were 200 participants. 45 of the youth members graduated after one month of training with the knowledge and skills on hand crafting and how to utilize the local waste material in order to produce items that can be sold. About 30% of the participants trained were female and the rest were male.

Extensive training courses on beekeeping skills had been carried out in *Bakori* town, targeting the youth representatives from 20 villages in *Geissan* localities; 49 individuals benefited from this training, 40 of whom were youth, and nine were technical peoples from the technology transmission section of agricultural administration units of both localities. The training itself took five days, beekeeping equipment had been distributed to participants, each village received a package of materials to aid in income generation.

This was considered an important capacity building activity, as it contributed to the livelihood's diversification and, hence livelihood sustainability. According to projects coordinators from the three NGOs, livelihood activities are one of the most important factors contributing to resilience, tension reduction and creating areas of cooperation between the different

communities. According to the focus group discussion regarding awareness and training, hygiene promotion/educational and awareness programs as part of training occurred. This included home visits, followed by households' surveys.

The Focus Group Discussions (FGD) for both *Baw* and *Geissan* localities were held at the time of the workshops on Hygiene practices of proper hand washing with soap . This is critical for the prevention of diarrhea in the two localities where the workshops were undertaken. In related activities, children were urged to act as agents of societal change by keeping their environment and homes clean.

Promotion of peaceful co-existence:

Most of the interventions, especially those related to capacity building, brought people together in a friendly environment, which encouraged peaceful coexistence. This related to the promotion of peace culture and bringing people together in an environment leading to peaceful co-existence. There were considerations also being made of including other governmental partners, according to Anderson (2004), the participation and involvement of partners reduces tension and contributes to a peaceful environment. The work of NGOs did not take place at the same time of the outbreak of war. Thus, what was mentioned by Anderson (1999) that aid work might intensify divisions between groups, did not directly occur. This was also raised by Pugh and Sidhu (2003), the need to strike a good balance between provision of aid and conflict reduction.

Promotion of peace culture:

Generally, the process of development intervention involves the element of participation and working together to facilitate cooperation and integration between the communities, and to help reduce tension.

Table 5 shows that a high percentage of the surveyed group had participated in events promoting peace coexistence 60%, 25%, 75% and 60% in Amalma, Bagees, Bakori and Median in 2006. While the percentage increased in 2010 to 100%, 90%, 94% and 100% for the four villages respectively. This proves that the interest of local people to participate in social events, promoting peace has increased, which is a positive indicator for dissemination of peace culture. This result reflects a positive sign at all villages and the levels of participation in the cultural events such as harvesting festivals, has increased. It reflects a positive tendency towards a culture of peace in the four villages. It has made the idea of integration possible, which could restore good relations within the community. This could in turn improve the attitude towards accepting one another and help reduce pre-existing tension. It may give hope for the dissemination of the culture of peace and promotion of solidarity in the future.

Table 5:

Participation in social events promoting peaceful coexistence

Village	Cultural means 2006	Cultural means 2010
Amalma	%60	%100
Bagees	%25	%90
Bakori	%75	%94
Median	%60	%100

Improving livelihood practices:

It is one of the strategies as well as objectives of NGOs in conflict-affected areas to improve livelihood and organize land use through the improvement of farming .

According to the FGD, they stated that crop production increased as a result of improving farming practices.

Improving households' economy:

Table 6 shows an improvement in the communities economic potential during 2010 compared to 2006, all villages witnessed a high percentage of improvement. Amalma production improved by 100% while Bagees, Bakori and Median, registered an increase of 88%, 80% and 81%, respectively. The improvement in production involved all sources of income such as agricultural crops, fruits and vegetables, besides livestock. World relief and Islamic Relief introduced these findings.

According to Paul (2008), there is strong statistical support that conflict occurrence is more prevalent among poor communities. Strengthening economic opportunities reduces conflict and violence. Also according to FAO (2015), food insecurity is deepest in conflict-affected countries and improving food security reduces conflict occurrence. According to Bryant, and Kappaz (2005), there is a direct link between poverty and peace building.

Table 6:

Respondents according to crop production improvement in 2006 and 2010

Village	Production inputs	Production inputs
	2006	2010
	Increase	Increase
Amalma	40%	100%
Bagees	10%	88%
Bakori	27%	80%
Median	19%	81%

Generally the *Geissan* locality constitutes the main agricultural area where the overwhelming majority of the population depends on agriculture as the main system of livelihood. This explains the wide recognition of *Geissan* as an important agricultural center, especially for the production of fruits. The casual labor that is based on selling of firewood and charcoal, is of significant importance especially in Rosaries and Baw Localities. It is noticeable that the household economy is largely agriculturally based on crop production supported by livestock herding.

Current policy thinking tends to be underpinned by the assumption that poverty and social exclusion cause conflict. Poverty eradication is then justified as a form of conflict prevention (Suzanne, 2001).

The Role of women in interventions related to peace building:

According to the focus group with teachers and some NGOs workers, there was a common misunderstanding amongst the communities in dealing with

the term gender and equity/equality. However, as a result of the awareness raising work and associated activities, this misconception has been remarkably changed and the communities have started to understand community related issues in regards to gender. This has to do with the fact that the historical trajectory in dealing with issues in the community did not address issues related to women, equality and equity. The majority referred to gender in regards to women, while the term in all actuality relates to the social constructs that society makes in relation to the particular roles of the gender in question. This depicts the physiological characteristics and traits that indicate whether one is male or female.

Equity refers to fairness, which means the distribution of justice in relation to the responsibilities and benefits between women and men according to potential. While equality refers to the absence of discrimination on the basis of a person's sex in terms of opportunities, the allocation of resources or benefits in relation to the access to services, is the first step towards gender equality and mainstreaming.

Walter and Bayer (1994) defined gender as how in specific social and cultural context, women and men interact, and what is considered appropriate for each to do. Women remain marginalized at the community level and that is translated in national policies because of their disadvantaged position. This is further highlighted by the patriarchal gender relations, which traditionally exclude women from the arena of political participation. The role of women in the rural areas differs however from the mainstream narrative. There, women fetch water, and their activities transcend just household duties as it expands to cover fieldwork such as agriculture, the food industry and marketing.

Women and water:

The Blue Nile State bears its name from the Blue Nile ,which runs along the land of this case study, as well as Al Rosaries Dam ,which is considered the main hydraulic source of electric power in Sudan. People there , women in particular, suffer greatly from the lack of power and water supply. Some changes in the water sources used depends on the seasons. During the rainy season, the most common water supply is the open well seasonal river “Khors”, which is quite accessible, in terms of how much it provides to locals and proximity. In the dry season there are hand pumps and the open wells that can be found in the target areas, the majority of which are not protected. This translates to a high risk of contamination as these sources are mainly used in the rainy season, when there is greater risk that the running water can enter into the wells and contaminate it. The women’s responsibility is to collect the water from the sources., mostly by “Arbos” or “Raika” and some use a donkey cart.

Table 7 shows a significant improvement in 2010 in water supply and quality of the water in the four villiages. Most of the water sources became replaced by wells and pumps and the healthy water improved by percentages (86%, 65%, 80% and 90%) respectively.

Table 7:

Livelihood and water sources

Village	2006	2010
	Hafeer	Pumps
Median	69%	83%
Bageese	85%	85%
Bakori	78%	18%
Malma	40%	70%

The low quantity of water has a direct impact in the low hygiene of the population, and therefore, water related diseases. Specially in these diseases classified as water-washed diseases, mainly related with skin and eye infections.

In the target areas such as *Bagees*, 85 hand pumps existed in the area, only 66 of them are currently working. Considering the total population and the percentage using hand pumps during the dry season, there are technical obstacles regarding the availability of spare parts and its applicability with the standard of the quality used in the market.

Women and agriculture:

During the rainy season (May - October), the main activities conducted concentrate on traditional agriculture using hand tools (*Kadanka, Montibab, Axes, Malod**). Most women cultivate small piece of land within the vicinity area of the household called Jubraka. In addition to that, some women reported cultivation of lands far away from their houses at distances of 5-6 kilometers, "Bildat", spending a long time/day (7:00 AM to 6:00 PM) in this activity. Farming activities included weeding, harvesting, and transportation of the products, except weeding is usually carried out by men. Most of the cultivated areas are used to grow sorghum and beans as staple foods, while sesame and groundnuts are grown as cash crops. After the conflict, most of the cash crops are used for consumption.

Women are involved in all aspects of the socio-economic activities and they are also responsible for other household activities like fetching water, food preparation and childcare, producing handcrafts, and the

* Locally made and traditional used farming tools

weaving baskets and mats. They produce a substantial amount of goods for the local economy thus, the women are having an opportunity to learn new skills and in turn become more self-confident and self-sufficient. They contribute to the household income in order to sustain the livelihood for their family which aids in living a peaceful life.

Women vegetable farms:

According to World Vision, their project established five vegetable farms to benefit 5 women groups. Each group consisted of 40 women from Baw and Geissan localities. The main area for these farms is about 5 feddan*. The soil suitability, availability of the water sources, and the readiness of the beneficiaries among the targeted communities to practice this sort of agriculture, was considered during the selection process.

This activity contributed to providing the targeted beneficiary, HHs and their families, with a constant supply of vegetables during the year; hence improved nutritional status of the families.

The women beneficiaries received new knowledge and technical knowhows on how vegetables have a high economical and nutritional value. Practical Action has identified and promoted a model of improved stoves aimed at conserving natural resources through the reduction of consumption of biomass fuel, mainly wood. Through its Participatory Technology Development Methodology, Practical Action worked with local communities on cooking stoves developed to improve energy-efficient cooking stoves that are made of clay and natural binders. The practical comparative tests of these models proved the initial claim of saving up to 60% of fuel and 80% of the cooking time, as confirmed by the Practical Action Organization. The projects

* Commonly used local measure of land size

participated in community capacity building in provision of more skills and adoption of intermediate technology and promoting groups' sharing activities, and improving personal relations.

Habitat:

Habitat in the context of this study is not only about having a shelter; it is also about the quality and the adequacy of the contents of the house. A healthy sanitary environment and safety against harmful and detrimental elements (particularly violence, crime, aggression, eviction and lastly the often-vulnerable weather,) are vital essentials to the individual's being and safety.

The community perception about adequate housing in the studied locations is different from the standard that was mentioned above. In all villages, they described adequate shelter as the one component which guarantees the HH's privacy and could also withstand storms and other weather challenges.

Families live in a single room made from flimsy materials and are directly exposed to the weather through the rainy seasons. It was noticed during the team's triangulation, that there was severe overcrowding in the households. As it shows, there is no distinct difference between the types of the houses, and the average number of rooms is estimated 1-2 per household in all the studied locations. To have a separate area for cooking not only shows the relativewell-being of the HH, but it also shows that the family are protected from being in danger of any fire-related incidents and smokes, which cause a serious health hazard.

Households in the studied locations use traditional stoves (*ladaia** is the local name) to prepare their foods. This indicates that the main source of the HH

* Locally used small clay stand used as stove

energy is firewood. The use of improved stoves in the other three locations appears to be zero percent. The use of fuel wood and charcoal for cooking exerts pressure on the already fragile green covers, in addition to the environmental hazards associated with such practice.

Inside the site's internal access paths and roads are very narrow and some times doesn't exist and are completed unpaved. During the rainy seasons, these paths and roads become muddy and slippery and can only be used as pedestrian ways.

The households residing close to the banks of the Blue Nile or the major seasonal water courses, practice cultivation of different crops, especially horticultural crops, for subsistence as well as for the generation of cash incomes. They also practice rain-fed cultivation, based on the production of dura as the staple crop and small areas produce sesame and groundnuts as cash crops. Villagers on the central plains of the state are largely engaged in rain-fed cultivation, which is mostly of subsistence nature. Because of the acute shortage of water resources on the plains during the dry season (April-June), the people there have to move during this time of the year to areas where water is available and return to their homelands during the rainy season to start the cultivation of crops. While away from their home areas, they engage in a number of activities such as fishing and hired labour in the villages to which they attach themselves; petty trade and casual labour are common economic engagements among those moving to new towns. Women play a vital role in agriculture production through engagement in the various agricultural operations, from seed sowing, weeding, and protection against animals and birds, to harvesting and transporting of grains to the house or the nearby weekly market.

According to the study results, both Bakori and Median's communities are completely settled. However, for Amalma and Bagees, 90% and 88% of the communities are settled respectively.

Table 8:

Respondents according to settlement status

Village	Settled	Not settled
Amalma	90%	10%
Bagees	88%	12%
Bakori	100%	00
Median	100%	00

Peace building enhancement:

According to the study results, all those surveyed in Amalma and 45%, 67% and 72% in Bagees, Bakori and Median respectively, stated that development interventions have remarkably contributed to peace building enhancement as reflected in reduction of conflict that used to be observed (table 9).

Table 9:

Respondents according to contribution of intervention on enhancing peace building

Village	Enhanced
Amalma	100%
Bagees	45%
Bakori	67%
Median	72%

RESULTS

According to the study's results, the development projects implemented in the Blue Nile Area, by the three NGOs (World Vision, Practical Action and Islamic Relief), have achieved their objectives and facilitated improvement in the communities' livelihood and social relations across sector services, primarily education and health. This includes gender, and the enhancement of peace building. Such that, the study results have met the hypothesis that: development projects lead to an impact on community livelihoods, education, raise awareness, facilitate activities for sharing purposes, improve peaceful coexistence, and enhance peace building.

CONCLUSION:

This study assessed the development interventions implemented in the Blue Nile State, and their contribution towards peace building. It delved into the challenges by examining them from an impact perspective. The results indicated that most of work adopted by the three NGOs had achieved remarkable progress towards peaceful coexistence and the dissemination of peace culture, as was confirmed by the communities themselves.

- Social integration during the participation process and accompanied cultural events, linked with peace building. It made possible empowerment and integration, which stored good relations within the community. It also improved the attitude towards accepting each other and helped in reducing the overall tension. It gives future hope for the culture of peace dissemination and solidarity if these services continue to be sustained correctly and promoted.
- It was concluded that health improvements are also connected with education and awareness as hygiene kits that were distributed and the subsequent training that followed was applied at the local schools.
- Livelihood improvement through provision of agriculture inputs, increased diversity in terms of products and quality, vegetables and the crops seeds that were distributed. It increased income and improved the overall standard of living. Some improvements in livelihood raised incomes. This contributed to the reduction of tension and minimized competition in relation to livelihood means.

All the abovementioned activities took place through participation and communication. They considered the means of living, whether it was economic production inputs or cross-cut sector services such as education

and health. It helped to raise productivity and increased income, it enhanced community stability and also awareness. Some of the improvements in cultural referred to the introduction of entertainment and awareness through technological means such as,TVs, radios, workshops, festivals and other social events as tools to enhance coexistence and peace dissemination.

RECOMMENDATION:

This study proved that development interventions contributed to peace building enhancement. For this, it is recommended that more efforts are needed for livelihood improvement, community organization, and women empowerment in order to improve livelihood conditions and to build the capacity of the communities and the local partners. This will in turn ensure the peaceful coexistence between different communities, land uses, and users.

Based on the field observation and information obtained from FGDs, the study also recommends:

- That at the end of implementation, the program needs to document lessons learnt that look at the weaknesses and successes of all partners involved. There is need for better monitoring of inter-agency communication.
- Line Ministries at State levels need to be more involved in all communication and implementation from beginning to end.
- After equipping and empowering community members with different knowledge and skills, it is necessary to maximize their roles and responsibilities so that they can monitor and report accordingly.

- All development programs should promote long-term sustainable development, and should contribute to the security of productive communities and seeking to develop existing local capacity.
- Although the organizations that had worked in the area have achieved remarkable progress in relation to gender issues, more efforts are still required for women empowerment and gender equality for the future.

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Appendixes

Annex 1:

Selected human poverty indicators in Sudan by state:

	Northern	West Equatoria	B.N	West Darfur	M.D.Goals
Infant mortality rate/1000 live births	57	151	99.2	93	26
Under 5 mortality	70	192	178.2	138	37
Post-natal mortality	22	82	47.5	51	10
Underweight prevalence (% below-2 SD)	30.1	21.6	36.5	38.0	00
Fully immunized children (%)	72.5	8.2	58.8	23.9	100
Under-fives with diarrhea (%)	18.6	53.3	33.4	26.8	00
Use of improved drinking water sources (%)	80.3	35.1	40.5	39.6	80
Use of Sanitary means of excreta disposal (%)	79.2	11.2	10.7	29.8	80
Primary school entry (Net intake rate in primary education)	51.4	15.4	26.1	20.8	100

Source: Sudan Household Health Survey, 2007

Annex 2:

Some selected human poverty indicators in Sudan by state, 2007

	Infant mortality rate/1000 live births	Under 5 mortality	Post natal mortality	<i>Underweight prevalence (% below -2 SD)</i>	Fully immunized children (%)	Under fives with diarrhea (%)	Use of improved drinking water sources (%)	Use of Sanitary means of excreta disposal (%)	Primary school entry (Net intake rate in primary education)
Northern	57	70	22	30.1	72.5	18.6	80.3	79.7	51.4
River Nile	69	91	29	27.1	57.0	17.7	73.8	83.2	69.8
Red Sea	73	126	36	32.4	41.2	15.2	33.1	51.3	48.0
Kassala	56	81	26	38.4	56.5	16.3	38.7	38.9	23.9
Gadarif	86	137	43	33.8	50.8	28.4	37.3	14.6	28.3
Khartoum	69	87	37	21.0	66.8	20.0	79.4	78.0	66.9
Gezira	52	63	25	24.2	68.8	17.4	77.9	31.9	53.9
Sinnar	62	99	30	29.1	61.1	21.8	80.7	26.1	33.3
*Blue Nile	99.2	*178.2	47.5	36.5	58.8	33.4	40.5	10.7	26.1
White Nile	57	89	23	31.5	60.7	21.1	46.4	31.0	35.0
N. Kordofan	61	88	22	35.0	39.4	24.8	47.0	28.3	35.3
S. Kordofan	98	147	50	28.1	37.3	17.8	60.2	14.2	25.9
N. Darfur	69	95	35	39.6	39.9	24.0	48.2	32.2	26.4
W. Darfur	93	138	51	38.0	23.9	26.8	39.6	29.8	20.8
S. Darfur	67	98	39	33.2	23.7	29.2	43.9	20.1	22.5
Jonglei	74	108	35	39.5	11.8	43.0	22.2	5.0	6.6
Upper Nile	82	110	29	35.6	28.5	39.8	60.0	7.5	8.1
Unity	64	82	34	42.9	23.5	50.5	57.1	5.5	1.9
Warap	139	176	72	33.6	12.2	43.5	61.2	1.9	2.0
NBG	129	165	62	41.6	5.9	43.6	48.8	5.3	1.0
WBG	97	134	60	37.2	5.5	51.8	37.2	8.5	4.8
Lakes	90	114	40	19.0	7.1	42.4	67.4	5.6	3.9
W. Equatoria	151	192	82	21.6	8.2	53.3	35.1	11.2	15.4
C. Equatoria	107	141	51	25.2	43.6	29.9	36.6	13.6	20.0
E. Equatoria	83	118	43	33.6	13.8	44.3	59.3	5.0	5.6
SUDAN	80.77	112	40	31.0	41.4	28.2	56.1	31.4	29.5
MDGs	26	37	10	0.0	100	0.0	80	80	100

Source: Sudan Household Health Survey, 2007

Semi structure interviews:

اسئلة استفسارية تقدم الى:

قادة المجتمع بمنطقة المشروع

المستفيدين " "

والادارة المحلية " "

- في ال 5 سنوات الاخيرة هل طرأ أي تغيير في اليات فض النزاع؟
- هل كانت هناك ورشات تدريب او بناء القدرات في فض النزاع والتفاوض من اجل السلام؟
- هل اشركتم كقادة مجتمع محلي (كمواطنين) في هذا العمل اى هل استشرتم لتكونوا جزء من هذا العمل؟
- وهل تمت تعبئة المجتمع للمشاركة؟
- ما هي الخدمات التي قدمت (صحية ، تعليمية ، بيئية ، توعية) وهل ساعدت في تطوير المنطقة وخلق الاستقرار؟
- هل تم شىء يساعد في تنمية المرأة ويهتم بتأهيل الفتيات ويعزز دورها في تنمية الاسرة والمجتمع كعضو فاعل؟
- هل تم تقديم ما يساعد على الاحتفاظ بالبيئة سليمة؟
- هل أثر المشروع في حياة الناس بصورة عامة؟ وما التغيير الذى حدث -- وفي اى قطاع؟
- بصورة خاصة هل اسهم المشروع في توفير بيئة الاستقرار وخلق السلام؟
- هل تتوفر عوامل الاستمرارية للمشروع؟ نعم
- اذكر مثال _____
- لا لماذا علل _____
- معلومات عن المنظمة المنفذة والمشروع
- اسم المنظمة _____
- المجال الذى تعمل فيه _____
- خبرتها في مجال المشروع الذى نفذ _____
- هل تعمل بشراكة مع منظمة اخرى؟ _____ فى حالة نعم ماهى الجهة

لا

هل قامت المنظمة بدراسة احتياجات المستفيدين؟ نعم

هل اعتمدت على دراسات اخريين ؟

اذا كانت الاجابة نعم ما هى الجهة ؟

Organization Capacity القدرات المنظمة المالية والادارية والبشرية

هل العاملين بالمنظمة مؤهلين فى مجال المشروع نعم لا

هل هناك تعاون مع الادارة المحلية او قيادات المجتمع - تذكر _____

منطقة المشروع _____

نوعية المشروع _____ فى اى قطاع _____

اهداف المشروع _____

انشطة المشروع: _____

المجموعة المستفيدة من المشروع _____

هل حقق المشروع اهدافه ؟ نعم لا

فى حالة نعم ما الذى انجز _____

فى حالة الاجابة بلا علل _____

هل ساهم المشروع فى تنمية الموارد؟ اذكرها:

هل ساهم المشروع فى التدريب فى مجال:

الارشاد الزراعى الرعوى الغابات

بيئى الصحى

اى نوع من التدريب او مساعدات يذكر _____

هل تم التدريب لاكتساب مهارات عملية و ما هى تذكر _____

(Micro Credit Loans) هل تم تقديم سلفيات مالية

نعم لاى فئة _____
 لا لماذا _____
 اى الوسائل المستخدمة للتوعية ان وجدت _____
 هل هناك تعاون بين المنظمة والحكومة المحلية وقادة المجتمع؟ _____
 هل هناك تعاون مع المجموعة المستفيدة؟ اين يذكر _____
 هل للمشروع الذى نفذته المنظمة وانشطتها اثر واضح فى عملية السلام؟ نعم لا
 اين يوجد بوضوح؟ _____

استبيان للسلطات المحلية

مستوى السلطة المحلية بالمنطقة :

ادارة محلية _____ (رؤساء لجان شعبية ، شرطة)
 تسلسل قبلى _____ (ناظر ، شيخ ، عمدة)

نوع النشاط التنموى الذى تقوم به ادارة المحلية :

زراعى ارشاد صحى بيئى انتاجى عام
 اخرى تذكر _____

هل هناك مشاركة او تعاون بين المحليات والمنظمات؟ نعم لا
 فى اى مجال؟ تمويل ادارة اخرى تذكر _____

هل تلقيتم تدريب؟ نعم لا
 فى حالة نعم ما نوعه؟ _____

هل اثرت انشطة المنظمة فى عملية السلام؟ نعم لا
 فى حالة نعم اين بوضوح _____

هل الاستفادة من المشروع مستمرة ؟ نعم لا

إذا الاجابة لا لماذا علل _____

هل شملت أنشطة المنظمة المرأة وقدمت خدمات لتنميتها؟ اذكرها _____

استبيان لقادة المجتمع المحلي

معلومات عامة :

اسم القرية : _____ المحلية _____

المدينة بالمحلية _____

عدد السكان _____ عدد الاسر _____

عدد الاناث _____ عدد الذكور _____

القبيلة التي تمثل الاغلبية _____ الفرقان بالقرية _____

نوع النشاط الغالب الذي يطبع الحياة _____

نوع التناغم والتوافق بين المجموعات ؟

رابطة ثقافية رابطة زواجية رابطة انتاجية قبلية

علاقة قادة المجتمع بالمشروع ؟ شراكة تعاون منفعة متبادلة

هل يساهم المشروع في توفير احتياجات المنطقة ؟ نعم لا

نعم ما هي مساهماته ؟ _____

لا لماذا؟ _____

هل شاركنم في الموافقة على اختيار المشروع واهدافه؟ نعم لا

في حالة لا لماذا؟ _____

هل ساعد المشروع حلول السلام بالقرية ؟ نعم لا

إذا كانت الاجابة لا ماذا ترون السبب ؟ _____

هل استفادت الاسرة من المشروع وكيف؟ _____

هل استفادت المرأة من المشروع ؟ وكيف؟ _____

استبيان

للمستفيدين من المشروع

الفئة العمرية:

25 - 15 35-25 45-35 55-45 65-55

انثى ذكر متزوج غير متزوج

عدد افراد الاسرة فوق سن 12 سنة عدد افراد الاسرة دون سن 12 سنة

مستوى التعليم:

خلوة ابتدائي متوسط عالي مهني

اخرى تذكر _____

الحالة الاستقرارية:

مستقر مترحل وفق موسم الامطار مترحل وفق الحالة الامنية

مستقر فترة الاقامة بالمنطقة

الحالة الاقتصادية:

مصادر الدخل : زراعية تربية مواشى اخرى تذكر _____

هل تلقيت تدريب في مجال عملك ؟ نعم لا

في حالة نعم ما هو ؟ _____

هل ادخلت مصادر انتاج جديدة؟ نعم لا

في حالة نعم ما هي _____

هل ساعد المشروع في تحسين الحالة المعيشية ؟ وكيف ؟ _____

هل ساعد المشروع في توفر مسببات الامن والاستقرار بالقرية ؟ _____

هل شاركنم في اختيار المشروع وفق احتياجات مجتمعكم ؟ نعم لا

هل انت راض عن ما حققه المشروع لقرينكم ؟ نعم لا

في كلا الحالتين اذكر السبب _____

للمجموعة المستهدفة

هل ساعد المشروع في رفع وعى الناس وتدريبهم ؟ _____

هل هناك برامج للمرأة ؟ نعم لا

في حالة نعم ما هي ؟ _____

ما هي الانشطة التي استوعبت فيها المرأة ؟ زراعية ارشاد بيئة

اخرى تذكر _____

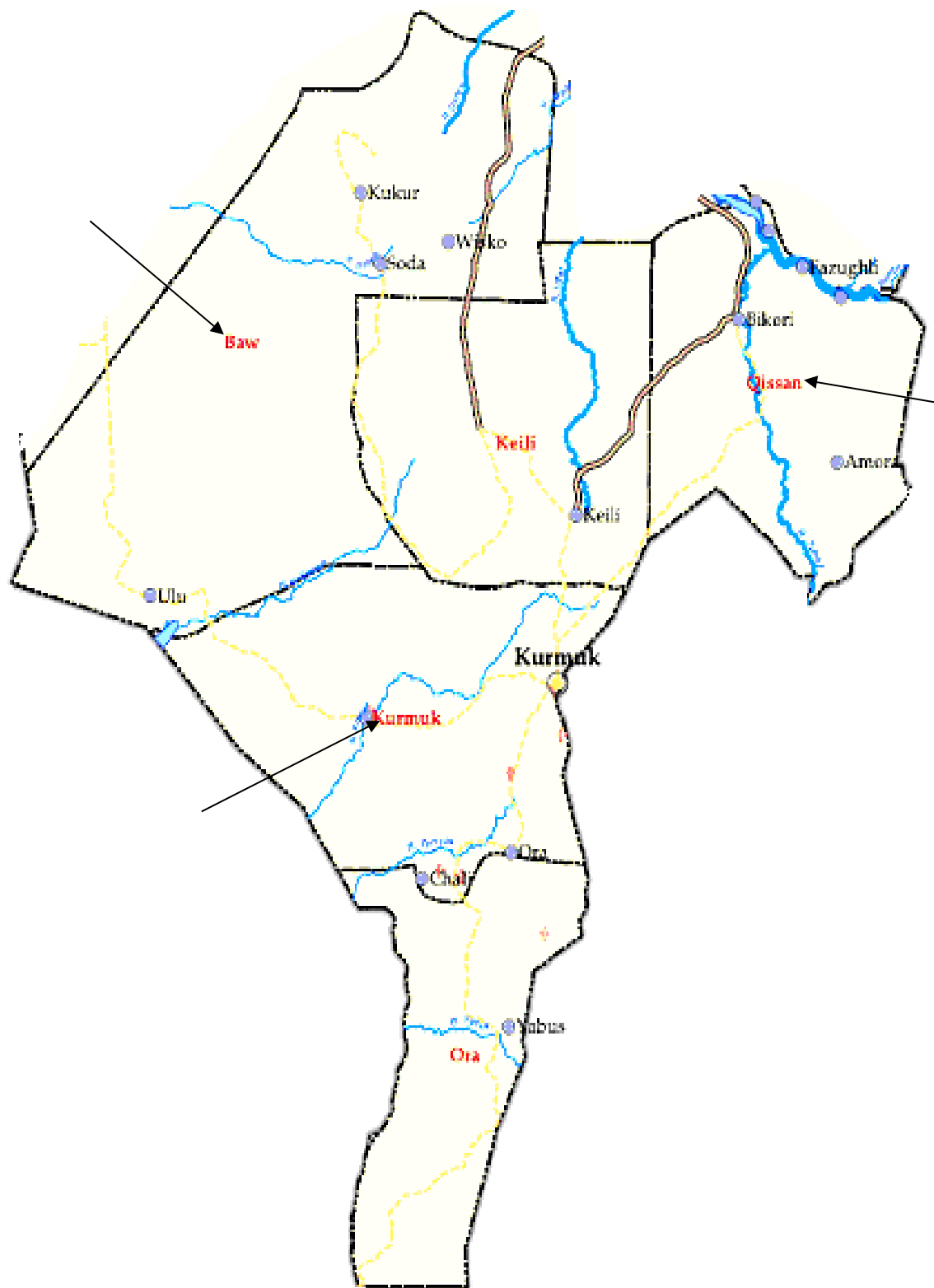
هل هناك برامج للتوعية في المجتمع ؟ نعم لا

في حالة نعم اذكرها _____

هل هناك برامج تساعد على تاسيس السلام ؟ نعم لا

في حلة نعم كيف؟ _____

في حالة لا ليه ؟ _____







Blue Nile women group farms



NGOs input seeds



Women and water

