

Sudan University of Science and Technology

Collage of Graduate Studies

Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development

**EVALUATION OF THE UNDP-SUPPORTED URBAN
UPGRADING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT
OF ALHAJ YOUSIF AREA IN KHARTOUM STATE,
SUDAN**

By

Amal Ibrahim Mustafa Ahmed Alagaly

B.Sc Honours in Agricultural Extension and Rural Development
Sudan University of Science and Technology, 1999

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the M. Sc. Degree**

Supervised By

Professor Awadalla Mohamed Saeed Ali

December 2010

DEDICATION

To my father, for his empowering moral support

To my mother, who burns herself like a candle to light my way

To my spirit father, Dr. Makki Abu Haraz

To my sisters and to my brothers

To my niece

Alo

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my warm thanks and gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. Awadalla Mohamed Saeed Ali, for his helpful guidance and continuous encouragement and assistance. My warm thanks are also extended to the staff members of the Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development of Sudan University of Science and Technology for their help during the course work phase of my studies.

I also wish to acknowledge the help I received from the administration and technical staff, and the leaders and beneficiaries, of the Urban Upgrading and Poverty Alleviation Project. Special thanks are extended to Khalafallah, Gebra and Osman Musa for their generosity and invaluable support.

I am also indebted to my family members, especially Abdo, Amna, Zeinab, Ahmed, and Rugia; and to my friends for their patience and encouragement.

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to evaluate the different components of the UNDP-supported Urban Upgrading and Poverty Alleviation Project of Alhaj Yousif area in Khartoum State, Sudan.

Perceived benefit from the Urban Upgrading and Poverty Alleviation Project by the beneficiaries was the dependant variable, and the independent variables in the analysis included age, sex , marital status, level of educational, family size, main occupation, participation in project planning, forms of finance, marketing channel, participation in training programs, production level, and income before participation in the project.

A sample of (50) persons (25 males and 25 females) represented the project's beneficiaries in Al Haj Yousif area - members of Al Rahma Voluntary Society.

The primary data were collected by means of individual interviews involving use of a structured schedule. The secondary data were collected from the Head Office of Urban

Upgrading and Poverty Alleviation Project and from other project sources.

Data analysis involved use of descriptive statistical methods, including t-tests for determining the statistical significant of observed differences.

The study results showed the presence of significant differences between the male and female beneficiaries in terms of age, educational level, participation in project planning and income before beneficiary's participation in project activities. No significant differences were found between males and females in family size, attitude towards loans repayment period, savings amount, access to project training services and benefit from the training received from the project.

The results indicated that the impact of the Urban Upgrading and Poverty Alleviation Project among the beneficiaries was affected by limitations in access to finance services.

On the light of the study findings, it is recommended that poverty alleviation projects, like the UNDP-supported Urban Upgrading and Poverty Alleviation Project should cater for:

1. Assisting governmental capacity building through provision of more targeted assistance to improve national policy making and institutional reform.
2. Assisting national poverty programs by provision of adequate funding and financial services to the beneficiaries.
3. Use of a bottom-up approach and strengthening the role of community-based organizations in the management of poverty eradication projects.

The main results are:

1. The mean scores on age group for males and females reflected no significant differences. Both males and females benefiting from UPAP were mostly in the 35-40 years age group.
2. Most of respondents had primary education, but the education of males was relatively significantly higher.
3. Income before participation in UPAP for the larger segment of the respondents (46%) was under 100,000 SDG per month.

4. The majority of respondents (98%) practiced saving of money for increasing their capital resources.
5. All of respondents had collaterals provided as guarantees to get financed by UPAP. This reflects elimination of the poorest from project's poverty alleviation activities.
6. The types of income generating activities which were financed by the project were: Production projects, service projects and commercial projects.
7. UPAP training resulted into increased productivity among 82% of the beneficiaries, and 70 percent of the training recipients reported improvement in their marketing abilities.
8. Income after participation in UPAP for most of the respondents (78%) had increased substantially.

خلاصة الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة لتقييم مكونات مشروع الترقية الحضرية وإزالة الفقر التابع لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في منطقة الحاج يوسف بولاية الخرطوم-السودان.

الإطار النظري اشتمل على ثلاثة عشر متغيراً منهم الاستفادة من مشروع الترقية الحضرية وإزالة الفقر التابع لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (متغير تابع) والعمر، النوع، الحالة الاجتماعية، ومستوى التعليم، حجم الأسرة، الوظيفة الحالية، المشاركة في تخطيط البرامج، نوع التمويل، طريقة التسويق، المشاركة في برامج التدريب، مستوى الإنتاج، مستوى الدخل قبل الدخول في المشروع (كعوامل مستقلة).

تم إختيار 50 فرداً (25 رجلاً و 25 امرأة) يمثلون مجتمع الدراسة من

المستفيدين من جمعية الرحمة الطوعية بمنطقة الحاج يوسف .

المعلومات الأولية جمعت عن طريق المقابلة الشخصية باستخدام وثيقة

الاستبيان، والمعلومات الثانوية تم الحصول عليها من مدير مشروع الترقية

الحضرية وإزالة الفقر التابع لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي والمصادر الأخرى

ذات الصلة.

تم استخدام عدد من الطرق الإحصائية لعرض وتفسير المعلومات واختبار فروض

الدراسة من بينها التحليل الوصفي الإحصائي، والتوزيع التكراري واختبارات (t-

test).

النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها من تحليل (t-Test) أوضحت وجود فروقات معنوية بين الذكور والإناث من حيث الفئة العمرية، مستوى التعليم، المشاركة في تخطيط البرامج ، ومستوي الدخل قبل الدخول في المشروع. ودل تحليل (t-Test) علي عدم وجود فروقات معنوية بين الذكور والإناث من حيث حجم الأسرة وفترة السماح والمدخرات والحصول علي خدمات التدريب المقدمة بواسطة المشروع والاستفادة منها. وأوضحت النتائج أن مشروع الترقية الحضرية وإزالة الفقر قد تأثر بمحدودية الحصول علي خدمات الدعم. في نهاية هذه الدراسة قامت الباحثة بتقديم بعض التوصيات بأن مشاريع إزالة الفقر يجب أن تقدم ل :

1. مساعدة بناء طاقات الدولة بتوفير المساعدات التي تركز علي تحسين وضع السياسات القومية والإصلاح المؤسسي.
2. توفير المساعدة والدعم اللازم للمستفيدين من برامج الفقر.
3. إستخدام نظام المشاركة القاعدية ودعم المنظمات الإجتماعية التي تدير مشاريع إزالة الفقر.

أهم النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها:

- 1- أوضحت درجات الوسط الحسابي أنه لا توجد فروقات معنوية بين الرجال والنساء من حيث الفئة العمرية إذ تتراوح بين (35-40) سنة.
- 2- نجد أن أغلب المستفيدين تلقوا تعليماً ابتدائياً ولكن تعليم الرجال كان أعلى.

3- دخل الفرد قبل الدخول في المشروع أقل من 100.000 جنيهه سوداني شهرياً.

4- أن أغلب المستفيدين (98%) يدخرون أموالهم لزيادة الموارد الأساسية.

5- كل المستفيدين لهم ضمانات لأخذ الدعم المالي من مشروع الترقية

الحضرية وإزالة الفقر.

6- المشاريع المدرة للدخل والتي تم دعمها كانت (إنتاجية-خدمية-تجارية).

7- برنامج التدريب الذي يقدمه مشروع الترقية الحضرية وإزالة الفقر أدى إلي

زيادة الإنتاجية لـ 82% من المستفيدين وزيادة م قدرات التسويق لـ 70% منهم.

8- زيادة دخل المشاركين في مشروع الترقية الحضرية وإزالة الفقر 78%.

Table of Contents

Item	Page
Dedication.....	ii
Acknowledgement.....	iii
Abstract.....	v
Arabic Abstract.....	ix
Table of contents.....	xi
List of Tables.....	xii
Abbreviations.....	xiii
Chapter One: INTRODUCTION.....	1
Chapter Two: UAPA PROGRAMME COMPONENTS.....	5
Chapter Three: REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.....	27
Chapter Four: METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY	36
.....	
Chapter Five: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIO.....	43
Chapter Six: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND	
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	66

References 73

.....
Appendices 74

.....

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page
1	Number of beneficiaries trained in different fields.....	18
2	Distribution of grassroots committees by project area	22
3	Definition of poverty conceptions.....	28
4	Distribution of the sample by age group.....	44
5	Distribution of the sample by level of education.....	44
6	Current main occupations.....	45
7	Marital status.....	47
8	Family Size.....	47
9	Monthly income of respondents before participation in project.....	49
10	Form of credit obtained.....	50
11	Attitude toward loan repayment period.....	51
12	Marketing channels used by the beneficiaries.....	53
13	Saving Amount in Sudanese pounds.....	54
14	Participation in project Planning	55
15	Access to project training services	56
16	Type of training received.....	57
17	Judgment concerning training period	58
18	Perceived benefit from training received.....	59
19	Perceived impact of training income.....	60
20	Perceived impact of project on productivity.....	61
21	Contribution of training on marketing ability.....	63
22	Types of income generating activity finance by UPAP	64

ABBREVIATIONS

- BRRI:** Building and Road Research Institute.
- CTA:** Chief Technical Advisor.
- IGAS:** Income Generating Activities
- MSCA:** Ministry of Social and Cultural Affairs.
- NCR:** National Council for Research.
- NGOs:** Non Governmental Organizations.
- PFS:** Productive Families Schemes.
- PRA:** Participatory Rapid Appraisal.
- PACM:** Poverty Alleviation Coordination Mechanism.
- SDF:** Social Development Foundation.
- UNDP:** United Nation Development Program.
- UNESCO:** United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- UPAP:** Urban upgrading and Poverty Alleviation Project.
- UNCATD:** United Conference on Trade and Development.
- UNHS:** United Nations Human Settlement.