

**THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES.**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES
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DECLARATION

I, **DAVID AJO JAMES LUBARI** hereby declare that this research report is my original piece of work and has not been submitted for any other or similar award in any academic institution.

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to Kampala International University for the award of a Bachelor's degree in Social work and Social administration.

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MR. OMUJA RONALD MCDONALD

(Supervisor)

DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to my family for their great contributions towards completion of my studies, also to my supervisor Mr. OMUYA MCDONALD for his time and guidance he has rendered to me through his supervision and finally to my course mates and friends for their academic support when there was need of them.

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“GOD BLESS YOU ALL”

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ACRONYMS

ARCS	Awuchier Rural Cooperation Development
CAO	Community Administrative Officer
CAPO	Community Agency Development Organization
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDO	Community Development Officer
CEPO	Community Empowerment for Progress Organization
DAS	Development Alternative of Self-reliance
I.T	Information Technology
IDPS	Internally Displaced Persons
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PKCDO	Panda Kondial Community Development Organization
U.S.	United States
UNIDO	Universal Intervention and Development Organization
URF	South Sudan Rural Fund
YAI	Youth Action International

ABSTRACT

The study examined the role of Community Based Organizations in the development of rural communities in Aweil, Northern Bhar Le Ghazel State. Other purposes included finding out the role that Community Based Organizations play in contributing to the development rural communities in Aweil, examined the challenges faced by Community Based Organizations in doing their activities in rural areas of Aweil and assessing the effects of Community Based Organizations' activities on the development of rural communities in Aweil.

A sample size of 50 respondents was sampled using purposive or judgmental sampling under the non-probability sampling technique.

From the study findings, the researcher found out that community based projects lack ready market for their products and lack of enough money to facilitate the project. This has hindered community based projects from promoting socio-economic development. Others say, Shonhiwa (2006: 94), lack of management skills leads to deficiency in management. Low productivity may go unnoticed for a long time if management does not have the skills or ability to detect it. What is not known cannot be managed by the manager. If a manager lacks management skills his/her response to turmoil within an organization often manifests itself in staff de-motivation, lack of team effort, sabotage and absenteeism.

A significant number of members of the community based organizations in the study were multidimensionality poor at the time of collecting data for this study. However, several of them were making good improvement in some poverty indicators. The main sources of capital to members of the community in the study area were both from SACCOs and from their projects. Majority of them were not accessing credit from banks. Income for majority of members of with projects increased significantly after joining the projects and consequently improved in some of the poverty indicators. Participation of members in decision making meetings of the community based projects was very high. Community based projects in the study area were reducing poverty among their members by urging them to establish different economic activities and also assisting them to look for markets of their products. Despite the efforts made by the community projects in reducing poverty among its members, the following problems were still a challenge securing market of their products, drought, poor means of transport to transport products to market centers and many others.

The ministry should ensure that community involvement is intensified in such a way that reports are always given to the communities as beneficiaries of the projects. This can be through funding, sensitization programs, sponsoring radio adverts to run and ensure that communities are fully aware of government programs in relation to their projects. Through the ministry, good partnership between the community and the government should be made and maintained during planning and implementation of community based organizations.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the background of the study, the statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, the scope which includes the geographical scope, the time and content scope, sample scope the significance of the study and finally the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background to the Study

Globally, the history of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) lies way back during the American Civil War, whereby charity groups were designed to offer assistance to those who were displaced, disabled, or impoverished by the war. It was during the period between 1980s and 1990s, when CBOs expanded to a point that they were being referred to as a movement, and the process of community organizing expanded into many community organizations (Fisher, 2002). Rural communities across the western U.S. have experienced substantial changes to their economies since the early 1990s. The driving forces of these changes include public land management policy shifts, restructuring of the timber industry, and broader demographic and macroeconomic dynamics. In many rural communities, community-based organizations (CBOs), grassroots nonprofit entities that focus on revitalizing their respective communities through linked natural resource stewardship and rural economic development activities, have emerged to provide direction and practical solutions to natural resource management dilemmas and social conflict. Despite being locally rooted, CBOs typically “bridge” the community scale with resources, policies, and individuals at regional, state, and even national scales.

Social programs are not the only way that governments reduce poverty. Fiscal and monetary policy affects the level of unemployment, which in turn is a key determinant of poverty. Some critics argue that tight fiscal policy and high interest rates have contributed to Canada’s high unemployment rate and thus exacerbated the poverty problem. Governments can modify fiscal and monetary policies to be more supportive of job creation. Governments also can support the infrastructure of community approaches to poverty reduction. Quebec, for example, has actively promoted the

development of the social economy (Lévesque and Ninacs 1998). Omute G, (1991) emphasized the role of Community Based Programs in changing people's attitudes and behaviors, he said that, majority of youth who have been reluctant, poor and helpless within community were supported and trained by NGOs in bricklaying, carpentry, bakery, tailoring, and business management, this after 2 years they are totally different from how they were before that is to say; socially, economically and even psychologically.

In African continent, Community Based Organizations have served as an instrument for Agricultural and rural transformation in-terms of contributing meaningfully to Agricultural and rural growth in Nigeria. A plethora of local and indigenous Community Based Organizations and groups were found to be active in the different communities of Delta State. Nwugo (1989) reported that the achievement of our development plans especially in the rural areas both in quality and quantity can only be fully realized with increased participation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in rural and Agricultural transformation. He recommended the establishment of community development liason units in various communities to provide an effective reversible tripartite interaction between government, extension services and Community Based Organization. Obviously government alone cannot provide all the requirements for Agricultural and rural transformation in Nigeria therefore, Community Based Organizations like the Age grades, community development unions, the women groups, the Traditional and kinship institutions, co-operative societies are encouraged as supplements.

Evidence from the literature reveals the activities of community-based organizations in Nigeria (Olowu et al., 1991; Olomola, 2001; Oludimu, 1990; Ugal, 1992; Adejumobi, 1991; Adejumobi, 1991; Abegunde, 2004). For instance, the study conducted by Olomola (2001) in Lagos state revealed that CBOs in the state solely relied on internally generated revenue with very little aid from the government. This was why the CBO that won the best CBO award in 1988 emanated from Lagos state. The organization in 1998 built a primary school, bank, court hall, community hall, post office and opened up several roads for vehicular usage (Olomola, 2001). A study conducted by Abegunde (2004) on the activities of the CBOs in Atiba local government area of Osun state revealed that there were about 160 CBOs in the area. About

40% of these CBOs provided social facilities worth 17.56 million naira to their immediate community.

In Kenya, CBOs began as self-help groups in the years of 1960s when the first president of Kenya, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta began to encourage grassroots growth through coming together in the spirit of what was referred to as Harambee. This spirit was based on the understanding that one could not be able to carry out plans or actions by him/herself but would require a certain contribution from the other members of the society (Wanjohi, 2010). The Harambee spirit kept most of the self-help groups growing. It is estimated that there are around 40,000 CBOs in Kenya. Most of these organizations are membership based organizations that offer services to their members as much as they give back to the society. They are often non-profit organizations which are based locally within the communities and they play a critical role in creating a ground for individuals to share their problems and resources. These organizations serve to bridge the gap between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' of the society. The main sources of finance for these organizations are contributions from the members of the organization, society and donors (Dave, 1991)

In South Sudan, Community based organizations contribute to the relevance of the humanitarian response through their proximity to disaster-affected communities, their understanding of culture and language, and their sensitivity to political and social dynamics. This was true when conflict broke out in Leer, Unity State, in February 2014. The community fled to the bush, where they lived on water lilies, grass roots, and their own livestock, which they were sometimes forced to slaughter. Staff from South Sudan's Universal Intervention and Development Organization (UNIDO) fled with them, carrying a generator and other valuable equipment on their heads. UNIDO spoke with local chiefs in order to understand which areas and which groups were most seriously affected and was able to bring assistance closer to the community and build trust. They were able to update international aid workers on the humanitarian needs and to arrange a drop-off point for anti-retroviral drugs and other emergency medicines. Community based organizations contribute to the effectiveness of the humanitarian response through timely action, communicating with communities and strengthening accountability to communities. In mid-December 2013, when the civil war erupted, a range of local and

national organizations provided swift humanitarian assistance despite the insecure environment.

Across the country, community based organizations and faith-based groups provided voluntary assistance and took personal risks to provide protection for their communities. Church leaders described sheltering thousands of people in their compounds in the first days of the crisis, sleeping in doorways, preventing the entry of armed soldiers, and negotiating for food with local business owners and NGOs. Coverage of humanitarian assistance has been a significant challenge in South Sudan. The most vulnerable people are often located in hard-to-reach or insecure areas and the rainy season and fighting mean that many remote communities face violence and displacement alone. South Sudanese NGOs and faith based organizations play a crucial role in improving coverage of hard-to-access areas and in reaching remote communities.

This situation in the community in general and Aweil Northern Bhar Le Ghazel State in particular and mainly in the rural areas is far worse than statistics of growth in the developing countries tend to show and yet, there could be no agricultural and rural transformation if the indigenous potentials represented by the Community Based Organizations are neglected. Sorkaa and Bur (2004) stated that the only viable strategy of Agricultural and rural transformation is one that is people oriented, involves the people at all stages of the planning and execution process and is committed to bringing about significant qualitative changes in the lives of all the people. This kind of development should be self-sustaining. As far as this is concerned, Community Based Organizations are better placed to ascertain local requirements, determine local community demands and very importantly in accelerating development, especially at the grassroots and in providing infrastructural facilities. In this respect, decentralization will be enhanced if local initiatives is respected and given a responsible position in the scheme of things and rapid agricultural development through the provision of foods will be achieved in the nation particularly in the rural areas.

Community Based Organizations have served as an instrument for Agricultural and rural transformation in-terms of contributing meaningfully to Agricultural and rural growth. A plethora of local and indigenous Community Based Organizations and groups

were found to be active in the different communities of Aweil Northern Bhar Le Ghazel State. Nwugo (1999) reported that the achievement of our development plans especially in the rural areas both in quality and quantity can only be fully realized with increased participation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in rural and Agricultural transformation. He recommended the establishment of community development liaison units in various communities to provide an effective reversible tripartite interaction between government, extension services and Community Based Organization.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The government alone cannot provide all the requirements for Agricultural and rural transformation in South Northern Bhar Le Ghazel State in particular therefore, Community Based Organizations like Community Empowerment For Progress Organization (CEPO), Panda Kondial Community Development Organization (PKCDO), co-operative societies are encouraged as supplements. Such Community Based Organizations are of diverse origins and forms and are directed at the transformation of the whole of the rural areas. The CBOS have sought sometimes, with success to augment the unpredictable performance of government agencies by their own efforts.

For the most part, however, their ability to do so is limited, as they generally lack the skills necessary to maintain substantial infrastructure or provide services themselves. While Community Based Organizations have considerable potential for promoting and undertaking Agricultural and rural transformation, it is frequently these groups that are most deprived economically and least endowed with the required opportunities to express their potentials. The economic backwardness and inequitable distribution of wealth is a contributing factor to the underdevelopment of Aweil. This is simply because CBOs cannot provide the necessities that are needed for the development of rural areas in Aweil. However CBOs helps to plan, implement and monitor social and development programs and provide financial helps to the communities. They positively affect the process of rural change that is the development that led to increase in income, improvement in health nutrition and literacy status of the population.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine the role of Community Based Organizations in the development of rural communities in Aweil, Northern Bhar Le Ghazel State.

1.4 Specific Objectives

- i. To find out the role that Community Based Organizations play in contributing to the development rural communities in Aweil.
- ii. To examine the challenges faced by Community Based Organizations in doing their activities in rural areas of Aweil.
- iii. To assess the effects of Community Based Organizations' activities on the development of rural communities in Aweil.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What are the roles that Community Based Organizations play in contributing to the development of rural communities in Aweil?
- ii. What are the challenges faced by Community Based Organizations in doing their activities in rural areas of Aweil?
- iii. What are the effects of Community Based Organizations on the development of rural communities in Aweil?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Aweil. Aweil State is one of the 28 states of South Sudan formed on 2 October 2015. The state was created after the former 10 states split up. It is located in the Bahr el Ghazal region. The Aweil State is divided into 8 counties which were created in April 2016. These counties were Buonchai County, Ajak County, Kongdek County, Ajuet County, Chimel County, Aweil Center County, Barmayen County, and Aroyo County. Alongside to the creation of the 8 counties, Aweil State also contains the municipality of Aweil.

1.6.2 Content Scope

This study focused on the identification of CBOs that operate in the rural communities of Aweil, the challenges they face in doing their activities and effects of their activities on the development of rural communities in Aweil.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study considered literature for the last five financial years, that is, 2013 to 2018 and this is because it is within this time period that Aweil registered the growth of many CBOs meant to address the development challenges the people face.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The finding will be used by the government of South Sudan to formulate policies that will favor working environment of CBOs operating in South Sudan since they are agent of development for the rural communities.

The finding will be useful to NGOs and CBOs operating in South Sudan to further broaden their activities to other areas of the country since many of rural communities still face development challenges and therefore their services will be important for such communities.

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The finding will be useful to the government of Aweil State in supporting community based organizations operating in Aweil so as to extend their services to all rural areas of Aweil to encourage development of rural communities.

The finding will be useful to the rural communities of Aweil State to understand the activities of CBOs operating their areas and therefore they will be able to participate in such activities to help CBOs to achieve their targets of developing rural communities.

The study will add on the exiting literature regarding CBOs activities and their contribution to rural community development and therefore it will be used as a reference by future researchers who will take the same area of study.

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1.8 Conceptual Framework and Indicators

1.8.1 Conceptual Framework

According to Bourdieu social capital is a production of the group members and it is a mere disguise of the economic capital. Bourdieu sees social capital as a form of capital possessed by members of a social network or a group (Lin 2001:22-23).

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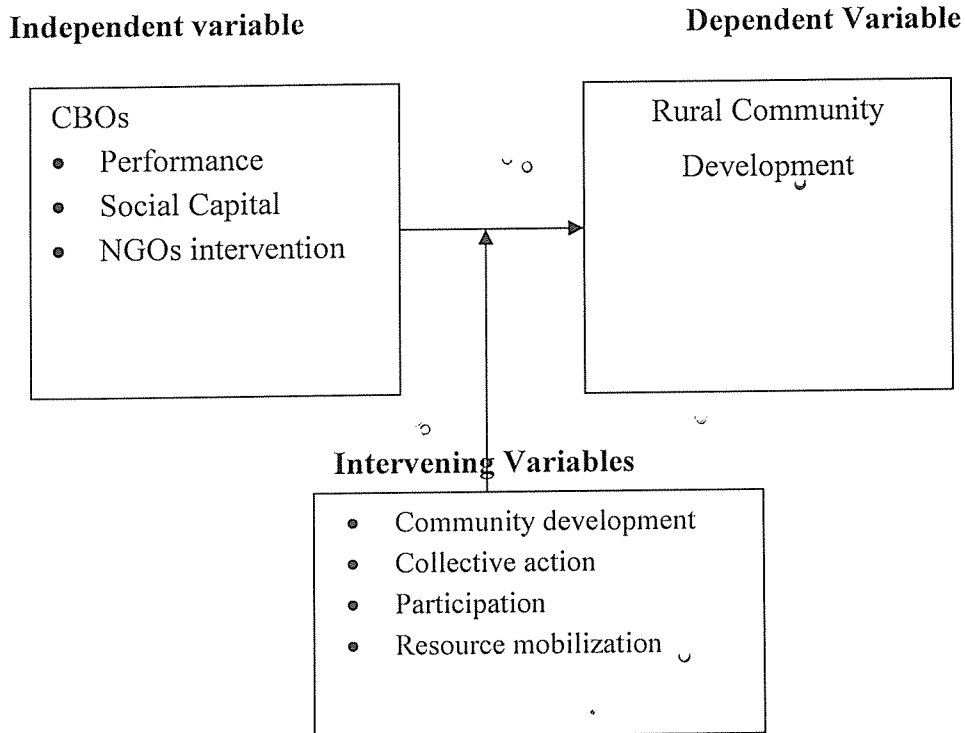
Physical, financial and human capitals are well recognized as the important factors for economic growth and poverty reduction. While social capital is comparatively new topic in development research however it received much attention in the last few years. Social capital affects the accumulation of other types of capital that are essential for poverty reduction (Ahmad 2004).

Social capital represents propensity for mutually beneficial collective action and it derives from the quality of relationship within a particular group or community. Community with high social capital is more likely to achieve better outcomes in multiple domains. However Krishna (2002:9) found in his empirical study that social capital by itself does not explain the major part of the variation in any of these outcomes. He observed that some villages with high social capital do not always perform well with respect to economic development, community peace, or democratic participation. His analysis shows that appropriate mediating agency is needed to activate the stock of social capital and to make it more productive.

To activate the social capital both the external and internal agencies are required. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are usually initiated by external agents in contrast to community-based organizations (CBOs) that are purely indigenous. NGOs can play an important role to activate social capital by their assistance to form a Community Based organization (CBO) and to strengthen the CBOs (Ahmad and Haque 2007).

From the above discussion the concept can be summarized as follows: NGOs play an important role to activate the stock of social capital of a community by supporting the CBOs. And a community with high stock of social capital and strong CBO can go for collective actions beneficial for the community to bring in development for them. The following diagram gives a brief overview of this concept.

This conceptual framework explains what can be aid CBOs to improve on their performance.



1.8.2 The conceptual meaning of Community based organizations (CBOs)

Community based organizations are represented by different names in different regions like community development associations, societies, welfare organizations, neighborhood councils and united community. People working in the same environment irrespective of their creed, culture and religion set up these organizations for collective benefits and well-being. These are localized institutions in nature and its membership is based on equality with an aim of the socioeconomic welfare of the concerned community (Lavea. 2003). Being nonprofit and non-governmental localized institutions, they depend on its members for financial needs for the fulfillment of its responsibilities and do not look towards the government for funds. All benefits gained from members' contributions to the associations are shared accordingly with fairness.

Community organization covers a series of activities at the community level aimed at bringing about desired improvement in the social well-being of individuals, groups and neighborhoods. It can represent both community-based organizations, operating as civil society non-profits, and also as a function of organizing within communities defined by geographical location, shared work space, and/or shared experience or concerns. Community organizing is a democratic instrument to create sustained social change.

Community organization is a process by which a community identifies needs or objectives orders these needs or objectives and takes action, and in so doing... develops a co-operative and collaborative attitudes and practices within the community (Murray, 1997).

1.9. Definition of key terms

Poverty refers to the state of human beings who are poor. That is, they have little or no material means of surviving food, shelter, clothes, healthcare, education, and other physical means of living and improving one's life.

Community-based organization is defined as a public or private nonprofit organization of demonstrated effectiveness that is representative of a community or significant segments of a community and provides educational or related services to individuals in the community.

Development is to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community.

Rural community development encompasses a range of approaches and activities that aim to improve the welfare and livelihoods of people living in rural areas. As a branch of community development, these approaches pay attention to social issues particularly community organizing.

A rural community is set outside of the city and towns. Rural communities are often farm lands. However, a rural community can also be woodland forests, plains, deserts, and prairies. There are few buildings, businesses, and people in rural communities. In these communities people live far apart from one another. Rural communities are the farthest from urban communities or the city.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents secondary data in relation to the topic. The views of other researchers, analysts, policy makers, students' governmental and non-governmental publications are reviewed in this chapter.

2.1 Scholarly views/ opinions on the related concept

Community Organization Theories by Jeremy Bradley

Understanding the dynamics that shape community practices, social habits and cultures is important for people who wish to understand how to better interact with community members from all walks of life. Several different theories attempt to explain community organization. These theories help to explain why communities behave in the way they do and they suggest how these behavior patterns might influence their practices.

Systems and Ecological Theory

The systems theory of community organization is focused on community maintenance. In this sense, maintenance refers to the establishment and reiteration of deeply held values and social norms. For example, a close-knit community might share a common belief in the importance of the family unit or of the need for safe schools. Business owners who are able to pick up on these systems or "ways of being" within the community will be better informed on marketing their products and services. Systems theory is closely related to ecological theory, which states that the organization most fit to meet the wants and needs of the community is the one most likely to survive and become profitable. Community maintenance services was set up by community groups for community groups to provide professional and affordable maintenance, cheaper than the inflated prices of private contractors we Endeavour to provide a complete maintenance service to all community programs. This improves the performance

Conflict Theory and Power Dependency

While the idea of systems theory works to a greater or lesser extent in small or tightly bound communities, today's complex and multicultural communities are often more aligned with what's called conflict theory. This community organization theory states that there is an innate competition in society between the haves and the have-nots.

Businesses are thus similarly divided into camps, some catering to the needs and wants of more affluent customers think luxury brands and higher price tags whereas other companies are geared toward providing essential services and products to people who are on a budget or who prefer to spend less on their everyday needs. This sometimes blurry divide between "classes" of community members and businesses creates a power dependency. Power dependency is a sociological term which means that some people, and hence some businesses, will acquire more influence as a result of their economic means or earning potential.

Resource Mobilization

While the arguably bleak picture painted by conflict theory certainly exists in many communities particularly those in urban locations another community organization theory called "resource mobilization" says that members of a community are able to join together to acquire power. This approach suggests an idea in line with Marxist theory, which states that alliances of working-class people can form to petition for better rights and working conditions. Businesses too, particularly smaller ones, are potentially able to mobilize their resources. Working with another business to share customers, for example, is one way of aligning to increase competition against an industry's bigger or more well-known players.

Constructivist Theory

Constructivist theory is the use of informal knowledge to build a business's brand reputation and influence within the community. As a small-business owner, this building entails getting involved directly in the inner workings of the community in which your business operates. Sponsor a local sports team, donate some of your profits to a local charity or become the patron for a school event to market your business within the community while at the same time gaining some valuable information on how community members think, feel and respond to the products and services you offer.

2.1.1 The conceptual meaning of Community based organizations (CBOs)

Community based organizations are represented by different names in different regions like community development associations, societies, welfare organizations, neighborhood councils and united community. People working in the same environment irrespective of their creed, culture and religion set up these organizations for collective

benefits and wellbeing. These are localized institutions in nature and its membership is based on equality with an aim of the socioeconomic welfare of the concerned community (Lavea. 2003). Being nonprofit and non-governmental localized institutions, they depend on its members for financial needs for the fulfillment of its responsibilities and do not look towards the government for funds. All benefits gained from members' contributions to the associations are shared accordingly with fairness.

Community organization covers a series of activities at the community level aimed at bringing about desired improvement in the social wellbeing of individuals, groups and neighborhoods. It can represent both community-based organizations, operating as civil society non-profits, and also as a function of organizing within communities defined by geographical location, shared work space, and/or shared experience or concerns. Community organizing is a democratic instrument to create sustained social change. Community organization is a process by which a community identifies needs or objectives orders these needs or objectives and takes action, and in so doing. develops a co-operative and collaborative attitudes and practices within the community. Community based organization is known to lead to greater understanding of community context, and is characterized by community planning, community action and mobilization, the promotion of community change and, ultimately, influence within larger systems. Community organizations are generally not-for-profit and money raised usually goes back into supporting the activities of the organization (Rothman, 2008).

Community based organizations (CBO's) are nonprofit groups that work-at a local level to improve life for residents. The focus is to build equality across society in all streams - health care, environment, quality of education, access to technology, access to spaces and information for the disabled, to name but a few (Ledwith, 2005),. The inference is that the communities represented by the CBO's are typically at a disadvantage. CBO's are typically, and almost necessarily, staffed by local member's community members who experience firsthand the needs within their neighborhoods. Besides being connected geographically, the only link between staff members and their interests is often the desire and willingness to help. Occupational skill sets and experience are greatly diverse (Brown, 2007).

The tightrope upon which stability balances in this type of organization is being stretched taut, as the role of the CBO is extended to new lengths.

2.1.2 Community development

Development is to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community (Vásquez, 2008). Achieving human development is linked to a third perspective of development which views it as freeing people from obstacles that affect their ability to develop their own lives and communities. Development, therefore, is empowerment: it is about local people taking control of their own lives, expressing their own demands and finding their own solutions to their problems.

Social development focuses on the need to “put people first” in development processes. Poverty is more than low income it is also about vulnerability, exclusion, unaccountable institutions, powerlessness, and exposure to violence. Social Development promotes social inclusion of the poor and vulnerable by empowering people, building cohesive and resilient societies, and making institutions accessible and accountable to citizens.

Economic development, the process whereby simple, low-income national economies are transformed into modern industrial economies. Although the term is sometimes used as a synonym for economic growth, generally it is employed to describe a change in a country’s economy involving qualitative as well as quantitative improvements. The theory of economic development how primitive and poor economies can evolve into sophisticated and relatively prosperous ones is of critical importance to underdeveloped countries, and it is usually in this context that the issues of economic development are discussed.

Community development can comprise the collection of services, interventions and initiatives that improve the lives of residents in a community. This can be achieved through “place-based” initiatives, i.e., improvements to the physical environment, such as housing, schools, parks and other amenities that are fixed in space, as well as “people-based” initiatives, i.e., services that increase the capacity of individuals to provide for their own and their family’s economic, social and housing needs, no matter where they may live, work or play (Belsky and Fauth 2012). Erickson, Galloway

and Cytron argue that the extensive needs associated with community development require a new organization a “quarterback” that can coordinate many local initiatives across sectors, manage data to identify the most appropriate strategies that balance investments in human and physical capital, and secure appropriate funding (2012, 382).

2.2 The challenges faced by Community Based Organizations in doing their activities in rural areas of Aweil

Workforce: Characteristic of most nonprofit organizations, CBO's have a diverse workforce of volunteers and staff, with varied motivations and skills. There is however, a paucity of personnel with strong skills in information technology who are interested in working in the nonprofit sector in general. CBO's are "rich in member passion" (Sieber, 2000). Personnel are likely to have a fervent intrinsic motivation directly tied to the cause or mission of the organization and this may result in strong individual agendas and striving for specific goals that require careful management to ensure adherence to the overall mission goals and collaboration with the rest of the team. However, diversity in experience and skill also brings diversity in perspective. New perspectives or ways of thinking can catalyze innovation in addressing a CBO's mission, specifically with the application of technology, if the organizational structure allows for flexibility and sufficient time for such exploration (Mathie, & Gord, 2010). CBO's have typically a less rigid, informal organizational structure than in other sectors, allowing for flexibility in roles and responsibilities of staff, which can promote technology adoption. Balance is a key factor again, as too loose an organizational structure can make successful technology adoption and implementation impossible.

Structure: CBO's are typically directed by an executive director, supported by a core staff that performs multiple functions, and volunteers who may assist in mission-based programs. The personnel in CBO's resemble that in small business - each staff member takes on multiple roles and many tasks. While this is necessary to ensure all aspects of the work is completed, it is a limiting factor when considering technology adoption and innovation. In a survey prepared by Princeton Survey Research Associates (2001), large nonprofit organizations were able to dedicate a staff member to oversee information technology, but almost all small and medium organizations were only able to allocate a part time role to this vital function. Across all sizes of organizations, there is difficulty in attracting and retaining qualified personnel for these positions. CBO's are often atomized

- isolated from other organizations that could share data, information and technology resources (Indabawa&Mpofu, 2004). While IT could facilitate communication with other agencies and allow for sharing of resources, the CBO environment is not often optimized to allow such opportunities. This is a crucial role of IT in humanitarian relief efforts, where CBO's must communicate timely and critical information, not only with each other, but also with larger, national and international agencies.

Funding: CBO's are subject to the same financial constraints as other nonprofits. Financial support may come from individual donations, fundraising efforts, grants via funding agencies, or directly from other nonprofits. As with the workforce, donors to CBO's are often internally and goal motivated, and funding can be subject to constraints or specific instructions as to how it can be spent. Funds are often directed at program or mission specific goals, rarely to general IT support or professional development opportunities for staff (Parker, 2001). Nonprofits in general do not devote time or efforts towards building a comprehensive IT budget or strategic plan. This limits the ability to take advantage of time-sensitive opportunities and further separates them from other sectors, across all of the divides - digital, organizational, and innovation.

Technology: A great challenge facing CBO's is learning about what technology can do for them. Not having a dedicated IT staff member, and being isolated from the "world of technology" and without a community of practice to share experiences and explore issues, creates an environment of hesitancy and wariness. Many CBO's are ill-informed about the potential impact of technology on both their day-to-day operations and specific missions (Fernando, 2007).

CBO's are great store houses of local information, but there is a lack of IT capacity (human and infrastructure) to analyze and share the data. Transforming their data into useful information is an inherent challenge in CBO's. Neighborhood or geographical information systems provide an efficient means of capturing, storing, analyzing, sharing and presenting data. While these systems are now commercially available and affordable, there is considerable knowledge that is required to manage such a system, including data quality, formatting and standards, and geographic. While it is difficult to retain personnel who are knowledgeable in the IT field in general, it is even more difficult when such

specific skills are required. Building IT capacity for transforming data into knowledge is one of the biggest challenges facing CBO's today.

2.3 The effects of Community Based Organizations on the development of rural communities in Aweil

The history and importance of community based organization (CBO) in rural areas is a long one. They have been deeply involved in activities that have impacted on the livelihood of rural people. CBOs are formal voluntary social group that are found in communities which differ in size objective and degree of interaction among members. In these organizations, members have the ability to influence ideas and actions of others with the purpose to plan, implement and monitor social and economic development programs and provide technical and financial helps to the communities. CBOs positively affect the process of rural change through increase in income, improvement of health, nutrition literacy of the people. Some of the developmental programs they introduce bring changes in the rural communities such as health, education, micro finance, micro enterprise, sustainable agriculture, animal husbandry, safe water and sanitation (Wahab, 2000).

Agboola (2008) noted that successive Nigerian Government have responded to both rural and urban problems by evolving poverty alleviation programs to help stir development but government top-down approach and lack of involvement of the people at the bottom up strategy have weakened the confidence of the people. Communities therefore seek solace in CBOs which pressurize government for attention to development problems in their communities and/or undertake development programs and projects that they observe that are very much needed in their immediate communities.

The CBOs are associated with self-help (Ogundipe, 2003). They constitute the media for resource mobilization to confront local challenges. These include the finance and execution of projects, lobbying and nomination of representative to government offices to air their views and press their needs and developing human resources against future development needs of immediate communities.

The impetus for the series arose from a number of issues in the CBO community. First, CBOs are often left out of country's redevelopment training programs, which are

generally designed for the private sector, including developers, environmental engineering firms and financial institutions, or for local governments (Hardcastle & Powers, 2011). While these sectors must gain a better understanding of country, particularly where the fear of liability looms large and remains a chief obstacle to entering into any development process, CBOs are also essential redevelopment partners. Learning how to partner with other sectors and when to bring these partners into a country's project is an important aspect of successful country's redevelopment for CBOs.

CBOs are often viewed as underfunded and lacking sufficient capacity to take on country's redevelopment. This is sometimes true, but as a result of this perception the importance of CBOs can be underestimated by both the public and private sectors, and this phenomenon becomes a self-fulfilling cycle. A wider range of state and federal funding sources are now available to CBOs, but they need to know how to access them. Some examples are special funds to conduct site assessments or do neighborhood planning, banks seeking to make loans in low-income areas where they can get special federally recognized credit and other resources available only for nonprofit organizations (Siddiqui, 2007).

Moreover, CBOs can play many unique roles that draw upon their strengths and capacities as community-oriented institutions. CBOs particularly large, long-standing and well-funded CBOs may act as the developer and/or the property owner, or they can serve as a broker or community champion, which does not require the more complex skills normally characteristic of a commercial developer. In addition to learning how to partner and play different roles, many CBOs are beginning to expand their traditional focus beyond housing or community services to encompass a broader range of economic development activities, such as property redevelopment. As a result, CBOs are interested in building their organizational capacity to take on country's redevelopment and other related activities (Thompson, 2005).

These redevelopment difficulties may arise from the level of on-site contamination real or perceived as well as from the challenges of the market. There is a need for both the public and private sectors to establish partnerships, but often a lack of will to bring the two entities together. The leadership of the nonprofit sector is frequently pivotal in

attracting public attention and stimulating private sector interest in the neighborhood, and thus improving the likelihood that properties in these neighborhoods will be redeveloped. CBOs with a strong presence in a neighborhood can often take this leadership role in redeveloping these sites.

Community approaches to poverty reduction are not service-based interventions that regard individuals as 'clients' who need assistance. Instead, these approaches have a direct or ultimate economic purpose. They focus upon the active pursuit of market-based strategies, often geographic and sector-specific, that exploit market niches for beneficiaries (Lewis 1998). Community approaches address social problems that governments and the voluntary sector usually address – but typically incorporate methods employed by the private sector.

Community approaches seek to empower local organizations and individuals through an atmosphere of dignity and participation, and an orientation to achieving durable results (O'Regan and Conway 2003). A major goal of community approaches is to engage disadvantaged populations and neighborhoods, especially to participate in the governance of local organizations and in human resource development. Community initiatives build on the ideas and strengths of individuals, and recognize their ability to apply unique talents, creativity and hard work to improve their lives.

Another major purpose of community-based approaches to poverty reduction is to build community assets – to recognize existing resources and talents, and to invest in the development of new skills. Community-based asset building also involves creating employment opportunities and harnessing new sources of financing. Yet another component of asset building entails the creation and maintenance of various forms of public goods and public space such as nature trails, wildlife sanctuaries, parks, libraries, playgrounds, pools and skating rinks – that can be enjoyed by all community members. Omute G, (2001) emphasized the role of Community Based Programs in changing people's attitudes and behaviors, he said that, majority of youth who have been reluctant, poor and helpless within community were supported and trained by NGOs in bricklaying, carpentry, bakery, tailoring, and business management, this after 2 years they are totally different from how they were before that is to say; socially, economically and even psychologically.

The study will reveal that those who took the development programs for granted remained at their level, poor, unproductive and reluctant mean while those who will be strict in training would have been successful in their lives. However, failure to attain the product of education has been explained by James S. (2002) as lack of discipline by the learners which sougheed out that people has to learn obedience and self-control in-order to succeed in education and to perform well in everything thing that they do.

Social programs are not the only way that governments reduce poverty. Fiscal and monetary policy affects the level of unemployment, which in turn is a key determinant of poverty. Some critics argue that tight fiscal policy and high interest rates have contributed to Canada's high unemployment rate and thus exacerbated the poverty problem. Governments can modify fiscal and monetary policies to be more supportive of job creation. Governments also can support the infrastructure of community approaches to poverty reduction. Quebec, for example, has actively promoted the development of the social economy (Lévesque and Ninacs 2008).

Social programs play a crucial role in supplementing low earnings and providing free or subsidized services and supports. But they are not sufficient in themselves to eliminate poverty and fully offset its negative impact. In some cases, these 'top-down' approaches merely take the edge off poverty by modestly raising a poor household's low income. There is also a need for 'bottom-up' or community based approaches both to supplement and complement the public policy infrastructure in reducing poverty.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the overall approach, methods in which it contains the description of the research methods employed to ease the success of the study. Therefore it's figured with the following sub-headings; research design which describes the nature and pattern designed and the procedures used for its accomplishment; area of the study which describes the geographical area of the study; population of the study; the sample size and the sampling techniques that was used in the selection of the respondents; data collection methods and tools; quality control methods; data analysis; ethical considerations and limitation of the study.

3.1 Research Design

The study applied a cross sectional research design. The study was conducted in such a way that; the qualitative research approaches was used; information was got from several sample groups including members of FGDs, Aweil staff, local leaders, returnees, workers, CDO, and the IDP youth who attended Aweil development programs; the cross-sectional design was selected for the study due to its ability together different views which concerns the state's Development programs for youth in post-conflict setting. The study used these approaches in collection of primary and secondary data; the choice of the two approaches based on the possibility of errors in data collection in case a single approach was used and in addition, quantitative data collection was incorporated in to the process of data administering.

3.2 Area and Population of the Study

The study was carried out in Aweil. Aweil State is one of the 28 states of South Sudan formed on 2 October 2015. The state was created after the former 10 states split up. It is located in the Bahr el Ghazal region. The Aweil State is divided into 8 counties which were created in April 2016. These counties were Buonchai County, Pariyoung County, Kongdek County, Ajuet County, Aweil Center County, MayomWel County, Barmayen County, and Aroyo County. Alongside to the creation of the 8 counties, Aweil State also contains the municipality of Aweil.

According to Population Projection of 2017-07-01, Aweil centre had population 59,356 people and therefore it's this population that the sample size was based, The study was conducted in Aweil Center County: the CBOs includes; Awuchier Rural Cooperation Society (ARCS). South Sudan° Rural Fund (SSRF), Comjuer Thii Rural Development (CTRD).

3.3 Sample Size

The study used purposive or judgmental sampling under the non-probability sampling technique. A purposive sample is a non-probability sample that is selected based on the characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. This type of sampling can be very useful in situations when you need to reach a targeted sample quickly. Essentially the researcher bases his or her choice on the experience and knowledge of the respondent on a particular subject.

The study was carried out in Aweil Center County.

Table 3.1: Sample size of the Study

Category	Population	Sample size
Awuchier Rural Cooperation society. CBO staffs.	20	10
No of beneficiaries of ARCS	15	15
Comjuer Thii Rural Development CBO staffs	10	5
No of beneficiaries of CTRD	20	3
Local leaders	5	2
South Sudan Rural Fund staffs.	10	5
No of beneficiaries of SSRF	20	10
Total	100	50

Source: Primary data, 2019

3.4 Data sources

Data collected for the study was mainly through primary and secondary sources.

3.4.1 Primary data

The primary data was relied on heavily than the secondary data because it was collected by the researcher hence unique to the researcher and to the study itself. The method that

was applied in data collection of primary data is the questionnaire, which is a popular means used by many researchers and commonly recognized by the respondents. It was also considered because it is relatively cheap due to the population targeted and easy for respondents to fill because they are given time to understand the questions before responding.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data are information or data already collected by other researchers or institutions, usually for different purposes. Secondary data enabled the researcher to place the study in the context of existing knowledge as well as broadens the researcher's understanding to the research topic. Secondary sources of data were obtained from books, journals, the internet, newspapers for the critical review of related literature for the study.

3.5 Data Collection Methods

Data was both primary and secondary, primary data was collected by the use of questionnaires and interview guides and secondary was got from reports and internet.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was developed and organized on the basis of the research objectives to ensure relevance to the research problem. The questionnaire was carefully designed starting with the general information question that requires the respondents to answer without much thinking. This meant to provide the respondents with an easy start that provided practice in answering questions. This was followed by the most important questions that were meant to capture the information that is very critical to the research problem.

3.5.2 Interviews

An interview is a conversation between two or more people i.e. the interviewer and the interviewee, where interviewees are questioned by the interviewer to obtain information. This method suits the research most appropriately and the researcher was able to collect data through in-depth semi structured interviews consisting of few open ended questions which allowed a two-way communication between the interviewer and interviewee and the interviewee was entitled to give unbiased opinions which proved to be a useful pool

of resources for the researcher to analyze the situation and provide him with deeper understanding of the subject and enabled accurate comprehension.

3.6 Procedure

The researcher obtained a letter of introduction from; the school head of department through the research coordinator and the researcher took it to the Local Council I's to be directed for confirmation from the CDO Aweil and finally CAO Aweil Local Government for approval. The permission was therefore giving a way for the researcher to proceed to the community focal person for the identification of CBOs beneficiaries. The next step was arranging tools and materials for data collection and these included; printing, photocopying of questionnaires, purchase of clear bag, pens, pencils and razorblade, notebooks. The Last activity was data collection; the exercise took approximately two weeks after which the plan was made for data analysis interpretation and report writing.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

The instruments were edited for accuracy, consistency and completeness of information before leaving the field and response coded. The quantitative data was coded by the researcher from the semi- structured interviews and handed over to the statistician where it was entered and analyzed using Excel computer program. The choice for Excel is to generate frequency table, graphs and charts.

The qualitative data was organized according to the themes identified from research questions and analyzed using content analysis. Data observed and recorded was organized, interpreted in line with the proposed study objectives, meanwhile direct quotation from the discussions were used and this was dependent on the discretion of the researcher. Comparisons of the findings and postulated research questions were made in order to arrive at concrete conclusions.

3.8 Anticipated Problems and solutions

Financial constraint; the researcher faced with a problem of limited funds. This was dealt with by looking for some money to facilitate printing, typing, internet and accommodation and transport using the cheapest sources.

Non response; some respondents won't provide the necessary information and this was dealt with by simplifying the questionnaires directed to them.

Limited time; Time allocated for the study is limited yet the researcher had a lot of things that occupy human life. The researcher studied and at the same time collected data and a time frame was drawn.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Ethical consideration can be specified as one of the most important parts of the research Dissertation may even be doomed to failure if this part is missing. According to Bryman and Bell (2007) the following ten principles of ethical considerations have been compiled as a result of analyzing the ethical guidelines of nine professional social sciences research.

- Research participants should not be subjected to harm in any ways whatsoever.
- Respect for the dignity of research participants should be prioritized.
- Full consent should be obtained from the participants prior the study.
- The protection of the privacy of research participants has to be ensured.
- Adequate level of confidentiality of the research data should be ensured.
- Anonymity of individuals and organization participating in the research has to be ensured.
- Affiliations in any form, sources of funding as well as any possible conflicts of interests have to be declared.
- Any type of communication in relation to the research should be done with honesty and transparency.
- Any type of misleading information as we are representation of primary data findings in a biased way must be avoided.
- Similarly, ethical considerations in research refers to a set of principles, guidelines and rules that have to be followed during research for the benefits of both the researcher and the research subjects the major ethical considerations includes informed consent, confidentiality and anonymity. Informed consent means the research to be carried out and associated risks after which he or she voluntarily and willingly gives their consent. Confidentiality means to researcher promises to manage information in such a way that the identity of the research subject is protected. Anonymity on the other hand means that the research subjects' identity should not be limited with personal responses.

CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introduction.

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the study findings with regard to the stated objectives and research questions though started with the bio-data of the respondents.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

This theme precisely documents the bio-data information of the respondent as summarized and presented in the tables below as well as interpretations distinctly.

4.1.1 Gender Composition

According to the findings from the field, out of 50 respondents who were sampled 26 were male while 24 were female as shown the table below.

Table 4.1: Showing gender composition of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	24	48
Male	26	52
Total	50	100

Source; Field 2019

In table 4.1 above, it is indicated that more than a half of the respondents were males 26(52%) while close to a half of the respondent 24(48%) were female. This close difference in gender composition of respondents was a result that all genders are involved in community based projects. Despite the slight difference in the participation, the sample was fairly selected

4.1.2 Age Composition of the Respondents.

From the study finding, respondents were from different age brackets ranging from 18 to 51 years and above as summarized in the table below.

Table4.2: Showing the age composition of respondents

Age composition of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-35	30	72
36-40	10	15
41-50	5	8
51 above	5	5
Total	50	100

Source; field 2019

Regarding the age characteristics of the respondents, majority are 30 respondents making 72% of the respondents, in the age bracket of 18-35 there 10 respondents making 15% of the respondents in the age bracket of 36-40 and in the age bracket of 41-50 there were 5 making 8% of the respondents in the age bracket of 51 above they were 5 of the respondents who were the least. This implies that the respondents were mature to respond to the questions address the problem of the study and majority were from the middle age bracket 18-35 years

4.1.3 Level of Education.

The research also involved people from different education levels as shown in the table below.

Table 4.3: Showing the education background of respondents.

Education level of respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Others	2	4
Secondary	6	12
Certificate	20	40
Diploma	18	36
Degree	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: field 2019

From the study findings from table 4.3 indicated that majority 20 making 40% of the respondents who were involved in the study had finished their certificate, followed by 6 making 12% of the respondents who were involved in the study had finished secondary level of education, 18 making 18% of respondents had finished diploma 4 respondents making 8% had finished their degrees and 2 making 4% had never been to school. The education level of the respondents was relevant to the study in that it explored the form of understanding of the respondents. Most of the respondents were okay with their projects were doing well. However the respondents who never went to school did not involve much in these projects.

Basing on the study findings, that was collected from the field after asking the services offered by CBOs Comjuer Thii Rural Development (CTRD), South Sudan Rural Fund (SSRF) Community Agency Development Organization (CAPO) Development Alternative of Self-reliance (DAS) among others in an interview with a community local leader Mr. Mabiyor, he stated that the CBOs encourages self-reliance in order not to depend on government or funders for assistances most especially Development Alternative of Self-reliance (DAS).

4.2 The roles that CBOs plays in contributing to the development of rural communities in Aweil include;

Basing on the findings, CBOs Contributes to improving Agro-pastoral Activities. Established farming training demonstration sites were established in Aweil including one poultry demonstration house constructed. Basing on the government record (primary data 2018) about 448 beneficiaries have been trained in ox-ploughing and provided with 142 ox-ploughs in order to improve farming in the counties of Aweil Northern-Bahr El Ghazal. Other Agro-pastoral activities includes community vegetable gardens established, Kitchen gardens. This done to boost food security in the rural communities of Aweil.

From the study findings, CBOs plays a big role in improving livelihood prospects through increasing access to markets and skills. In an interview with Atem Koul a carpenter in Aweil town, he said that over 1100 students received vocational training (both short and long courses) in a variety of trades (carpentry, masonry, brick making, tailoring, hair dressing among others) through seven vocational training centers as apprentices to local artisans. In the field, Ajah who is also a beneficiary of this training in

her saloon, she did hair dressing said that the training had helped a lot to discover what she did not know she is a resident in Kwajok village saying her business sustains her being. Some of the livelihood programs includes training in small business development, business management and planning, entrepreneurship skills. There is supporting of groups through micro finance and business development schemes. In the field the interesting bit that surprised was the fact that people use donkeys and Carts to distribute goods and the those groups who deals in perishable product were provided with bicycles.

Water and sanitation (WATSAN) and child protection initiatives these CBOs also played a very important role in the rural development by ensuring cleans water. This is done through drilling of boreholes. Boreholes are the major source of water points WATSAN Communities were established and trained in raising awareness on hygiene and sanitation as well as maintenance of WATSAN facilities. Approximately 850 vulnerable children were referred to child protection units and offices attended by social workers. In Kwajok village there are Youth recreational centers and one drop in center for street children were established.

Engagement and capacity development of civil organizations and local authorities (Government record 2019 march) in an interview with one of the Comjuer Thii Rural Development CBO staffs (CTRD) Manager Gai Atem Koul, he said that the state provided 21 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in a variety of areas such as child protection, farming and food security.

The researcher also got information from the workers of CBOs and their responses are summarized in the table below;

Table 4.4: Showing services offered by CBOS

Services offered by CBOs	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Education to farmers on how to maintain their projects	01	10
Water and sanitation (WATSAN) and child protection initiatives	02	20
Engagement and capacity development of civil organizations and local authorities	02	20
Facilitating motivational speakers to teach farmers on how to become successful in their projects	02	20
Monitoring and supervising farmers projects	01	10
Organizing exhibition where farmers learn more about their projects	02	20
Total	10	100

Source: field 2019

Table above shows 02(20%) of the respondents revealed that CBOs provides new breeds of crops and animals to farmers, 2(2%) revealed that CBOs provides new techniques to farmers, 02(2%) of the workers revealed that CBOs facilitates motivational speakers to teach farmers on how to become successful in their projects, 02(2%) revealed that organizes exhibition where farmers learn more about their projects, 1(1%) of the respondent workers said that CBOs monitors and supervises farmers projects and 1(1%) of the respondent workers revealed that CBOs provides education to farmers on how to maintain their projects.

Table 4.5: Showing the effects of community based Organizations in development of rural communities of Aweil

Effects of community based Organizations in development of rural communities of Aweil	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Eradicated poverty among the poor	10	10
Improvement in beneficiary income which has enabled members to acquire valuable assets.	7	8
Increased loan access to rural farmers located in hard to reach areas where there no banks	20	20
Reduced domestic violence and improved gender relations	3	2
New exotic breeds of animals and animals have been introduced leading to high yield production.	10	10
Food for house hold and income from the sales crops and animals that have direct socio economic effects on the household.	25	30
Harnessed social networks and expanded beneficiary.	3	3
Employment opportunity	12	17
Total	90	100

Source: Field 2019

The study found out that CBO like SSRF helps the peasant through donation of funds this was done to help farmers and retail businesses of men and women to pick up Aweil state is one of the state that was affected with the civil war thus many people in the rural

communities are poor thus eradication of poverty in the rural areas of Aweil center sub-county.

Improvement in beneficiary income which has enabled members to acquire valuable assets. As a result of eradicating poverty some of the village members are benefiting from the SSRF because their measure aim is to ensure that members are lifted up from their status of subsistence.

Increased loan access to rural farmers located in hard to reach areas where there no banks. Due to insecurity in the areas of Aweil State, the SSRF ensured that farmers in the rural areas of Aweil Center have access to funds this is simply done through visiting them and sensitizing them about the services SSRF does to help people in the rural areas of Aweil center.

In an interview with staffs of Comjuer Thii Rural Development (CTRD) of the local CBO in Aweil Center they help is advocating for women who are violated by their husband for example they told me of a woman who was beaten by her husband to hospital level by taking the husband to prison it reduced the cases of domestic violence in the rural areas thus improving on gender relations.

New exotic breeds of animals and animals have been introduced leading to high yield production. This improved the quality of meat and animal hide in Aweil center, the farmer's main source of income was in cattle Yaring this is because of prolonged drought.

Food for house hold and income from the sales crops and animals that have direct socio economic effects on the household. The income gotten from the sales are used for buying food for household this is simply because the rainy season is characterized by drought making it difficult for crop to grow.

Employment opportunity SSRF and CTRD provide employment to the members in the rural communities in order to gain experience on to manage their finances to in improve on their skills thus the effect of these CBOs in the development rural communities of Aweil Center.

4.3 Challenges faced by the community based organizations in promoting development in the rural communities of Aweil.

In the study contacted to find out whether there is any challenge faced by these projects, almost all the respondents agreed that they face a lot of challenges and some of the challenges are summarized below;

Table 4.6: Shows that majority 10(20)

Challenges	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Lack of ready market for their products	12	24
Lack of enough money to facilitate the project.	8	16
Poor roads to transport their goods to the market	7	14
Recent floods that washed away and destroyed some farmers projects	3	6
Some projects are started by people who can't read and write	6	12
The allocation of the stands by the traditional authority is not enough because some projects need large stands	9	18
Some of the people who take loans do not want to pay in time and some leaders do steal money from the microfinance hence crippling the project	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field 2019

Table 4.6 shows that 12(24%) of the respondents revealed that there is lack of ready market for their products, 9(18%) of the respondents said the allocation of stands by the tradition authority is not enough because some projects need large stands, 8(16%) respondents said there is lack of enough money to facilitate projects and the least 3(6%) of the respondents said that another challenge is the recent floods that washed away and destroyed some of the farmers projects.

However, respondents said that there are ways that can be followed to overcome those challenges and they are summarized in the table below;

Table 4.7 showing ways that can be followed to overcome the challenges faced by the community based organizations in promoting development in the rural communities of Aweil.

Solution	Frequency	Percentage (%)
People should be motivated to contribute funds for themselves.	10	20
Workshops should be ongoing for community projects.	5	10
Records should be shared among members because on some projects the chairperson and the secretary are responsible for everything	5	10
People with skills from the community should be recruited to assist in the maintaining of projects.	4	8
Members should be aware that projects are established to create jobs not to make them rich	6	12
The management of projects should involve the youth who can be trained and be able to apply the acquired knowledge.	4	8
Enough funds should be made available for the community based projects to provide resources	13	26
Good relationship should be maintained between the project and community structures	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: field 2019

Basing on the findings from the field, respondents gave their views on how to solve the challenges faced by the community based projects and out of 50(100%), 13(26%) of the respondents said in order to solve those challenges enough funds must be made available for the community based projects to provide resources, 10(20%) of the respondents said that people should be motivated to contribute funds for themselves, 6(12%) of the respondents revealed that members must be aware that projects are established to create jobs not to make the rich, 5(10%) of the respondents revealed that workshop should be ongoing for community projects, and the least 4(8%) said that good relationship must be maintained between the project and community structures.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter entails a discussion of the study findings, study conclusion and the recommendations drawn from the study findings

5.1 Discussion of the Study Findings

5.1.1 The Contributions of the Community Based Organizations on Development of Rural Communities of Aweil Center County

From the study findings, the researcher found out that the CBOs offer education to farmers on how to maintain their projects and providing new breeds to farmers as a contribution to improve the social economic development of rural communities of Aweil Center County. But also non-governmental organizations are involved at the grass root to empower the disadvantaged segments of the population (Clark, 1999). Similarly the role of Community Based Organizations in the planning and management of rural development projects has been analyzed (Berg, 2007). Uphoffs (2004) suggests five key activity areas in which we can make their contributions i.e. natural resource management, rural infrastructure, human resource development, agriculture development and non-agricultural enterprise. UNCHS, 2006, observed that many of the rural poor communities are locked into a circle involving lack of money, inadequate equipment, and health impairing method of transport, lack of flexibility and exploitation by transporters and middlemen.

The researcher from the study found out that, these community based organizations provide new techniques to farmers and facilitating motivational speakers to teach farmers on how to become successful in their projects. This has helped much in improving the social economic development of the rural communities because farmers have adopted new techniques of farming in form of agronomic practices like disease control, land selection, seed selection, weed control, post-harvest handling and value addition. Mullen 1991 some CBOs around the world are using viable, effective modes of transport for the delivery of rural services. Clements, 1995, studied that improvements in transport and communication technology, has enabled at least some rural communities to attract small scale flexible economic activities this concurs with the view of the respondents who

revealed that community based projects have accelerated poverty among the poor in the way that poor families were given animals like pigs, goats and some were given chicken which has reduced on their levels of poverty after selling part of the yields from their farms, others revealed that community based projects have improved on the beneficiary's income which has enabled members acquire valuable assets like land, commercial buildings, microfinance projects, have increased access to loans to the rural farmers located in hard to reach areas where there are no banks which has provided capital to members inform of loans that has uplifted their financial status by engaging in small businesses including coffee trade and they have used the profits to meet socio-economic needs of their households, in a related study respondents revealed that community based projects has reduced domestic violence which has improved on gender relations through gender specific training by some organizations which has resulted to role distribution at household level where cash and food crops are now managed by both men and women. They also said families are now gaining socio-economic stability arising out from the realization especially by men that women empowerment is crucial in the development of their homes and the community, respondents much in improving the social economic development because farmers have adopted new techniques of farming in form of agronomic practices like disease control, land selection, seed selection, weed control, post-harvest handling and value addition. Mullen 1991 some CBOs around the world are using viable, effective modes of transport for the delivery of rural services. Clements, 1995, studied that improvements in transport and communication technology, has enabled at least some rural communities to attract small scale flexible economic activities this concurs with the view of the respondents who revealed that community based projects have accelerated poverty among the poor in the way that poor families were given animals like pigs, goats and some were given chicken which has reduced on their levels of poverty after selling part of the yields from their farms, others revealed that community based projects have improved on the beneficiary's income which has enabled members acquire valuable assets like land, commercial buildings, microfinance projects, have increased access to loans to the rural farmers located in hard to reach areas where there are no banks which has provided capital to members inform of loans that has uplifted their financial status by engaging in small businesses including coffee trade and they have used the profits to meet socio-economic needs of their households, in a related study respondents revealed that community based projects has reduced domestic violence which has improved on gender relations through gender specific training by

some organizations which has resulted to role distribution at household level where cash and food crops are now managed by both men and women. They also said families are now gaining socio –economic stability arising out from the realization especially by men that women empowerment is crucial in the development of their homes and the community, respondents also said that community based projects have harnessed social networks and expanded beneficiary horizon this is because these projects have attracted other members of the society come together into groups to form group projects. This has resulted into community members to address other community problems beyond their groups, respondents revealed that new exotic breeds of animals and crops have been introduced resulting into high yields. The study also found out that there is increased food for house hold and income from the crops and animals that had direct socio economic effect on the house hold and many local people have been employed to work in farms hence increasing on their socio economic status.

5.1.2 The Challenges Faced By the Community Based Projects in Promoting Rural development In Aweil Center

From the study findings, the researcher found out that community based projects lack ready market for their products and lack of enough money to facilitate the project. This has hindered community based projects from promoting socio-economic development. Others say, Shonhiwa (2006: 94), lack of management skills leads to deficiency in management. Low productivity may go unnoticed for a long time if management does not have the skills or ability to detect it. What is not known cannot be managed by the manager. If a manager lacks management skills his/her response to turmoil within an organization often manifests itself in staff de-motivation, lack of team effort, sabotage and absenteeism. Where there is no cohesion among followers, managers often become rigid and disinterested as they are compelled to become permanent referees between warring factions this goes with the findings of this study where respondents said that some projects are started by people who cannot read and write this means that they are lacking all the managerial skills to manage the projects which result into the collapsing of these projects. The study showed, that community based projects are affected by poor roads to transport their goods to the market and the recent floods washed away and destroyed some of the farmers projects. This information was revealed by 7(14%) and 3(6%) respectively. And according to Cusworth and Franse (1983), project failure can be identified at two levels. Firstly, there is a failure to implement the project on time, within

the budget time frame and in line with the plan. It is a common occurrence to find projects running late as a result of inflation. Failure takes place also when implementation has been completed, but fails to achieve the effects intended. Given the above mentioned background, it was concluded that the impact community development projects is far below their expected income. Some projects fail due to poor management styles.

The study showed that some projects are started by people who cannot read and write, the allocation of stands by the traditional authority is not enough because some projects need large stands. Some micro finance leaders embezzle money hence crippling the project. According to the findings of Linkages Development Agency and CSIR, (April 2003: 2-3) the major reasons that lead to un sustainability of community development projects are : lack of effective integrated planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation system in support of the projects , lack of financial management skills required to access the feasibility of the projects, weak management information system that make it difficult to locate, compare and even monitor the various poverty interventions, the phase-out of funders support. World Vision (2009) evaluation report analysis show that most community development projects have failed be sustainable, become self-reliant and the communities have failed to continue running them after funding organizations withdraw their support. Some factors which should have been worked out, in order to stop this trend of projects collapsing are not done despite support being meant for a specified period with the objective of making the projects self-reliant political economy consideration and perverse incentives created by project performance requirements can also result in poor targeting. Ravallion (2000) noted that a desire to ensure a broad geographic spread of participants can be weaken pro poor geographic targeting. Jalan and Ravallion (2003) also noted that social networks were a crucial determinant of who benefited from the welfare program. They urgg that this can be corrected in the design of the program by offering a wage low enough to discourage wealthier members of the community from participating (Gachuki 2002) also from the study findings respondents said that there is lack of enough money to facilitate the project. According to Masereka Jackson a local leader said that most of the projects in his area were not successful because only a few of the animals survived. This was because exotic breeds required regular treatment and feeding most the farmers could not

afford the cost and eventually they had to fail. Therefore lack of funding is a challenge to the community based projects in Aweil Center sub-county

5.1.3 Possible Solutions to the Problems Faced By the Community Based Projects in Promoting Rural Development

The research study showed that people must be motivated to contribute funds themselves, workshops must be ongoing for community projects and records must be divided because in some projects the chairperson and the secretaries are responsible for everything. This will help the project to have a good and well tracked performance where the people are encouraged and empowered with knowledge from workshops conducted. This will help to achieve some of the set objectives like maintaining development in the area.

A sound program design, adapted to local conditions and based on simple methods that facilitate beneficiary involvement i.e. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) should always be chosen and beneficiaries should be involved in the selection. Participatory survey should define the social context of support, and communities should be well organized, trained and sensitized before needs are identified. Judy (2001) has explored the ways in which knowledge of the local conditions become side tracked before it can affect other planning or implementation of programs largely initiated from outside this goes hand in hand with respondents view who revealed that workshops must be ongoing for community projects this will help to improve members performance in production and management.

From the study findings the researcher found out that people with skills from the community must be recruited to assist in the maintenance of the project, members must be aware that projects are established to create jobs not to make the rich richer. This will help achieve the set objectives. Evaluation of ongoing projects requires a proper strategy which can work if one is to achieve the desired results. It is of vital importance to discuss about participatory evaluation asking the people concerned to participate in evaluating their own projects thereby, enabling them to determine the future effectiveness of their goals of the project. Calliso and Jean-Louis (2006) noted that evaluation is a process integral to the development process and by which a community (where a project is established) assess whether what is being done is bring the desired results. In view of the

definitions above, there are many reasons of conducting of conducting an evaluation which include the following to judge the worth of ongoing programs/ projects, to estimate usefulness of attempts to improve programs, to increase the effectiveness of management and administration of programs, and to justify and legitimize already made decisions (Suchman, 2007).

The researcher found out from the study that, management of projects must involve the youth who can be trained and be able to apply the acquired knowledge (Kroon 1995:3), management refers to the process of getting work done through other people by the use of human resource, material and time to achieve objectives. Managers play a role in ensuring that community development projects are sustainable. The key distinction of management is to meet specific objectives, but in attaining them through efforts of other people.

Managers are expected to possess skills, knowledge and competence that facilitate smooth and efficient operations. Also they are required to manage people and tasks in order to ensure the success and survival of their organization in the face of an increasing complex technology, socio economic cultural and economic development this concurs with respondents view who said that people with skills from the community must be recruited to assist in maintaining the projects and managing the projects in a right way.

Managing people in community development projects requires the individual, or the team of individuals, to possess skills besides the designing jobs, measuring, monitoring and evaluation output (Chambers 1983:139) maintains that management focuses on spending budgets, completing projects on time, sustaining improvement and performance.

5.2 Conclusions

A significant number of members of the community based organizations in the study were multidimensional poor at the time of collecting data for this study. However, several of them were making good improvement in some poverty indicators. The main sources of capital to members of the community in the study area were both from SACCOs and from their projects. Majority of them were not accessing credit from banks. Income for majority of members of with projects increased significantly after joining the

projects and consequently improved in some of the poverty indicators. Participation of members in decision making meetings of the community based projects was very high. Community based projects in the study area were reducing poverty among their members by urging them to establish different economic activities and also assisting them to look for markets of their products. Despite the efforts made by the community projects in reducing poverty among its members, the following problems were still a challenge securing market of their products, drought, poor means of transport to transport products to market centers and many others.

5.3 Recommendations of the Study

Following the results of the study the following recommendations and guidelines were made and should be considered in the establishment of community projects in future.

5.3.1 To The Government

The government through the ministry of gender, labor and social development should support community projects by providing funds in forms of livelihood support, project funds to enable community projects become independent in such a way that they can operate and become sustainable on their own. This will help to ensure continuity of these projects.

The ministry should ensure that community involvement is intensified in such a way that reports are always given to the communities as beneficiaries of the projects. This can be through funding, sensitization programs, sponsoring radio adverts to run and ensure that communities are fully aware of government programs in relation to their projects. Through the ministry, good partnership between the community and the government should be made and maintained during planning and implementation of community based organizations.

The government through the ministry of gender, labor and social development should take a primary role of funding and mobilization. Once funds are made available for community projects by the government, farmers and other project owners will acquire it in form of soft loans to boost their production hence increasing productivity. This will result into the growth of the project. Monitoring must be intensified by community leaders and government officials.

5.3.2 To CBOs

CBOs should always conduct sensitization meetings to empower farmers and help them adopt the new farming techniques. This can be done in form of workshops to farmers, apprenticeship training and project management skills to project owners and the youth can be facilitated with skills to start their own projects. This will increase in project productivity and hence improving the socio economic development in the area.

5.3.3 To Farmers in the Rural Communities

Farmers associations that are formed should provide the necessary support like adopting new methods of farming to their fellow farmers and people with necessary skills or expertise in project and financial management from communities should be recruited to service in project committees. This will enable proper management of funds and other financial resources to ensure sustainability and growth of the projects. The youth must be motivated to participate in community based projects and workshops must be on going to empower project members with skills. Farmers should ensure monthly progress reports and must be assigned government official to directly involve in the control of projects. These monthly reports must be demanded by government officials from farmers for the projects they engage in. This will intensify monitoring and evaluation of the project to realize its success. Project members must be made aware that projects are not established to make them rich and must be motivated to work hard for the growth of community projects.

5.3.4 To Members of Aweil Center Sub-county

The community member should enhance self-reliance improved livelihoods and conserving the environment through planting trees in order to improve on the desolate environment.

5.3.5 Area for Further Study

Further research can be undertaken to investigate the reason of failure of community based projects. This help to understand the contributions of the community based projects in improving socio economic development in the area. Efforts to these projects will be intensified after knowing their level of contribution and once the reasons for their failures are identified, it will be solved in order to realize high productivity of these projects to improve socio economic development. Contribution of community based projects in poverty eradication among their members.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

I am **DAVID AJO JAMES LUBARI** Reg. No. 1163-06034-07881, a student of Kampala International University conducting research as a requirement for the award of a Degree of social work and social administration. The title of the research is "*The Role of Community Based Organizations in the Development of Rural Communities, A case study of Aweil, Northern Bhar Le Ghazel State.*" A random method will be used to select you and it is important that you answer questions on behalf of those who were not selected. The information you give us will be kept confidential and it will not be revealed to any one and even your identity will not be revealed when the findings will be reported. Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in this research.

1.0 Personal information (Tick appropriately)

A1. Gender

Female

Male

A2. Age

18-35 years

36-40 years

41-50 years

51 years above

A3. Level of education

Secondary level

Primary

Institution/University

A4. Marital status

Single

Married

Separated

A5. Level of income.

Sufficient

Not sufficient

SECTION B: the roles of Community Based Organizations on the development rural communities in Aweil.

For this section, please use the following instructions/guide to provide your view on the sections.

1. Strong Disagree (SD), 2. Disagree (D), 3. Not Sure (NS), 4. Agree (A), and 5. Strong Agree (SA)

	Statements	SD	D	NS	A	SA
B1	Your organization carries out educational training?					
B2	Your organization is engaged in poverty eradication programs?					
B3	Your organization involves youths in different activities?					
B4	Your organization sponsors agricultural programs that promote sustainability?					
B5	Your organization give community members tools and resources to better their own lives and the lives of those around them?					

SECTION C: THE CHALLENGES FACED BY COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS IN DOING THEIR ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS OF AWEIL.

For this section, please use the following instructions/guide to provide your view on the sections.

1. Strong Disagree (SD), 2. Disagree (D), 3. Not Sure (NS), 4. Agree (A), and 5. Strong Agree (SA)

	Statements	SD	D	NS	A	SA
C1	There is scarcity of personnel in rural areas of Aweil Center county with strong skills to work with Community Based Organizations like Youth Action International and South Sudan Rural Fund					
C2	There is difficulty in attracting and retaining qualified personnel in technical positions of your organization as most of its work is volunteering					
C3	Your organization lacks enough funds to fund the programs					
C4	Your organization is somehow faced with the embezzlement of funds by some officials which limit their chances of achieving their specific objectives					
C5	Your organization in rural areas of Aweil Center County lacks support from the communities where it's operating and sometimes from the government					

SECTION D: THE EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS' ACTIVITIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN AWEIL.

For this section, please use the following instructions/guide to provide your view on the sections.

1. Strong Disagree (SD), 2. Disagree (D), 3. Not Sure (NS), 4. Agree (A), and 5. Strong Agree (SA)

	Statements	SD	D	NS	A	SA
D 1	Aweil rural communities have been trained by Community Based Organizations in different activities to uplift their income levels					
D 2	Community Based Organizations in Aweil rural areas have engaged disadvantaged populations to participate in the governance of local organizations and in human resource development.					
D 3	Community initiatives build on the ideas and strengths of individuals, and recognize their ability to apply unique talents, creativity and hard work to improve their lives					
D 4	Various activities of Community Based Organizations in Aweil rural areas has reduced on the poverty levels though participating in these activities					
D 5	Community Based Organizations have built their organizational capacity to take on Aweil rural areas' redevelopment and other related activities					

THANK YOU.

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE.

Section A: Informant's demographics.

- 1) Gender:
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
- 2) Age category:
 - a) Between 18-35years
 - b) 36-40 years
 - c) Between 41-50 years
 - d) 51 years above
- 3) Educational Qualification
 - (i) Secondary _____
 - (ii) Certificate _____
 - (iii) Diploma _____
 - (iv) Degree _____
 - (v) Masters _____
 - (vi) PhD _____
 - (vii)Others _____
- 4) Years of experience
 - (1) 6 months – 1 year _____
 - (2) 2 – 5 years _____
 - (3) 5 – 10 years _____
 - (4) 11 and above _____
- 5) Do you have community based organizations operating in rural areas of Aweil?
- 6) If yes in question (i) above, are the rural communities willing to work with these CBOs?
- 7) What are these Community Based Organizations activities that operate in the rural communities in Aweil?
- 8) Do you think that these CBOs face some challenges?
- 9) What are the challenges faced by Community Based Organizations in doing their activities in rural areas of Aweil.
- 10) What the effects of Community Based Organizations' activities on the development of rural communities in Aweil.

In this study, informed consent was ensured in two ways and these are the consent form for adults (appendix 1) and the assent form for children (appendix 2). This was done by explaining to each category the aim of the research and afterwards asking them to willingly give their permission to participate in the study which they did. For confidentiality and anonymity, respondents were promised by the researcher that their views and opinions would be kept with utmost confidentiality and when writing their opinions, no names have been mentioned but only their views and opinions.

APPENDIX C: TIME FRAME

The time frame indicates the time through which the study begun and when it's supposed to end. It indicated by shaded part of the month.

Details	June	July	August	September
Problem identification	Shaded			
Review of literature		Shaded		
Data collection		Shaded		
Data management			Shaded	
Data presentation				Shaded
Submission of proposal				Shaded
Approval of Proposal				Shaded

APPENDIX D: RESEARCH BUDGET

Categories	Frequency	Cost
Printing/photocopying/typing	4	160,000ugx
Travels (transport)	1	80,000ugx
Refreshment/feeding	1	50,000ugx
Intervening	1	50,000ugx
Internet/browser.	1	40,000ugx
Writing materials.	1	20,000ugx
Total.		400,000ugx