



**SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
COLLEGE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**Role of Community – Based Organizations in
Achieving Rural Development. A Case Study of El-
Obied Area Development Scheme North Kordofan
State - Sudan**

دور منظمات المجتمع القاعدي لتحقيق التنمية الريفية:
دراسة حالة مشروع تنمية ارياف الابيض – ولاية شمال كردفان
-السودان

By:

**Yassin Eisa Mohamed
M.SC. 1997 Agriculture – Rural Development
University College Dublin
Ireland**

**A Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Ph.D. in Rural
Development**

**Supervisor
Prof. Osama Elshiekh Yassin**

**Co-Supervisor
Dr. Elgeili Mekki Daldoom**

January 2010

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى:-

{ فَتَعَالَى اللَّهُ الْمَلِكُ الْحَقُّ وَلَا تَعْجَلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ مِنْ قَبْلِ
أَنْ يُقْضَىٰ إِلَيْكَ وَحْيُهُ وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا }

سورة طه الآية 114

"High above all is ALLA, the king the truth, be not in haste with the Quran before its revelation to the thee is completed, but say O my LORD increase me in knowledge"

Sura Taha - 114

Dedication

**This work is dedicated to:
The souls of my**

**Father
And
Mother**

**My Brothers, Mohamed and Hussan
My Sisters Fatima, Lila and Arafa**

**My Wife Muna
My Beloved daughters Malaze, Darelnaim and Marafi
My Beloved sons Mohamed and Mazin**

List of Abbreviations

ADS:	Area Development Scheme
ADCU:	Area Development Coordination Unit
ADEO:	Area Development El-Obied
ARS:	Area Rehabilitation Scheme
CBOs:	Community Based Organizations
CDD:	Community Development Driven
EPA:	Economic Planning Agency
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAR:	Fellowship African Relief
FGM:	Female Genital Mutilation
FNC:	Forest National Cooperation
GOS:	Government of Sudan
GNP:	Gross National Product
HDI:	Human Development Index
IAS:	Impact Assessment Study
MFEP:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NEX-MSU:	National Execution Management Support Unit
NGOs:	Non-Government Organizations
OPS:	Office of Project Support
PQLI:	Physical Quality of Life
RDD:	Regional Development Directorate

SC	Steering Committee
SHG:	Self- Help Group
SPSS:	Statistics Package of Social Science
SMS:	Subject Matter Specialist
SOS:	Save Our Soul
UNDP:	United Nation Development Programme
UNSO:	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
UNRISD:	United Nations Research Institute for Social and Development
VDC:	Village Development Committee
VEW:	Village Extension Worker
WID:	Women in Development

Acknowledgement

This study was conducted and accomplished with help and assistance from many parties to whom I extend my sincere appreciation and thanks.

At the outset I would like to express the deep gratitude which I feel for the serious and patient supervision provided to me by Prof. Osama Elshiekh Yassin. I acknowledge immense debt to him not only for his valuable thought and his careful detailed criticism, but also his continuous encouragement, support and understanding.

Sincere thanks are due to Dr Elgeili Mekki Dalloom the academic co-supervisor for his invaluable guidance and encouragement. My thanks also extend to the staff of EL-Obied Area Development Scheme for the useful information and materials they generously supplied me. I am grateful to the staff of Economic Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Finance of Northern Kordofan State for their support and to those who accompanied me in the field work in the project area and who deserve my thanks for their help in data collection.

Last but not least, I am grateful to my wife Mona Ibrahim Awad Elseed for her support and patience and to my parents who appreciated education and encouraged me to pursue high education level

Summary

This study was conducted in North Kordofan State where Area Development Scheme was implemented and funded from United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) resources. The objective of this study is to analyze the role of community base organizations for achieving rural development.

Primary data needed for this study were mainly collected from rural people headed-households in both consolidated and expansion villages of the Area Development Scheme (ADS). The tools for primary data collection included structure questionnaires, personal observations, and group discussions. The secondary data were collected from project documentations and other relevant written materials.

Stratified random sampling was used and random samples were also used to complement each other. Consolidation villages and expansion villages of the Area Development Scheme were divided on the basis of progressing well and not progressing well in El-Obied Area Development Scheme as judged by the Development Worker office in El-Obied, then from each group, numbers of villages were randomly selected and finally numbers of household head were selected from these villages. In connection of these procedures 377 household head were contacted from 48 villages (33 villages from consolidated villages and 15 villages from expansion villages).

The study attempted to contribute review of the literature on development, rural development and other related issues specifically theories on rural extension and the role of extension in the components of the development system. The review information on community based organizations, women in development and the role of CBOs in natural resources management.

It was concluded on the basis of the study findings, that the majority of the CBOs respondents had high level of participation on Community Based organizations and different development activities in their villages, the widowed, young, and women respondents had high level of participation in CBOs, and also CBOs respondents with high level of education, readership of newspapers and leaflets were more responsive to participate on community based organizations and different development activities than others who had low levels of education and did not read newspapers and leaflets. The study indicated that the majority of rural people participated in the formation of CBOs and creation of CBOs executive committees members. CBOs managed to provide social services, mobilize communities towards development issues, and facilitating

access to potential donors beside successes in creation of conducive atmosphere where by CBOs can mobilize resources and technical assistance from international non government organizations and others. The credit practice of CBOs revolving funds tended to be in the direction of soft credit without any kind of repayments conditions and this doesnot reflect the market realities. CBOs assisted in equipping their members with necessary knowledge and skills to enhance their income earning opportunities and women were able to voice out their concerns and changing some negative constraints impeding their development contribution at the local level. The study confirmed that CBOs took responsibilities of villages' nurses and seedlings distributed by projects. CBOs helped in increasing areas under the tree cover and raised villagers awareness with respect to the importance of natural resources management. Major problems, hindering achievements of CBOs in the ADS areas were;

- Inadequate capital
- Lack of technical know – how
- Limited markets for local products
- Poor infrastructure
- Information blackout
- Political interference

The main recommendations drawn from the study included:

1 – Community based organizations provide opportunity to influence decision making on the issues related to the rural people and room for effective participations from different social categories such as women, youth, widows and elders, so that development benefits could be distributed eventually equally among rural people.

2- It is important to invest in deepening the sense of volunteerism and mutual benefit of being a member of groups within rural people.

3 – More efforts from development projects staff and government should be made to explain to the people at rural areas level the importance of women's participation in any form of grass roots institutions and projects activities. They should be helped to realize that the participation of women in CBOs and different development activities is not challenging the cultural values but has an advantage in supplementary household needs and improvement of communities' status.

3 – Providing more training to the CBOs members on credit management with emphasis on encouraging and supporting exchange visits to successful experiences of CBOs lending institutions in addition to similar international experiences.

4 – Linking CBOs with formal banking system and other funding institutions in the State should be expanded to include most of them.

5 – Focus should be placed on environmental awareness to encourage environmental friendly practices within community practice.

ملخص الدراسة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في ولاية شمال كردفان حيث ينفذ مشروع تنمية رأيف الأبيض الذي تم تمويله من وزارة تنمية المجتمع القاعدى لتحقيق التنمية الريفية. تحليل ودراسة منظمة المجتمع القاعدى لتحقيق التنمية الريفية.

تم جمع المعلومات الأولية للدراسة بشكل أساسى من رباب الأسر من سكان رأيف فى كل من قوى التركيز والامتداد لمشروع تنمية رأيف الأبيض، اشتملت اداة جمع المعلومات الأولية على أسئلتين متكاملتين، الملاحظات الشخصية ونقاشات المجموعات. أما المعلومات الثانوية فتم جمعها من وثائق المشروع والمراجع والمواد العلمية المتعلقة ذات الصلة.

استخدمت العينة العشوائية الطبقية فى هذه الدراسة وتم استخدام العينة العشوائية أيضاً لتكملة بعضها البعض. قسمت قوى التركيز والامتداد لمشروع تنمية رأيف الأبيض على أساس مستوى تنفيذ أنشطة المشروع المتقدم مستوى تنفيذ غير متقدم كما تم تحديده واسطة وظفى مكتب التنمية بالأبيض وبالتالى من كل مجموعة عدد من القوى تم عشوائياً اختيارها واثراً عدد من رباب الأسر قد تم اختيارهم من هذه القوى. و فيما يتعلق بهذه الإجراءات عدد 377 رب أسرة تم الاتصال بهم من مجموعة 48 قرية (33 قرية من التركيز و 15 قرية من قوى الامتداد).

حاولت الواحدة أن تساهم في استعراض التطور في أدبيات التنمية والتنمية الريفية وغيرها من المواضيع ذات الصلة، وعلي وجه التحديد نظريات الإرشاد الريفى، والإرشاد في مكونات نظم التنمية، استعراض معلومات عن منظمات المجتمع القاعدى، المرأة والتنمية وور منظمات المجتمع القاعدى في إدارة الموارد الطبيعية.

وقد صلت الواحدة الي أن هنالك استجابة عالية من سكان الريف للمشكلة في منظمات المجتمع القاعدى وأنشطة التنمية المختلفة الموجودة بقرىهم بالإضافة الي أن مشكلة الأمل والشباب والنساء في منظمات المجتمع القاعدى عالية. وأتضح من الواحدة أن شواحي المجتمع الريفى التي تتمتع بمسوى عالي من التعليم وقراءة الصحف والنشرات أكثر استجابة للمشكلة في منظمات المجتمع القاعدى والأنشطة التنويرية المختلفة من الشواحي التي لديها مسوى تعليم اقل ولا تستطيع قراءة الصحف والنشرات. ووأضحت الواحدة أن اغلبية سكان الريف شاكوا في تكوين منظمات المجتمع القاعدى واختيار اعضاء اللجان التنفيذية أستطاعت منظمات المجتمع القاعدى توفير الخدمات الاجتماعية، توريك المجتمع نحو القضايا التنويرية، فتح واذ للمانحين الي جانب النجاح في خلق المناخ الملائم الذي تستطيع من خلاله منظمات المجتمع القاعدى حشد الموارد والمساعدات الفنية من المنظمات الولية وغير الحكومية وغيرها. وأضحت الواحدة ان تنفيذ برنامج التسليف للقروض واسطة منظمات المجتمع القاعدى أجراء خالى من شواط واضحة تضمن استرداد القروض وهذا لايعكس واقع السوق الجوى.

تمكنت منظمات المجتمع القاعدى من تويد اعضائها بالمعروف الضرورية والمهارات لتوزيع فرص زيادة الدخل وأصبحت المرأة قاهرة علي التعبير باهتماماتها والتغلب علي العوائق السالبة التي تقف في طريق مساهمتها في التنمية علي المسوى المحلي. اكدت الواحدة أن منظمات المجتمع القاعدى تقوم بمسؤوليتها في توفير مشاغل للبيستنة والغابات والحبوب التي توزع واسطة المشروع وساعدت

منظمات المجتمع القاعدى في زيادة المناطق المغطاة بالأشجار ورفعت و عى سكان
لايف فيما يختص بأهمية أدلة الورد الطبيعية.

و وصلت الواسة الي أن المشاكل الكبوة التي تعيق انجرات منظمات المجتمع
القاعدى في مشروع تنمية رأ ياف الأبيض تتمثل في الاتي:-

1. عدم كفاية رأس المال.
2. نقص الموافقة الفنية.
3. محوية الاسواق للإنتاج المحلي.
4. ضعف البنية التحتية.
5. غياب المعلومات.
6. التدخل السياسى.

خلصت الدراسة الى التوصيات التالية لتأمين إستمرارية المشروع وتحقيق
أهدافه:-

1. منح منظمات المجتمع القاعدى فصة للتاثير علي اتخاذ القرار حول
القضايا المتعلقة بسكان لايفو مساحة للمشركة الفاعلة من مختلف فئات
المجتمع المختلفة مثل المرأة والشباب والاملو كبار السنو بالتالي فأن فائد
التنمية يمكن أن توزع بالتسوى بين سكان لايف.

2. من الضرورى الأستثمار في تعميق الاحساس بالتطوع والفائدة المشركة
المستفادة من عضوية مجموعات سكان لايف.

3. فريد من الجهود مطلوبة من العاملين بمشروعات التنمية والحكومة لوض
لسكان لايف أهمية مشوكة المرأة في منظمات المجتمع القاعدى وأنشطة
المشروعات المختلفة.و يجب مساعدة سكان لايف لموافة أن مشوكة المرأة

في منظمات المجتمع وانشطة التنمية المختلفة لايتناف مع القيم الثقافية ولكن له فائدة لتوفير احتياجات الأسر وتحسين وضع المجتمعات الريفية.

4. توفير فريد من التوزيع لاعضاء منظمات المجتمع القاعدى في إدارة التسليف مع التركيز علي تشجيع ودعم تبادل الخبرات للتجارب الناجحة لؤسسات اقراض منظمات المجتمع القاعدى بالإضافة للخوات الولىة المشابهة.

5. ربط منظمات المجتمع القاعدى مع النظام المصرفى الرسمى و غيرها من الؤسسات التويلية في الولىة يجب علي هذه الؤسسات ان توسع لتشمل معظم هذه المنظمات.

6. يجب ان ينصب التركيز علي رفع الولىة البيئى لتشجيع الممولسات الصديقة للبيئة في اطار نشاط المجتمع.

Table of Contents

Subject	Page
Dedication	i
List of Abbreviations	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
English Summary	vii
Arabic Summary	x
Table of Contents	xi
List of Tables	xiii
List of Figures	xviii
Abstract	xix
Map of Sudan	xx
ADS – El – Obied Map	xxi
CHAPTER ONE	
Preface	1
1.1. Research Problem	4
1.2. Research Questions	5
1.3. Research Objectives	6
1.4. Research Hypothesis	7
1.5. Importance of the Study	7
1.6. Research Methodology and data collection tools	8
1.6.1. Sample size and sample selection	11
1.6.1.1. Consolidation villages	12
1.6.1.2. Expansion villages	12
1.6.1.3. Duration of research and task carried out at field work	15
1.7. Analytical tools	15

1.8. Analysis of data	
16	
1.9. Limitations and difficulties experienced in field work	16
1.10. Study Organization	
16	

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review and Conceptual Framework

2.1. Development, rural development and principle of rural development	18
2.1.1. Perception of development	
18	
2.1.2 Measuring development	21
2.2. Rural development concept	24
2.2.1 Rural development, strategies, principles and approaches	26
2.3. Sustainable development	28
2.3.1. Organizational sustainability	28
2.4. Understanding the concept of extension	
29	
2.4.1. Types of extension	
31	
2.4.2. Principles of extension	
31	
2.4.3. Group extension methods	
33	
2.4.4. The Categories of extension models	33
2.4.5. Role of extension in rural development	34
2.5. Participation in development	36
2.5.1. The definition of participation	36
2.5.2. Difficulties of participation	37
2. 5.3. The argument of participation in development	38
2.5.4. Elements of effective participation	39
2.5.5. Key elements in the practice of participation	39
2.6. Community based organizations	
43	
2.6.1. The characteristics of community based organizations	49
2.6.2. Community based organizations capacity	51
2.6.3. Social mobilization	
52	
2.6.4. Self-help groups	
55	
2.7. Micro credit programme in development	56
2.7.1. The historical evolution of micro credit	59
2.8. Gender and development	
61	
2.8.1. The status of women	
63	
2.8.2. Women and development approaches	
64	
2.9. Environment protection and development	66

2.9.1. The experience of CBOs in natural resources management	67
---	----

CHAPTER THREE

Area Development Scheme ADS

3.1. The research Area	69
3.1.1. The political and economic structure	70
3.1.2. The population	71
3.1.3. The rural economy	73
3.1.3.1. Agricultural production in the project area	73
3.1.3.2. Annual income structure	73
3.1.4. Housing	75
3.1.5. Social services	76
3.2 .Area development Scheme	76
3.2.1 Area Development Scheme concept	77
3.2.2. Area Development Scheme, Programme Development	78
3.2.3. ADS El-Obied Organizations	78
3.2.4. Area Development Scheme Strategy and Objectives	81
3.2.4.1. Project Objectives	81
3.2.5. The implementation arrangement	82
3.2.5.1. Responsibilities	84
3.2.5.1.1 Government	84
3.2.5.1.2. The community	84
3.2.5.1.3. Funding Agencies	84
3.2.5.1.4. ADS- El-Obied	85
3.2.5.2. Budget	85
3.2.6. The target population and programe coverage	86
3.2.6.1. Consolidation area	86
3.2.6.2. Expansion area	86
3.2.7. ADS El-Obied Activities	87
3.2.7.1. ADS El-Obied institution set up capacity building	87
3.2.7.2. Training programme and social animation	88
3.2.7.3 The extension system	89
3.2.7.4. ADS micro credit component	91

3.2.7.5 ADS women in development	
94	
3.2.7.6. ADS environmental activities	
95	
3.3. Conceptual model for analyzing the CBOs of the ADS-ELOBied	98

CHAPTER FOUR

Results and Discussions

4.1. CBOs respondents profile	
101	
4.1.1 Personal characteristics	
102	
4.1.1.1. Gender	
102	
4.1.1.2. Age	
102	
4.1.1.3. Marital status	
103	
4.1.1.4. Level of education	
103	
4.1.15. Household size	
103	
4.1.2. Sources of information	
105	
4.1.2.1. Newspapers readership	
106	
4.1.2.2. Radio	
106	
4.1.3. Respondents opinion on Farm situation	
107	
4.1.3.1. Farm characteristics	
107	
4.1.3.2. Farm plots	
107	
4.1.3.3. Farm size	
108	
4.1.3.4. Crop cultivation	
108	
4.2. The role of CBOs in promoting and facilitating community participation and ensure ownership	
109	
4.2.1 Creation of participation index	
109	
4.2.2. The relationship between the type of respondents and their level of participation in CBOs and different development activities in their villages	114
4.2.3. Influence of CBOs respondents profile on the level of CBOs respondents participation in CBOs and different development activities in their villages	115
4.2.4. Influence of farm situation on the level of respondents participation on CBOs and different development activities in their villages	123

4.2.5. CBOs members' participations and ownership of the projected implemented In their villages	126
4.2.6. Transparency in communication between CBOs and communities	127
4.2.7. Participation of community members in social service delivery decision making	128
4.2.8. Community problems known to the CBOs and local authorities	129
4.2.8.1. Community problems known to the local authorities and international Organizations	130
4.2.8.2. Local government known CBOs existence and provide assistance	131
4.3. Examine the establishment and stricture of the CBOs	132
4.4. The role of CBOs in achieving rural development activities	138
4.4.1. The role of CBOs in receiving financial or technical support from inside and outside their villages	142
4.4.2. CBOs and institutional capacity building	145
4.4.3. The role of CBOs in increasing CBOs members income	148
4.5. Explore the role of CBOs in term of farming extension and credit	151
4.5.1. The Sanduq operations	154
4.6. The empowerment role of CBOs in connection with Gender development	156
4.7. CBOs opinion on natural resources	160
4.8. Respondents opinions to the sustainable activities	161
 CHAPTER FIVE	
Conclusions and Recommendations	164
5.1. Conclusions	164
5.1.1. CBOs respondents profile	164
5.1.2 CBOs promote and facilitate community participation and ensure ownership	165
5.1.3. CBOs establishment and structure	166
5.1.4. The role of CBOs in achieving rural development activities	166
5. 1.5. The role of CBOs in strengthen rural extension and provision of credit	167
5.1.6. The empowerment role of CBOs in connection with Gender development	168
5.1.7. The role of CBOs in natural resources management	168
5.1.8. The role of CBOs in creating sustainable activities	169
5.2. Recommendations	170
References	172

Appendices

List of Tables

Table	Page
Table 1: Extension as a function in various sectors of society	30
Table 2: Shikan population estimates	72
Table 3: Total annual income by sources	74
Table 4: Percentage of housing specifications for interviewed housing by rural Council	76
Table 5: ADSEO expenditures	86
Table 6: ADSEO target population and committees	86
Table 7: List of expansion Area by rural council	87
Table 8: The credit resources distribution by the type of activities	92
Table 9: The cost of central Sanduq Operations	93
Table 10: Distribution of respondents by their personal household characteristics	101
Table 11: Distribution of respondents by sources of information	105
Table 12: Distribution of respondents by farm characteristics	107
Table 13: Area and yields of crops cultivated by respondents during 2008/2009	108
Table 14: Distribution of respondents according to their membership in Village Development Committees	110
Table 15: Distribution of respondents according to their attending group meetings organized by extension workers	111
Table 16: Distribution of CBOs respondents according to their numbers of attending meetings organized by extension workers	112
Table 17: Distribution of CBOs respondents according to their commitment for paying membership fees	113
Table 18: Distribution of respondents by their level of participation in CBOs and different development activities in their villages	114
Table 19: The relationship between the type of respondents and their level of participation in CBOs and different development activities in their villages	115
Table 20: The relationship between respondent gender and their level of participation in different development activities in their villages	116
Table 21: The relationship between respondents' age and their level of participation in CBOs and different development activities in their villages	117
Table 22: The relationship between respondents' marital status and their level of Participation in CBOs and different development activities in their villages	118
Table 23: The relationship between respondents' household size and their level of participation in CBOs and different development activities in their	

	villages	
119		
Table 24:	The relationship between respondents' level of education and their level of participation in CBOs and different development activities in their villages	
120		
Table 25:	The relationship between respondents newspapers readership and their level of participation in CBOs and different development activities in their villages	
121		
Table 26:	The relationship between respondents agricultural news papers and leaflets readership and their level of participation in CBOs and different development activities in their villages	122
Table 27:	The relationship between respondents listenership of Agricultural Radio Programme and their level of participation in CBOs and different development activities in their villages	123
Table 28:	The relationship between respondents farm plots owned and their level of participation in CBOs and different development activities on their villages	124
Table 29:	The respondents farm size plots and their level of participation in different development activities in their villages	125
Table 30:	Respondents' opinion about feeling ownership of the projects implemented in their villages	
126		
Table 31:	Respondents opinions about CBOs executive committees management To communicate information to their community in their villages	127
Table 32:	Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on level of CBOs service delivery decision making	128
Table 33:	Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on communication channel between community and CBOs	129
Table 34:	Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on the means of communications between community, local government and International organizations	
130		
Table 35:	Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on the local Government known the CBOs existence and provide assistance	131
Table 36:	Distribution of respondents according to their participation in formation of CBOs	
132		
Table 37:	Distribution of respondents by executive committees creation	133
Table 38:	Distribution of CBOs executive committees by gender	134
Table 39:	Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on CBOs members and representations	
135		

Table 40: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on the status of CBOs constitutions	136
Table 41: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on the separate CBOs sub-committees	137
Table 42: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on the Contribution in development of social services in their villages	138
Table 43: Respondents opinion about CBOs ability to mobilize community towards development issues	138
Table 44: Respondents opinion about CBOs as important tool for development	140
Table 45: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on CBOs received financial or in kind support from inside community	142
Table 46: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on CBOs received technical support from individuals within community	143
Table 47: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on CBOs received financial or in kind support from outside community	143
Table 48: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on CBOs received technical support from external organizations	144
Table 49: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on CBOs prepared proposal funding proposal and received support	145
Table 50: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on CBOs managerial capacities	146
Table 51: CBOs members opinion about knowledge and skills gained from capacity building	147
Table 52: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on the status of CBOs members income before and after joing CBOs	148
Table 53: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on the factors contributed in increasing CBOs members income	149
Table 54: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on the indicators used by CBOs members to measure increase in income	150
Table 55: Distribution of respondents by type of extension contact	151
Table 56: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on The role of CBOs in enhancing responsibility of extension workers	153
Table 57: Distribution of respondents by extension worker personal characteristics	154
Table 58: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion regarding benefits from sanduq operations	155
Table 59: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on CBOs members type of contribution to sanduq operations	155
Table 60: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on the types of committed arrangements maintained by CBOs to fulfill The credit sustainability	156
Table 61: Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on women	

empowerment	
158	
Table 62: Distribution of respondents by their opinion concerning CBOs secured rights and responsibilities tom land and natural resources	160
Table 63: Respondents opinion concerning CBOs ability to sustain activities	161
Table 64: Respondents opinion regarding CBOs ability to provide self-development activities to their members	162

List of figures

Figures

Page	
Figure 1: The deprivation trap	
3	
Figure 2: Procedure for selection respondents	14
Figure 3: Building development	20
Figure 4: The components and linkages of an agricultural system and rural development	
35	
Figure 5: A positive spiral of economic development	59
Figure 6: Organization chart of El-Obied Area development Scheme	80
Figure 7: The structure of development committees in ADS El-Obied	88
Figure 8: Model for analyzing the role of CBOs as a tool for achieving rural Development	
100	
Figure 9: The cyclical development of extension and its relationship with farmers participation	
152	

Abstract

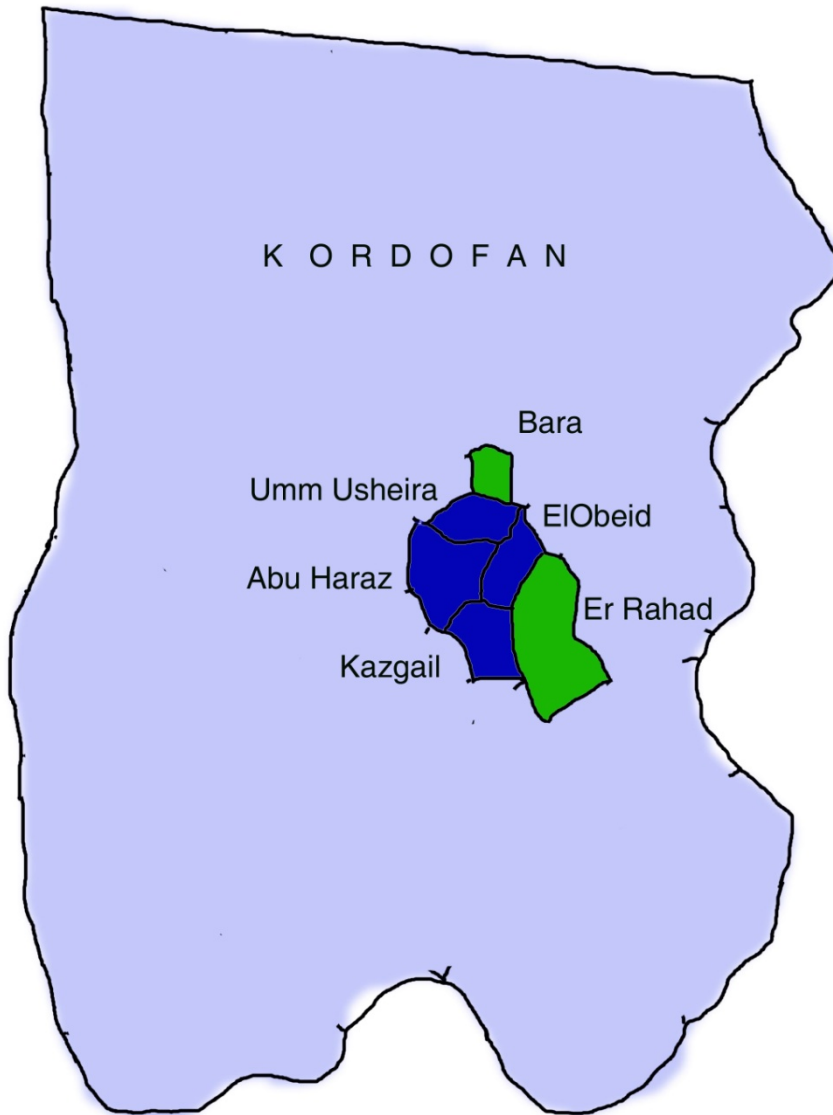
Based on sample survey, the main objective of this study is to analyze the role of Community based Organizations (CBOs) in enhancing rural development in Area Development Scheme area in Northern kordofan State.



The primary data and quantitative analysis allow reasonable findings. The study concludes that the living conditions in the area whereby CBOs work witness remarkable progresses, although most of the factors for the sustainability exist but the question of sustainability remains the challenge. Accordingly, the study ends with several recommendations aim to vitalize rural development at grass roots level and, hence alleviating rural poverty at sustainably way.

MAP OF SUDAN



ADS - Elobied



	Consolidation Phase
	Expansion Phase

