**THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBOs) IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH SUDAN. A CASE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (COD), NZARA COUNTY.**

**JAMES JOHN MABU**

**2019/FEB/MADES/M225159/DISTANCE**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE**

**DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPEMENT STUDIES OF**

**NKUMBA UNIVERSITY**

**FEBRUARY 2022**

# DECLARATION

I, **James John Mabu**, hereby declare that this research is my original work which to the best of my knowledge has not been submitted to any other University for the purpose of awarding a degree of Arts in development studies. Where the work of other authors has been used, it has duly been acknowledged.

**SIGNATURE………………… DATE: ……………………**

**JAMES JOHN MABU**

**CANDIDATE**

# APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research dissertation has been accomplished under my supervision and guidance

**………………………………… ………………………………**

**Sendawula Noah Date**

**Supervisor**

# DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my wives andchildren for the encouragement rendered to me during the study period.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Let me start by thanking God for granting me good health, grace, mercy, blessing and guidance during my studies and accomplishing this work. Glory be to him forever and ever amen

My sincere gratitude also goes to my supervisor, Mr. Noah Sendawulawho with no reservation provided me with the necessary guidance and technical support

I am also very grateful to all my class-mates for the constructive discussions and criticisms, which help to bring this study to a logical conclusion.

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# ABSTRACT

The study was about the role of community based organizations (CBOs) in the development of South Sudan. A case of Community Organization for Development (COD), Nzara County. The study was guided by the following objectives; to examine the role of community organization for development in the Infrastructural Development in Nzara County, to analyze the contribution of community organization for development to Good Agriculture practices in Nzara County and to investigate the contribution of community organization for development to Poverty alleviation in Nzara County.

The study adopted a cross sectional survey design with both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection and analysis so as to capture the details of the study problem. The study population was 600 and sample size of 234. The study used simple Random and Purposive techniques to select the sample. Self-administered questionnaire and interview Guide were the main data collection instruments.

The study found out that, the community organization for development is deeply involved in a number of activities for the betterment of the livelihood of the people of Nzara community and some include carrying out community mobilization and involvement in the construction of community roads. Activities such as providing agriculture extension services in crop and animal husbandry tally well with the local customs or cultural norms. COD has initiated agriculture programs COD such as training farmers on farm and off farm activities and it was revealed that CBO’s has used microfinance to uplift the standards of people in Nzara County as the majority of the respondents agreed with 80.9%.

The study concluded that community organization for development is deeply involved in a number of infrastructure activities for the betterment of the livelihood of the people of Nzara County. Also Community Organization for Development has initiated food and agriculture programs. The study found out that Community Organization for Development arranges funds in the form of microfinance in connection to agricultural and rural development, determination of development projects based on available funds and on community needs and priorities, organizing projects by developing a plan of administrative to get rural and Agricultural development projects done.

# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION

# 1.0 Overview

The purpose of this research arises from the fact that many CBOs were seen contributing to the development and yet their contributions were not vivid enough since many communities were still lagging behind in terms of development. The aim of this research is to examine the contributions of CBOs in the development. This chapter provides a critical introduction of the background of study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, and scope of the study and significance of the study.

# 1.1 Background to the study.

# 1.1.1. Historical background

During the 1980s, the number of CBOs across the globe grew significantly marking a new dimension in international development cooperation. The growth in the number of CBOs was a direct response to the negative impacts of certain government policies or issues that have not receive wide governmental attention. Poor performance of government in meeting the socioeconomic quests of citizens has been identified as one of the reasons behind the proliferation of community based organizations (CBOs) in the new millennium. Along this line, Watson &Laquihon(2000) observed that people in developing nations have until recently looked up to their governments to meet their basic socio-economic demands. Governments in African nations have evolved both top-down and bottom-up approaches to achieve sustainable development of their people (Watson &Laquihon, 2000). These include establishment of lead industries at key centers so as to create job opportunities, provide basic infrastructure and utilize regional natural and man-made resources to stimulate growth and economic development that would spread to Poor performance of government in meeting the socioeconomic quests of citizens has been identified as one of the reasons behind the proliferation of community based organizations (CBOs) in the new millennium.

During the past two decades, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) working in development have increased their profiles at local, national and international levels. CBOs have come to be recognized as important actors on the landscape of development, from the reconstruction efforts in Indonesia, India, Thailand and Sri Lanka after the 1994 tsunami disaster, to international campaigns for aid and trade reform such as ‘Make Poverty History’(Action Aid Australia, 2009). CBOs tend to be best known for undertaking one or other of these two main forms of activity: the delivery of basic services to people in need, and organizing policy advocacy and public campaigns for change. At the same time, CBOs have also become active in a wide range of other more specialized roles such as emergency response, democracy building, conflict resolution, human rights work, cultural preservation, environmental activism, policy analysis, research and information provision (Action Aid Australia, 2009).Community Based Organizations (CBOs) have increasingly been recognized today as vital development partners in aid delivery. This recognition is grounded in the fact that they have been able to position themselves before the donor community as credible institutions that seek the interest of vulnerable people in their quest to gain a voice in the social, political, and economic discourse of a nation. CBOs are pronounced in local, national and international scenes where they are engaged in activities as diverse as grass root mobilization, community empowerment, micro-finance, humanitarian relief and emergency assistance (Alliband, 2017).

In Africa, the growth in the number of CBOs was to mitigate the social impacts of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) that had been implemented by governments. It was believed that as advocates for the vulnerable in society, they were better placed to address the social impact of SAP that was adopted by countries in Africa. Lewis & Kanji (2009) reported there are about 1 million CBO’s working all over the world. It is however instructive to note that their existence is not only pronounce in developing countries but those that cuts across developed and developing nations where they adopt varying degrees of strategies, objectives and missions to fulfill their developmental agenda. CBO’s as facilitators in the field of development acts as providers of basic services to vulnerable individuals and communities in response to inadequacies in the public delivery of such services (Opare, 2007). In this vain they invariably complement the roles of governments and the collective efforts of individuals towards human development. In an attempt by CBOs to complement the activities of governments in basic service delivery, they come in the form of charities, foundations, associations, nonprofit corporations, and voluntary organizations.

Aubrey (2013) notes that CBOs are particularly critical in circumstances where state funds are limited, political situations are fluid, natural disasters resulting from both predictable and unpredictable environmental circumstances occur, ethnic strife is rampant, and the level of per capita income severely restricts the ability to purchase needed goods and services – social, educational and economic (Opare, 2007).

In the last few years, Africa can be viewed as a home of increasing numbers of CBOs, there is almost nowhere in Africa that does not have some kind of contact with CBOs as they have found favor in bodies like United Nations, European Union, International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and other bilateral and multilateral organizations who believe they are an important part to put African governments in check on issues of mal-administration and human rights(Anzar, 2002). In South Sudan, there is considerable CBO activity where they are engaged in varying interventions aimed to better the lot of beneficiaries who are generally considered in the country as deprived. The South Sudan CBOs Forum asserts there are 407 National registered CBOs and 122 ICBOs in South Sudan and an increasing number is registered every year. Western Equatoria State alone is home to eighty-nine (89) CBOs while Nzara County home to twelve (12) CBOs serving various purposes to promote the good wellbeing of the human entire kind. The considerable growth and influence of CBOs in the county has prompted renewed interest in their developmental role to ensure sustainable development in the County, State and Country.

# 1.1.2. Conceptual background

Community based organizations otherwise known as local organizations have been given different names in different places. These include ‘community development associations’, ‘neighborhood councils’ and united community among others (Biddle and Biddle, 1968; Agbola,

1998).Community based organizations are set up by collective efforts of indigenous people of homo or heterogeneous attributes but living or working within the same environment. Their coming together creates conditions which broaden the base of self-governance and diffusion of power through a wider circle of the population (Adejumobi, 2014). Community based organizations are voluntary, non-profit, non-governmental and highly localized or neighborhood institutions whose membership is placed on equal level and whose main goal is the improvement of the social and economic well-being of every member (Adejumobi, 2014). They do this in various ways, e.g. by funding projects, engaging in service provision and capacity building, contributing to awareness, and promoting the self-organization of various groups (Badshah, 2016). To this end, Lewis and Kanji (2009) contend that CBOs are organizations concerned with the promotion of social, political or economic change to bring development at local, national and international levels. Joseph (2001) posit that CBOs as privately constituted organizations – be they companies, professional, trade and voluntary organizations, or charities – that may or may not make a profit.

Idike (2013) expanded Joseph (2001) view point by stating that CBOs are self-governing, private, not-for-profit organizations that are geared to improving the quality of life for disadvantaged people. These definitions of CBO are linked to the observable characteristics of CBOs. These characteristics are usually on the activities, source of their resources and their legal status. CBOs for that matter could be noted to be independent organizations with the main aim of reaching out to and giving voice to under privileged in society to better their living conditions.

Development according to the Joseph (2001)) is the concept that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. It was for this reason Kuponiyi&Ladele (2017) concluded that sustainable development has emerged over the past few decades as an important paradigm for community development. However, Bradshaw & Winn (2000) assert that, sustainability has been rooted largely in an environmental approach, particularly in the industrialized countries. But, the goal of sustainable development is to find a balance between three pillars - social, economic and environmental aspects of communities (Kuponiyi&Ladele, 2017)).

Development has been viewed as a slippery concept which has no single agreed meaning. It has however been used to denote positive changes in a social, economic or political system. Used as a verb, Kuponiyi&Ladele (2017) noted ‘developing’, refers to the activities which are required to bring about such positive change; while as an adjective, ‘developed’ implies a value judgment, a standard against which things can be compared. They reiterate the fact that emphasis on development was on economic growth rather than distribution, and often on statistics rather than people. Long (2016) puts it that, development is ‘the reduction of material wants and the enhancement of people’s ability to live a life they consider good across the broadest range possible in a population. Long (2016) however indicates development can refer either to deliberate attempts at progress through outside intervention, or to the people. Further more, Long (2016) contended that community development is process-oriented, and it requires extensive community participation and relies on network to share resources, knowledge and expertise. The concept of sustainability in sustainable development therefore implies balancing environmental protection with the generation of increased opportunities for employment and improved livelihoods (Nwugo, 2010).

# 1.1.3. Theoretical review

The study was guided by the community organizational theory and according to Minkler et al., (2002), it explains the practice of individuals and agencies collaborating and addressing issues deemed important and necessary within a given community. Community members focus on developing plans for how a neighborhood or community can be a place where its citizen succeed and continue to thrive. Neighbours joining in protests to stop drugs and violence in their community and members of faith communities working together to build affordable housing are all examples of community organization efforts. The fundamental purpose of community organization is to assist in discovering and enabling people's shared goals. These shared goals are empirically driven, and are not subjective or opinionated.

# 1.1.4. Contextual background

After decades of civil war and its consequent devastation, South Sudan declared recognition of CBO’s more especially in the equatorial region. According to CBO South Sudan Consortium, (2015), Communities in South Sudan are straining the leadership’s capacity to deliver basic services and meet the needs of its citizens. Since 2014, CBOs have demonstrated leadership in promoting economic development in the area and currently are implementing sustainable support by providing economic opportunities, infrastructure development, access to water and sanitation, agriculture, civic awareness among others. Non-government organizations with their advantage of non-rigid, locality specific, felt need-based, beneficiary oriented and committed nature of service have established multitude of roles which can affect rural development. In this context, the need to analyze how far the CBOs are effective in the development, what their roles are, components of their development work, their consequences etc is needed (CultasSouth Sudan developmental report, 2017).

Taking in to consideration the Nzara Community, just like any other community in South Sudan, the CBOs are believed to be doing a lot in improving the living standards of the local community in terms of Health, Sanitations, and employment among other roles. This has led to development in sectors such as Education, Health, Food aid provision, Agriculture among other sectors. In this area, the local community is believed to have suffered in passed before CBOs came in to existence. This is witnessed in the high levels of illiteracy, poverty, poor health, poor methods of agriculture to mention but a few.

# 1.2 Statement of the Problem

In South Sudan, the numbers of CBOs have grown from 10,000 in 2010, 5,000 in 2016 to more than 7,000 in 2019, since the early 2010 when the South Sudan government called upon communities to start community based self-help development initiatives (CBO South Sudan Consortium, 2015). Despite CBOs efforts in developing initiatives, poverty continues to affect a sizeable number of households in Nzara County. This phenomenal growth shows that CBOs are filling a void left by the government and other development partner and CBOs have emerged as a response to the scarcity of social, cultural and economic resources and/or services to communities who cannot obtain or satisfy them on their own and the inability of government to reach all areas. Yet as in any other developing nations the place of resources has compelled many CBOs in South Sudan to rely on external resources which are not self sustaining. However, many development experts have argued that the key problem is not lack of resources but the technical knowhow/capacities to identify, manage and utilize the local resources for the benefits of the community. This and many other challenges have had adverse effects on sustainability of development initiatives in South Sudan (CBO South Sudan Consortium, 2015). Despite the large number of CBOs implementing development initiatives in Nzara County, the County still experiences persistent high levels of poverty as evidenced by frequent national appeals for relief food support. Currently, Nzara Countyis among the poorest counties in South Sudan with 62% o f the population living below poverty (UNMIS Report, 2020).

According to South Sudan Bureau of statistics, 2020, Nzara County wasthe third poorest county out of the 15counties in Western Equatoria with 65% adult illiteracy rate and pooraccess to education with the gross enrollment of 2.50% female and 3.40% male children andwith an estimate population per health facility of 7,542.0. However, such services being thepriority of CBOs still remain a challenge. In the present situation, South Sudan and specifically in Nzara County, infrastructures such as roads, schools, hospitals are not there and even those existing are in bad shape (CultasSouth Sudan developmental report, 2017). Therefore, the researcher was interested to find out whether CBOs contribute to the development of Nzara County.

# 1.3 Objectives of the Study

**1.3.1. General Objectives**

The main objective of the study was to assess the role of CBOs on the development of South Sudan with specific reference to COD in Nzara County.

# 1.3.2. Specific Objectives

1. To examine the role of community organization for development in the Infrastructural Development in Nzara County.
2. To analyze the contribution of community organization for development to Good Agriculture practices in Nzara County.
3. To investigate the contribution of community organization for development to Poverty alleviation in Nzara County.

# 1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the role of community organization for development to the Infrastructural Development in Nzara County?
2. What is contribution of community organization for development to the Good Agriculture practices in Nzara County?
3. What is contribution of community organization for development to the Poverty alleviation in Nzara County?

# 1.5 Scope of the study

# 1.5.1. Geographical scope

This study was carried out in Nzara County which is found in the Southern part of Mpundwe originally Western Equatorial State South Sudan. It covers 40Km2 and is 6000ft above sea level and the sub-county experiences heavy rainfall in March to July and July to August, therefore the community is highly dependent on Agriculture. Nzara County is bordered by Bangasu in the North East, and Yambio town in the North Eastern part. According to this sub-county local government Plan (2006 to 2009), Nzara County is made up of four parishes and nine villages with a total population of 48,925 people according to the 2007 population census that was carried out and it was found that 22,423 were female while 26,502 were males who makes up 9788 households and a total composition of 4 health units which provide inadequate health services to the local people.

# 1.5.2. Content Scope

The study focused on the impact of COD on the development of South Sudan and it was limited on the following objectives: To examine the role of community organization for development in the Infrastructural Development in Nzara,to analyze the contribution of community organization for development to Good Agriculture practices in Nzara and to investigate the contribution of community organization for development to Poverty alleviation in Nzara.

# 1.5.3Time scope

This study considered as an issue basing on the roles played by CBOs between the years 2016 to 2019.

# 1.6. Justification of the study

The study was carried out in order to critically understand and appreciate the roles of the CBOs on the development of South Sudan in terms of the services they offer to the community such as development and know how beneficial such services to the local people are. This study also aimed at assessing the challenges faced by CBOs and the strategies used by CBOs to deliver services to the community. Therefore, this study was carried out to occupy the knowledge space that has been left out by the previous Researchers on the impact of CBOS to development.

# 1.7 Significance of the study

The dwindling government and donor resources and the rise in development challenges have necessitated a new development approach led by local communities. The inability of government to deliver development to communities necessitated the emergence of CBOs as an alternative development vehicle. Hence it was of significance to examine the influence of this new approach and its potentials for the future.

The study shall help the Researcher to identify the gap from the relevant data in order to realize the roles played by CBOS in rural development. Throughout the work, please consider 1.5 line spacing. Kindly be consistent with that throughout.

The study shall help CBOs, government, Stake holders and the Community organization to overcome their limitation in providing services to the rural community. The study was important in bringing more understanding and insight on structure and function of CBOs, their role and effectiveness in transforming peoples’ lives and in promotion of development not only in Nzara County but also nationally.

The findings in the study shall help the South Sudan to improve on delivering services to community that are meant for development. It would also be used to inform future policy, both governmental and non-governmental organizations to design frameworks for building capacities of on-going and upcoming CBOs to support community development efforts

The study shall be helpful by adding on to the existing knowledge on current literature about the contribution of CBOS to rural development and it will also be meant to boost the documented resources at universities and other higher institutions of learning.

# CHAPTER TWO

# LITERATURE REVIEW

# 2.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the review on Community Based Organizations and their nature, theoretical review, review of related literature from previous studies and findings of authors on the roles or contributions of the CBOS to development. Even though different studies have been carried out on the roles of CBOS in rural development, but not all concerns of the same issue have been adjusted. Hence the researcher intends to analyze issue through reviewing various literatures thematically under the subthemes derived from the objectives, and the literature reviewed is related to the theme of the current study.

# 2.1 Community Based Organizations and their nature

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are high-profile actors in the field of international development, both as providers of services to vulnerable individuals and communities and as campaigning policy advocates. Community Based Organizations, according to Grant (2000), refer to any non-party /political group, advisory agency, aid charity or professional body which may list among it aims the protection of the biosphere and its inhabitants. According to Canon & Smith (2002), Community Based Organizations are organizations synonymous with relief and welfare, technical innovation organizations, public service contractors, people’s development agencies and grassroots development organizations and advocacy groups on this list can be added the environmental CBOs that are pretty recent in the policy forum but are said to have a big significances in development.

# 2.2 Theoretical review

The theoretical review of this study is based on three theories which relate CBOs and their role in community development, the theories include Community Organization Theory, community based or participatory approach theory and community focus theory. They are discussed and appended to the study as below;

**2.2.1 Community Organization Theory**

According to Minkler et al., (2002), the Community Organization Theory is the practice of individuals and agencies mostly CBOs collaborating and addressing issues deemed important and necessary within a given community. Community members focus on developing plans for how a neighborhood or community can be a place where its citizen succeed and continue to thrive. Neighbours joining in protests to stop drugs and violence in their community and members of faith communities working together to build affordable housing are all examples of community organization efforts.

The fundamental purpose of community organization is to assist in discovering and enabling people's shared goals. These shared goals are empirically driven, and are not subjective or opinionated. Community organization often has a grassroots quality: people with relatively little power coming together at the local level to address issues that matter to them. For example, grassroots efforts may involve planning by members of a neighborhood association, protests by a tenants’ organization, or self-help efforts of low-income families to build local housing. Furthermore, McLeroy et al., (1988), noted that yet, community based organization may also function as a top-down strategy, such as when elected or appointed officials, or others in power, join forces in advancing policies or resource allocations that serve their interests. Bottom-up and top-down approaches to community organization may work simultaneously and have conflicts, especially when appointed officials conspire to make voter registration of emerging minority groups more difficult.

Top-down and bottom-up efforts may also work together during grassroots mobilization, such as letter writing or public demonstrations, help support policy changes advanced by cooperative elected or appointed officials working at broader levels. In order to achieve stability, it is necessary to strengthen the organization and its members. Strengthening may be needed to improve knowledge about available resources, identify attitudes towards the utilization of resources and develop skills required for managing resources. Strengthening an organization may be achieved by providing training or environmental education, team building, and social communication activities.

Minkler et al, (2002) discusses the application of the Community Organization Theory Model by following the establishment and evaluation of nine federal Healthy Start Program sites. The forms of empowerment include creating community leaders, creation of jobs, and training these individuals. The participation is expected to be substantive and informed. It should begin with the initial conceptualization of the project and continue through all stages including original organization, planning and development, implementation and evaluation.

# 2.2.2 Community-based theory

The performance of CBOs is a community-based/participatory approach as put forward by the UNHCR (2013) publication in which it was revealed that CBOs ensure the integration of the community where those who are affected by an emergency are included as key partners in developing strategies related to their assistance and protection, is inseparably linked to both the rights-based approach and the survivor-centred approach. In theory and practice, the community-based approach insists that people targeted for humanitarian assistance have the right to participate in making decisions that affect their lives as well as a right to information and transparency from those responsible for providing assistance. By placing beneficiaries, or those UNHCR, 2013 refers to as people of concern at the heart of operational decision-making, the CBA strives to ensure those affected by an emergency will be better protected, their capacity to identify, develop and sustain solutions will be strengthened and humanitarian resources will be used more effectively (UNHCR, 2008).

All strategies for implementing Community-Based Operations coordination mechanisms and Community-Based Operations programming must therefore abide by the principles of participation within a community-based approach, so that women, men, girls and boys affected by an emergency are empowered to be active and equal partners in Community-Based Operations policy and strategy development, as well as in programme design and implementation efforts (Sorkaa& Bur, 2018). However, Community-Based Operations can be a socially and/or politically charged issue in some communities, community-based participatory methods should begin with those who are most affected by or vulnerable to Community-Based Operations and, according to their insights and recommendations, seek to involve others, such as male community leaders (Sorkaa& Bur, 2018).

# 2.2.3 Community Focus Theory

The community focus theory was put forward by Israel et al., (2000) who noted that CBOs use this community based approach which recognises the community as a unit of identity and the appropriate focal point for health and safety programs; the community is both the target and the catalyst for change. Further as McLeroy et al., (2003) added, this community focus is due to the realization that humans live in, are shaped by, and in turn shape the environment in which they live. Therefore, individuals cannot be considered separately from their environment. People's health and safety related knowledge, attitudes, behaviours, and skills reflect their life experiences and these experiences are determined by broader institutional structures, cultural forces, and social relations within the community. This means that explanatory models centered on intrapersonal determinants are of limited value for the understanding of individuals' health and safety; such an understanding can be achieved only if the context in which people live is taken into account (Okpaga, 2004).

For CBO management and administration, members of a community are assumed to have a sense of community, which means that they have a sense of belonging to and of sharing common aspirations with the other members of the community. It has been suggested that most people yearn to be part of a larger network of relationships that give expression to their needs for intimacy, usefulness, and belonging and that people tend to self‐segregate, that is, interact with others like them because of shared interests, similar cultural norms, and greater empathy toward individuals who remind them of themselves.

This is because a modern society develops community around interests and skills more than around locality, implying that communities primarily are relational entities rather than geographically defined localities; what brings people together are common interests and shared values and norms around which social relationships develop (Israel et al., (2000).

# 2.3 Thematic review of related literature

CBOs are said to contribute to development in various ways. A part from the most obvious relief roles played in emergency situations; CBOs have had a big part to play in infrastructural development, good agricultural practices and poverty eradication.

# 2.3.1 The role of Community Based Organizations to infrastructural development

Many vulnerable communities need technical and material support for a long period, and in this case the role of voluntary CBOs is vital in establishing the necessary infrastructures so vital in enabling service delivery to the most vulnerable persons. The support from CBOs is a low-cost alternative, although outcomes are likely to be more sustainable in the long run when means to sustain them are in place. Therefore this section of the literature review clearly focuses on the role of Community Based Organizations to infrastructural development.

# 2.3.1.1. Community mobilization and involvement in the construction of access roads

As many CBOs are faced with the challenge of poor organizational capacity due to poor access to communities, they often strategize to improve their organizational capacity through infrastructure programs. Such programs are usually conducted within communities where members engage in the construction of community access roads. In some cases, it is also conducted in the form of field studies by small teams of trainees, (AYO, 2012).

According to Agu (2010), this can also be done through engagement with the community in order to develop their interests. Development Strategies held at Suweon, Republic of Korea, from (14th to 17th March 1989) highlighted the policies and strategies on Integrated Rural Development. The participant experts presented the evolution and experiences of infrastructure programs in the context of their countries.

The experts reiterated that CBOs had made valuable contributions in building up community roads, enhancing people's participation in rural development, and developing appropriate technology for the benefit of the poor. At the highest stage of participation, people organize themselves to address their needs, CBO solutions to problems and take responsibility for development action. In circumstances where the consultation step is missing, participation cannot be sustained. Faced with the challenge of powerlessness or poor bargaining power vis-à-vis powerful development actors, CBOs usually create ‘safety nets’ or networks for protecting and enhancing their collective interests (Okpaga, 2004). According to Agu (2010), such networks are often created by forming joint advisory boards, establishing representative monitoring teams, promoting exchange visits, and documenting field reports on CBOs interactions in joint programs. Furthermore, as the bargaining strength of networked CBOs is enhanced, they gain better opportunities in terms of marketing their products. Thus, bulk marketing opportunities enable CBOs to realize greater savings, hence opening further opportunities for bigger investments (AYO, 2012).

# 2.3.1.2. Setting up education facilities

CBOs privilege the individual level through a sustained focus on training activities within non-formal as well as formal education. In addition to teacher training, CBOs are widely engaged in training principals, strengthening the capacities of school inspectors, and strengthening parent-teacher associations and school management committees (Isham, 2000). A special session devoted to the involvement of civil society in Education for All (during the 46th session of the International Conference on Education in 2000) exemplifies the changes occurring on the local level in Ghana, which includes: an expansion from playing the role of resource mobilization and local education management to participation in defining education and assessing quality and processes; the development from loosely structured to institutionalized and systematic involvement in local education governance through Teacher-Parent Associations, School Management Committees and School Performance Appraisal Meetings (Najam, 2014). Generally, strategies directed at the school aim to develop capacities and participatory experience in school planning, management, monitoring and evaluation. In this manner the school is regarded as an organizational unit, not simply a group of individuals, and as such is an object of capacity development.

A USAID study on partnerships in education (2002) emphasizes how CBOs work to promote changes in the institutional culture at the community level by changing attitudes about education and creating expectations for education outcomes in order to invigorate local educational organizations ( Narayan, 2012). Save the Children US has elaborated a double capacity-building strategy that constitutes the framework for its actions in Ethiopia. This strategy consists of developing capacities at both the programmatic and institutional levels, and takes place at the community level for example, the program Partnership for Innovations in Education (PIE), which is an initiative aimed at marginalized and disadvantaged communities. COD has constructed schools such as Ndoromo Mix Day Primary School.

# 2.3.1.3. CBOs build market facilities

Bhattacharya (1983) believed that market infrastructural development helps all classes of rural society by approaching the community as a whole and must pay a particular attention to the community needs. This must be considered in national policies of development in the formulation of the local programmes and in the choice of methods for their implementation. Thusmarket infrastructural development aims at harmonizing the conflicting interests in society and to use the village community as a vital agency for reconstruction and social transformation and in doing so, promotes the community cohesion to serve the process of development. To gain progress it is necessary to narrow the gap between the national and local levels to avoid the confusion of goals and priorities.

In this respect Ross (2000) stated that rural infrastructural development must be considered as an absolute priority in national level, because development cannot be achieved when there is a large social gap, weak participation of consumers in the national market growth and a very large part of population excluded from the process of growth (Ross, 2000).

According to Adam (2002) market infrastructure is to ensure that benefits of the programmes are not monopolized by elders and elites and reach to the needed people, independence including where programmes must be designed to help and support, not to be dependent on, sustainability where there is contact with the programmes planning and solution to the local socio-economic situation considering the abilities and aspirations of people, participation, that is always try to consult the local people seek out their ideas and involve them as much as possible in the programmes and effectiveness where a programme should be based on the effective use of local resources. Applying these principles carefully will lead to successful execution of programmes and the expected or desirable goals will be achieved.

# 2.3.1.4. Developing child protection centers

According to The Child Rights Network (Carroll, 2013), in the recent past has however focused on the child Act that has increasingly come under scrutiny for not exhaustively ensuring child’s right to protection, survival and development among others in rural community. The Act omitted to provide for the said rights before it was enacted in 1997, but also as a result of the ever increasing and divesting effects of globalization, which has in a number of ways or instances exacerbated crime and exploitation (Chowdhry, 2008). Therefore, the Child right CBOS aims at protecting the rights and freedom of children in rural areas. CBOs nationally and internationally indeed have a crucial role in helping and encouraging governments into taking the actions to which they have given endorsement in international form. Increasingly, CBOs are able to push around even the largest governments. CBOs are now essentially important actors before, during, and increasingly after, governmental decision-making sessions. This section identifies broad areas where CBOs can play crucial roles in development (Chowdhry, 2008. CBOs are the most ideal structures for driving socio-economic development. They are initiated by members of the community, and are thus embedded within the neighborhoods they serve. They also know about the real needs of their immediate environment. They understand the dynamics of their community and are often directly affected by the injustices they strive to eradicate. Strengthening CBOs is therefore an important task, if transformation leading to sustainable development is to be achieved (Bhatia, 2000).

# 2.3.1.7. Technology innovations for community livelihood improvement

A second example of the CBO catalyst role is that of innovation. An ability to innovate is often claimed as a special quality, or even as an area of comparative advantage, of CBOs over other kinds of organization, especially government agencies. Innovation claims are one of the key justifications of CBOs as purveyors of development alternatives (Bebbington et al. 2008). While not all CBOs see innovation as part of their activities, there is certainly evidence to support the idea that CBOs contributed new approaches to poverty reduction. CBO innovation can take several forms. Some may be linked to the development of new technologies, such as the so-called sloping agricultural land technology (SALT) developed by a CBO in the Philippines during the 1980s. CBOs have the advantage of selecting particular places for innovative projects and specify in advance the length of time which they will be supporting the project by overcoming some of the shortcomings that governments face in this respect. CBOs can also be pilots for larger government projects by virtue of their ability to act more quickly than the government bureaucracy (Grant & Sheila, 2000).

CBOs use interpersonal methods of communication, and study the right entry points whereby they gain the trust of the community they seek to benefit. They would also have a good idea of the feasibility of the projects they take up. The significance of this role to the government is that CBOs can communicate to the policy-making levels of government, information about the lives, capabilities, attitudes and cultural characteristics of people at the local level (Kisiangani& Eric. 2008). CBOs can facilitate communication upward from people to the government and downward from the government to the people. Communication upward involves informing government about what local people are thinking, doing and feeling while communication downward involves informing local people about what the government is planning and doing. CBOs are also in a unique position to share information horizontally, networking between other organizations doing similar work.

# 2.3.2 The contribution of Community Based Organizations to good agriculture practices

Community Based Organizations or local organizations are increasingly proposed as an alternative to the traditional agricultural extension model for dissemination of agricultural technologies. This is because Community Based Organizations are generally perceived as a more efficient way of disseminating technologies to many farmers (Godquin& Quisumbing, 2006) as well as a source of social capital that facilitates exchange of resources between actors (Batley,2007). The literature review under this section focuses on the contribution of Community Based Organizations to good agriculture practices.

# 2.3.2.1. Support for local agriculture and rural transformation

The community in general and Delta 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& 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 to support agriculture modernization (Sorkaa& Bur, 2004). 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 Delta State. Nwugo (2010) 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 (Nwugo, 2010). 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. Against this background, the issue is the examine the roles of community based organizations in Agricultural and rural transformation in Delta State (Nwugo, 2010).

According to Hussain et al., (2008), Community Based Organizations are involved at grass roots to empower the disadvantaged segments of the population (Clark, 1999). Similarly the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (CBOs) in the planning and management of rural development projects has been analyzed. Uphoff's (2019) suggests that CBOs can make their contributions that are natural resources management and agricultural development enterprise. Seeds at subsidized rates are provided to farmers and farmers are trained.

# 2.3.2.2. Community and agricultural development

According to Adejumobi (2014), the history and importance of community based organizations in rural areas is a long one. They have been deeply involved in activities that have impacted on the livelihood of rural people. In these organizations members have had the ability to influence ideas and actions of others. For this reason most community and agricultural development agencies have sought the support of these organizations as effective means of changing the structure of communities, harnessing their resources and improving agricultural development. Such is the importance of community based organization’s role in the development of the area. Agricultural development has received attention over the past decade by governments in Nigeria. The country embarked on many agricultural development programmes geared towards effective improvement of agricultural development, although primarily concerned with increasing farm productivity is essentially an interactive process which takes place within a social economic and cultural system. The failure of many agricultural development programmes in Nigeria could be traced to poor organizational structure at the grassroots level. The rural resource-poor farmers are isolated, undereducated and lack the means to win greater access to resources and markets.

FAO (2015) recorded that a study of international labourorganization in (ILO) poverty oriented projects worldwide showed that the poorest farmers were excluded from activities and benefits due to the use of conventional mode of transfers aimed at boosting agricultural production and generating wealth for the rural community dwellers. In practice, conventional projects usually target medium to large-scale progressive producers while supporting them with technology, credit and extension services in the hope that improvements will gradually extend to the more backward strata of rural society but none of these projects lead to production increases in yield of crops for participants and non-participants (Inamdar, 2018). A number of factors are responsible for this such as constantly changing technology through education and research, availability of equipment and supplies including the ability of farmers to obtain them on time, poor transportation network, among others. It is the gap arising from the poor performance of government and other institutional organizations that led to the formation of community based organizations (CBOs) as means of achieving agricultural development (Inamdar, 2018).

# 2.3.2.3. Development of agricultural projects

Community based organizations serve as the apex organizations by which communities can embark on agricultural development projects, small scale industries, vocational and trade, skills, rural transportation and other rural economic activities (Fakoya et al., 2000). Community based organizations have played far reaching roles in community development. One of which is agricultural development. Certain factors influence the performance or otherwise of CBOs in executing their roles. This study therefore evaluates factors influencing role performance of community based organizations in agricultural development in Imo State of Nigeria.

# 2.3.2.4. Provision of agricultural extension services

Community based organizations in Uganda for example Rural Action Community Based Organization in Rakai is exploiting the opportunities in agriculture under the Programme for the Modernisation of Agriculture (GoU, 2000). The programme makes a fairly realistic assessment both of the problems facing agriculture and of the often-inadequate measures adopted under earlier government programmes to address them. The PMA emphasizes private sector participation at all levels. An objective that underlies the whole programme is the development of demand-driven activity at farm level, with government services playing a facilitator role. A pluralist concept of service delivery, open to private provision and incorporating some cost-recovery elements, is adopted. Emphasis is also placed on the decentralisation of services, in part to encourage flexible and more effective provision, taking into account local needs. The programmerecognises the diverse range of constraints which impinge upon agricultural marketing. It also pays due attention to the institutional requirements to address these problems. Of particular relevance is the encouragement of CBO and CBO activity, including specific recognition of the value of CBOs in addressing market access limitations (Cannon et al, 2002; James et al, 2001).

Through the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS, now Operation Wealth Creation), the programme stresses the importance of farmer groups, farmer forums and federations of forums as a framework for more effective expression of local needs and co-ordination of agricultural service provision. Operation Wealth Creation may have particular relevance for the uptake of project research findings. While the PMA does not cover non-farm activities, it is important to take the latter into account in programmes aimed at developing the rural economy. In many remote regions where agricultural activity levels are typically low, it makes sense to promote as many productive options as feasible. Furthermore, a number of rural non-farm activities, especially trading and processing, play a critical role in agricultural growth and development. Finally, many non-farm activities may be especially important and more accessible to the poor and to women (Canagarajah et al, 2001; Smith et al, 2001).

# 2.3.2.5. Marketing of Agricultural products

Marketing of rural production in Uganda is constrained by a number of factors. The highly diversified nature of household economic activity (Deininger and Okidi, 2001) creates a structure in which production is largely geared towards family consumption needs and not so responsive to market requirements. Moreover, by generating small and scattered surpluses, such production patterns contribute significantly to high transaction costs and risks, especially in a context of poorly developed road and telecommunication infrastructure. Significant taxation of agricultural products in transit (Ellis and Bahiigwa, 2001) further exacerbates marketing costs and risks. In addition, insecurity and weaknesses in policing and the rule of law remain a pervasive difficulty for trading activity (Cannon et al, 2002). All these constraints are compounded by the limited scale of urban markets, since Uganda has one of the lowest proportions of population living in urban areas in Africa.

Domestic marketing of staples is largely determined by regional variations in food production within Uganda and the predominance of Kampala and surroundings as a destination market. Opportunities for exports of food crops are being exploited through rather unstable volumes of emergency relief and more stable informal trade with neighbouring countries (Coote et al, 2000). Constrained production is reflected in (and also partly caused by) very limited use of inputs. According to recent data, very few farmers use fertilizer (3 per cent), manure (6 per cent), high-yielding varieties (5 percent) and pesticides (7 per cent) (Deininger &Okidi, 2001). Constrained use of inputs is partly a function of inadequacies in input supply markets. Poorly developed credit systems and inappropriate and untimely supply of input packages contribute to weak uptake (Deininger &Okidi, 2001).

The Southern Sudan Livelihoods Development Project (2008-2015) project is uniquely positioned to develop sustainable, community-based approaches to reducing rural poverty in South Sudan. The programme aims to increase food security and incomes through improved agricultural productivity and marketing in six counties located in three South Sudanese states. Its target groups comprise households that depend upon farming, herding and fishing for their livelihoods. Project activities focus on the poorest and most vulnerable rural populations, including households headed by women and households that were displaced by conflict and have returned to their home counties (Callier, 2012). At the level of cluster of villages,Southern Sudan Livelihoods Development Project engages development committees in a participatory process to identify common needs and productive activities to help poor and vulnerable people improve their living standards. This qualified national CBO provide technical assistance to the committees, enabling them to plan and carry out agricultural micro projects and other development efforts (Callier, 2012).

# 2.3.2.9. Distribution of agricultural inputs

According to Sanya-Gale (2011), the Southern Sudan Livelihoods Development Project uses the community-driven approach to ensure that rural communities are organized and empowered, with equal participation of women and vulnerable groups, community-based micro-projects increase farm and off-farm production and sales, benefiting poor and vulnerable households and this is done by giving them seeds and seedlings and to make sure that access to markets through improved roads, as well as access to water and basic services and county offices build their capacity to plan, budget, supervise and regulate rural development initiatives. By building capacity at the community and local government levels, CBOs have the potential to be a flagship project that lays the groundwork for future agricultural investments in the newly independent nation, South Sudan.

The World Bank’s (2019) diagnostic study “South Sudan: Linking the Agriculture and Food Sector to the Job Creation Agenda” is emphatic that with the implementation of the peace deal, South Sudan could start a trajectory of recovery and growth, which ushers in an opportunity for investments in the food sector by applying a value chain lens that does only address food security needs, but also, generates income and lays the foundation for livelihoods and job creation. Among other important enablers to begin to facilitate agribusiness transformation, the flagship study refers to rural assembly markets located in agricultural surplus areas, as well as urban retail markets serving consumers in main town and cities as being vital for beginning to strengthen the distribution and marketing channels. A 2019 study “Moving towards markets: cash, commoditization and conflict in South Sudan” notes that while food insecurity is linked to South Sudan’s conflicts, a less visible factor is the move towards markets. Producing food for markets rather than for home consumption, turning food into a commodity and turning farmers into wage workers – all these shifts appear to be implicated in the country’s hunger crisis. On a positive note the report claims that South Sudanese food producers and consumers are moving towards markets.

A UNDP 2012 study “Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Transformation” cautioned that short, medium and long term actions focusing on rural sector activities including ensuring adequate supplies from agriculture and efficient functioning markets, storage and transportation are important to stabilize and improve the food security situation in South Sudan. Other studies that form an anchor for this project visa-vis developing agricultural market infrastructure include the Bank’s South Sudan: An Infrastructure Action Plan (2011); the Government’s Comprehensive Agricultural Development Master Plan (CAMP, 2015-2020); and the Bank’s South Sudan: A Study on Competitiveness and Cross Border Trade with Neighbouring Countries (2013).

Both agricultural input and product markets in South Sudan are not well developed. No effective investment can be made in scaling up production without first strengthening markets. The present system of fresh supplies to retail markets in urban areas is dominated by imports, in the case of Juba by supplies from Uganda. Three types of food markets currently exist in South Sudan: rural primary markets located in villages and small towns and often held on a periodic basis; rural assembly markets located in agricultural surplus areas; and urban retail markets serving consumers in main towns and cities. Terminal wholesale markets within or near major cities have yet to evolve. As a result of the underdeveloped marketing arrangements, post-harvest losses at the farm level and within markets are very high, as are food prices.

# 2.3.3 The contribution of Community Based Organizations to Poverty alleviation

Poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon and its alleviation entails many different kinds ofchange: social, economic, political, and socio-cultural. Reducing and eventual eradication ofpoverty is a global challenge and requires a global commitment. Poverty is an occurrencewitnessed all over the world and the World Bank estimates that currently, more than 1 billionpeople still live in poverty, a state of affairs that is morally unacceptable given the resources andtechnology available today (World Bank, 2013).

CBOs have increased the scale on the type of activities and roles they play (Sosa-Nunez &Atkins, 2016) in this contemporary time, CBOs are tremendously working, and helpinggovernment, institutions, and the rural poor in the fight against poverty all around the world,which was their traditional role since the World Wars (Lewis 2015). The application of humanrights to poverty reduction reinforces some of the existing features of anti-poverty strategies. For

example, anti-poverty strategies that demand transparent budgetary and other governmentalprocesses are congruent with the right to information, while the insistence that strategies are“country-owned” corresponds to the right of peoples to self-determination (Markham &Fonjong,

2015). The value added by the human rights approach to poverty reduction consists both in themanner in which it departs from existing strategies and in the manner in which it reinforcesthem.

According to Lewis 2015, today, many CBOs are seen as lobbyist as well as advocatorsfor many purposes all geared towards poverty alleviation. Many CBOs and governments respondto people’s needs, challenging multilateral organizations like the Word Bank to operate moretransparently and accountably, and demanding that some western based CBOs divestresponsibilities to some locally Based CBOs, that already know the felt need of the people andresources that they have originally claimed in the name of Third World development, but seems

to have been diverted into another use (Lewis, 2015).Desai (2005), mentioned that CBOs have an important role to play in supporting women, menand households, community groups, civil society groups and expected that they can meet thewelfare. She accounted some roles and activities for CBOs, such as counseling and supportiveservice, awareness raising and advocacy, legal aid and microfinance. These services help thepeople to obtain their ability, skill and knowledge, and take control over their own lives andfinally become empowered and self-reliant. I agree with, because if a project like microfinance isenforced, the living standards of the people will be improved.

Strom (2002), has also noted three major functions for CBOs such as service delivery (e.g. relief,welfare, basic skills); educational provision (e.g. basic skills and often critical analysis of socialenvironments); and public policy advocacy in Sub-Saharan Africa. Baccaro (2001), in his writingdepicted how particular CBOs with a definite mission statements can promote the organization and “empowerment” of the poor, particularly poor women, through a combination of microcredit,awareness-raising, training for group members, which is capacity building, and othersocial services, with an aim to reduce poverty among societies.CBOs serve as the apex organization by which community people can embark on small scale industries, vocational trade, agricultural development projects, rural transportation and other socio economic activities (Adejumobi 1991) with the aim of poverty alleviation. This section of the literature review focuses on the contribution of Community Based Organizations to Poverty alleviation.

# 2.3.3.1. Lobbying and advocacy

The advocacy role is nothing new, but it was not until the 1990s that it became widely acknowledged as a key CBO role within the development industry. As CBOs became more in-service delivery work, in line with government and donor ambitions within neoliberal policies, some came to see CBO advocacy as an important counterbalance or alternative to service provision. It was a means through which CBOs could begin to challenge the terms of their engagement with, or incorporation into, development. Advocacy also provided a strategy for making poverty reduction work more sustainable by addressing the structural causes of poverty. It was also viewed as an important strategy for improving the effectiveness and impact of CBO development work, and as a potential strategy for ‘scaling up’ successful ideas and interventions. Community-based organizations and cooperatives can acquire, subdivide and develop land, construct housing, provide infrastructure and operate and maintain infrastructure such as wells or public toilets and solid waste collection services. They can also develop building material supply centers and other community-based economic enterprises. In many cases, they will need technical assistance or advice from governmental agencies or higher-level CBOs (Hasna, 2007).

Advocacy social programs are not the only way that governments reduce poverty. Fiscal and monetary policy affect 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).

Advocacy work entails moving beyond implementing programs to help those in need, to actually taking up and defending the causes of others and speaking out to the public on another’s behalf. In our analysis of CBO advocacy, we further define the term to refer specifically to speaking out for policy change and action that will address the root causes of problems confronted in development and relief work, and not simply speaking out to alert people of a problem in order to raise funds to support operational work.Community approaches seek to empower local organizations and individuals through an atmosphere of dignity and participation, and an orientation to achieving durable results (O’Reganand Conway 1993).

# 2.3.3.2. Provision of Microfinance

Microfinance is an important area that CBOs have fully ultilised in reaching out to the poor.Their roles in this sector, has immensely contributed to alleviating poverty among the poor. Inthe 1990s, scholars have increasingly referred to microfinance as an effective means of povertyreduction (Rekha 1995; Cerven and Ghazanfar 1999; Pankhurst and Johnston 1999). Themicrofinance has long existed in Africa, but experienced a decline when government establishedbanking institutions (Oxaal and Baden 1997). The World Bank found, in 1998, that the poorest48% of Bangladeshi families with access to microcredit from Grameen Bank rose above thepoverty line. In People’s Republic of China (PRC), for instance, microfinance programs havehelped lift 225 million people out of poverty since 1990 (UNHDR, 2005). Similarly, in, inGhana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Liberia, McNelly and Dunford (1998) Mansaray (1998-99), found

that microcredit beneficiaries increased their income by $36, compared with $18 for non-clients.

Clients of microfinance generally shifted from irregular, low-paid daily jobs to more securedemployment in India (Simanowitz, 2003), and Bangladesh (Zaman, 2000). Mayoux (2000), andCheston and Khan (2002) have pointed out the importance of microfinance in empowerment,particularly women empowerment. Microfinance is defined as efforts to improve the access toloans and to saving services for poor people (Shreiner, 2001). UNCDF (2001), states that studieshave shown that microfinance plays key roles in development.

# 2.3.3.3. Innovation and Capacity Building

Capacity building is another CBOs activity that helps to bridge a gap between the haves andhave not in society. Capacity building is an approach to development that builds independence. Itcan be: A ‘means to an end’, where the purpose is for others to take on programs. Is a process,where the capacity building strategies are routinely incorporated as an important element ofeffective practice (NSW Health, 2001). Langran (2002), has defined capacity building as theability of one group (CBOs) to strengthen the development abilities of another group (localcommunities) through education, skill training and organizational support. CBOs, through theprovision of education, skills and knowledge, develop the capacity of community towardsachieving sustainable development. In fact, CBOs act as a capacity builder to help thecommunities to develop the resources, building awareness, motivating to participation in projectand finally improving the quality of community’s lives.

Ulleberg (2009), has supported the view that CBOs play important role through the provision ofskills for the rural poor. He has maintained that through capacity building, CBOs have been ableto reach the poor, and has contributed to the development of the beneficiaries through skillstraining, the given of technical advice, exchange of experiences, research and policy advicewhich is key to today’s development. Through the case study of Afghanistan CBOs, it suggestedthat these areas of interest have yielded fruit for the intended beneficiaries. The activities haveusually strengthened the skills of individuals, as it was intended but have not always succeededin improving the effectiveness of the ministries and other organizations where those individualsare working. CBOs have also shown success in providing services in many developing nationsfrom Africa, Asia to South America. In India, decentralization has been a key strategy toempower the excluded and reduce the disparity in society. For example, Mehrotra (2006),observed that when Community Based Organizations (local governance at village level) in Indiatook the responsibility of running primary schools themselves there was an increase of 20% inliteracy.

# 2.3.3.4. Peace Building

CBO’s activities are extended to peace building in Africa. The crucial role played by CBOs inthe restoration of peace in war affected zones is very important. Many African countries havewitnessed wars and are still suffering from trauma of wars. Countries like Sierra Leone, Liberia,ACBOla, Somalia and many are witnesses of CBOs’ intervention in peace building. From theevidence of the current conflict in Afghanistan, Richard Barajas, Rachel Howard, Andrew Miner

Jeff Sartin, Karina Silver (2000), have maintained that CBOs can play peace building roles. Thepresence of CBOs in Afghanistan according to them has led to the restoration of fair peace astheir propagation of the human rights law, and their involvement in the disarmament,demobilization and reintegration programmes, is fostering cooperation among the warlords. Also one of the memorable peace building exercises that CBOs achieved was the 2000 Arta SomaliConflict resolution held in Djibouti, when Abdikassim Salat Hassan was elected transitionalpresident by various clan leaders (United Nations, 2015). Other crucial and sustainable peacebuilding activity occurred in Northwest Somalia, influenced by several actors This region, thatdeclared itself as the independent country of Somaliland on 18 May 1991, blew up whendifferent clans started to fight. The peace and administration that they have today were achievedthrough traditional mechanisms with elders (Guurti) leading the process, CBOs also played acrucial role in peace building in this region. Their actions included negotiation, facilitation,mediation, etc. For the sustainability of peace in Somali land CBOs built strategies to increasethe capacity of civil society organizations, including women’s groups, elders, youth and students

(Koltz, 2015).

# 2.3.3.5. Health Care Service provision

Several studies have shown success in CBO healthcare provision. For example, in their study,Loevinshn&Hardins (2005) have proposed CBOs as a means to improve health-care deliveryand help achieve the health-care related to poverty reduction. Evidence from their study suggeststhat, contracting with CBOs to deliver primary health or nutrition services seems to be veryeffective and impressive improvements can be achieved rapidly. According to WHO (2012),good results have been achieved in various settings and for many different services ranging fromnutrition services in Africa to primary health care. in Guatemala. Their results indicated thatregions where immunizations were provided by CBOs in Cambodia had increased coverage by40% compared to only 19% in government areas. In India, Rajasthan (2016), in his studyAssessment of health-related activities of Non-Governmental Organizations he pointed out that CBOs have achieved a treatment completion rate that was 14% higher than the public services ina nearby area at a lower cost. The results from Cambodia also indicated that CBOs were better inreaching and improved the health services of people in very poor and marginalized areas. InMadagascar and Senegal, CBOs were contracted to run community nutrition services. Theresults indicated that severe and moderate malnutrition declined by six percent and four percentrespectively and participation in the programs were 72% in CBOs service area compared to only35% in control areas. In Bangladesh, rural community nutrition services, malnutrition ratesdecline by 18% in CBO services are compared to 13% in control areas served by government(WFPHA, 2001). Other studies have associated participation in CBOs development activitiessuch as credit associations with increased demand for health care and seeking curative care for asick child. Economic development programs that CBOs provide have had multiple positiveeffects on poor households.

A survey conducted by Schuler and Hashemi (1994), to determinethe impact of credit programs among its participants on the use of contraceptives in ruralBangladesh with two randomly selected groups of Grameen Bank and Bangladesh Rural Accessto Credit (BRAC) members, and a third sample of a comparison group. The finding from thisresearch showed that, 50% of women younger than age 50 who were participating in the CBOscredit program were using contraceptive compared to only 40% of the women who were notparticipating in these programs. A year later, a follow-up survey was conducted with the samegroups of women. The use of contraceptive increased by 9% among women participating in thecredit programs compared to an increase of only three percent by the control group (Schuler &Hashemi, 1994). CBOs have also shown success in providing services in many developingnations from Africa, Asia to South America. In India, decentralization has been a key strategy toempower the excluded and reduce the disparity in society for example, In Mozambique,committed local CBOs working with local authorities doubled and focused on outreach forhealth services. This improved vaccination coverage and prenatal consultations by 80%similarly, the Bamako Initiative that decentralized health services by putting communityorganizations in charge has also shown success in several countries such as Benin, Guinea andMali. According to the UNDPs World Development Report (2016), the approach has scaled uphealth facilities from 44 to 400 in Benin, 18 to 357 in Guinea, and one to 559 in Mali by 2002from the time it began in the 1980s.

# 2.3.3.6. Provision of knowledge and skills

Knowledge and information can be obtained from extension educators, experimentation and/or contact with other farmers, mass media and publications. Education enhances the ability to acquire and synthesize the information. Favorable market characteristics provide incentives for farmers to invest in productivity enhancing techniques like pest-management practices (Edmeades 2003; Katungi, 2007). Age of the plantation captures the time dimension of pest damage and expected benefits while scale of production reduces unit cost of information acquisition. Household characteristics such as education, age, consumer-worker ratio and gender greatly influence household-consumption preferences and hence the household consumption demand for banana. In the banana-growing areas, high consumption demand may stimulate the demand for yield-enhancing production techniques because of market imperfections that may force a household to be self-sufficient in bananas for example.

# 2.4 Conclusion

An increasing number of CBOs are in the process of adapting their activities and are contributing to capacity development. This concept of capacity development is coherent with many existing, traditional CBO approaches to development, but also poses an important challenge: to learn to work with government and contribute to developing government capacities in education. CBOs are the ones who really intend to care the uncared sections and the people at the bottom of the social stratum. Theirs is developing country which requires these types of committed, devoted and dedicated organizations for the development of the country. So, the government, the leaders, the donors, the politicians and the people should support these organizations and help them to solve their problems at the grass-root level. Then only their services are undoubtedly commendable in the uplift of the rural poor.

# 2.5. Conceptual framework

**Independent variable Dependent variable**

**Development**

* Infrastructural Development
* Educational advancement
* Good Agriculture practices
* Poverty alleviation

**Role of CBOs**

* Helping farmers
* Service delivery
* Education assistance

**Moderating variable**

* Government support
* Organizational policies
* Organizational commitment

***Source: Developed by the researcher, 2019***

**Figure 2.1. Conceptual framework**

The conceptual framework above illustrates the relationship between Community Based Organizations and the development of Nzara. Role of CBOs (independent variable) include: Helping Farmers, Service delivery and Education assistance. Development (Dependent variable) is influenced by: Infrastructural Development, Educational advancement, better Nutrition services and Poverty alleviation. These are connected by the intervening variables which include: Government support, Organizational policies and organizational commitment

# CHAPTER THREE

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

# 3.0 Introduction

This chapter focused on the methodology that was used for data collection against which the findings of the study were interpreted, analyzed and evaluated in light of their reliability and conclusions. It gives the description the study such as research design, population of the study, sample size, data collection methods, data collection instruments, validity and reliability and data analysis.

# 3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a cross sectional survey design. According to Amin(2005), this design is appropriate for studies of this nature since it provides a quantitative or numeric description of attitudes and opinions of the population by studying a sample or cross section of the population as well as collecting qualitative data from a sample of varied sources at one point in time. Such a design can produce data which permit the establishment of causal relationships (Creswell 2003).

The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection and analysis so as to capture the details and adequate information (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The researcher used qualitative approach of data collection and analysis so as to capture the details and adequate information. This is due to the fact that,[qualitative research](http://www.statisticssolutions.com/academic-solutions/resources/dissertation-resources/conducting-qualitative-research/) seeks to tell the story of a particular group’s experiences in their own words, and is therefore focused on narrative. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) quantitative research tends to be more exploratory in general. In addition, the quantitative approach is informed by inductive logic, in which potential understandings of a phenomenon with statistical figures are collected and analyzed.The use of both methods ensured that the data is effectively interpreted using the numbers, figures as well as the narrative.

According to Joshua (1998) both qualitative and quantitative tends to be more exploratory in nature, seeking to provide insight into how individuals (or organizations, groups, etc.) understand aspects of their worlds.

# 3.2 Study Area

The study was conducted in South Sudan, Western Equartoria State. Please provide more details regarding study area. Geographical location, economic status, social and other necessary information to give the reader a mental picture of the area under focus.

# 3.3 Study Population

The study population is also taken to mean a group of individuals from the general population that share common charactersitics such as age, gender or health conditions. The study population included 20 COD staff, 20 government officials, 25 local leaders and 135 beneficiaries’ that is to say both direct and indirect beneficiaries of Nzara County.

# 3.4 Sample Size

In the study, ten (10) key informants from the COD administrations were selected comprising of different departmental heads. Additionally, the researcher used the rotary method to randomly select twenty (20) government official, 10 local leaders and ninety (90) citizens (beneficiaries) making a total of 130 respondents which was selected using Krejcie and Morgan table for sample determination as indicated under appendix III and their category is indicated in table 3.1. **Table13.1: Sample size**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Population** | **Sample size** | **Sampling Techniques** |
| CDO Officials | 87 | 37 | Simple Random |
| Government Officials (both central and state level) | 40 | 23 | Purposive |
| Local leaders | 105 | 48 | Simple Random |
| Citizens (Beneficiaries) | 368 | 126 | Simple Random |
|  | **600** | **234** |  |

**Source: Primary Data (2021).**

# 3.5. Sampling methods

Sampling methods are classified as either probability or non-probability. The study used purposive and simple random sampling methods.

# 3.5.1. Purposive sampling

According to Creswell (2012), purposive sampling involves selecting a certain number of respondents based on their experience and knowledge about the topic at hand. This method was used to select respondents from COD, government officials and local leaders and it was appropriate because it comprised of informed persons who possessed vital data that was comprehensive enough to allow gaining a better insight into the problem.

## 3.5.2. Simple Random Sampling

Random sampling involved organizing the units in the population into strata using common characteristics, in this way every person in the selected strata had an equal chance of being represented as stated by Creswell (2012). The researcher applied this method due to the fact that, the numberof beneficiaries was big and it was difficult to use other methods.

# 3.6. Data Collection Methods

The study applied the following data collection methods;

**3.6.1. Survey**

According to Kothari (2004), surveys are data collection methods consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. This method was administered to 234 respondents and it captured socio demographic characteristics of respondents, and their responses towards the contribution of community based organizations to development. The Survey was used because it collected a lot of data in little time. Surveys were close ended and were used to attract a large response of respondents from the population. Surveys were close ended and were used to attract a large response of respondents from the population.

# 3.6.2. Interviews

The interview method was selected because it allowed the respondents to express their mind, allowed the study of non-verbal communication and enables the researcher to avoid alienation from the respondent. It is also found to be flexible, with high response rate, easy to administer and ability to probe and seek clarifications during the interview. The interview guide was used as a research instrument, and it was constructed in such a way that it allows flexibility during the interviewing process.

The interviews were conducted following a number of successive steps. Basically, it involved selecting and approaching individuals, arranging time, date, duration and conditions of the interview. The respondents were selected basing on the criteria of knowledge about the subject in question. The researcher targeted 40 interviewees from all the categories of respondents and these were held on appointment, 5 groups each consisting of 7 members and the remaining 5 were one in one interviews.

# 3.7 Data Collection Instruments

The study used self-administered questionnaire and interview guide as the main data collection instruments to collect data from respondents.

# 3.7.1. Self-administered questionnaire

Self-administered questionnaire was designed and was filled by relevant respondents that included community members, government officials and community leaders. The questionnaire comprised of statements requiring the respondents to opt for one answer out of five options using the Likert scale (1= strongly disagree; 2= Disagree, 3 = Not sure, 4= Agree and 5= Strongly Agree). Questionnaires were used because of the busy schedule of respondents and this gave them time to fill at their convenience. The questionnaire was anonymous and respondents were more truthful since their identity was not required

## 3.7.2.Interview Guide

According to Creswell (2005), the easiest way to understand a person is to speak to them. Interviews are a way to connect with people; an opportunity to hear them describe their experiences in their own words. Speaking to people about their everyday lives can help to define and describe the problems they face, understand the environment they’re part of, and even start to picture the ways in which you can reach them. Interviews can also act as evidence for why your work is needed, or even what impact your work is creating.

The researcher set questions to guide the oral/ mouth to mouth exchange between the researcher and the respondents. The data collected by this instrumentwas more correct compared to the other methods that were used for data collection. The interview instrument was good to use since the researcher went to the field himself and asked the respondents more information that was necessary for the research thus yielding more information from the field.

**3.8. Data Quality Control**

The following criteria were applied to qualitative and quantitative data in order to make the research credible that is reliability and validity. Respondents’ checking was undertaken to give credibility to the analysis. It was up to the reader to determine whether the text has sufficient credibility/ vesimilitude to describe it as a quality piece of research.

# 3.8.1. Validity

Questions were relevant to the objectives and were first taken to the supervisor and distinguished academics to ensure validity or relevance. The researcher also reviewed literature to ensure that questions tallied with objectives.

# 3.8.2. Reliability

Information given assured of consistency and accuracy which underlined the concept of reliability of data collection instruments. The researcher ensured that the information given was in line with the objectives and instruments were designed in a way that the researcher avoids bias. Errors and faulty information was avoided since data was collected from different sources using multi methods.

# 3.9. Data Collection and Processing

In order to shift the power of the researcher/participant relationship to the study participants, the research was undertaken in environments that were selected by and comfortable for study respondents and interviews were conducted in comfortable places for respondents. In this way it was an interviewee-guided interview and the researcher was able to direct, select and structures the story. For the case of the questionnaire, data editing, coding and cleaning was done after data was collected to ensure that all mistakes made by respondents are cleared, then entering the data into the computer using Microsoft word for analysis and summarizing the data.

**3.10. Data Analysis**

During data collection and analysis data in-depth interviews was related to the research questions. They were assessed with regard to the degree to validity and reliability of collected data is valid. Interpretation of findings was done in the context of the research topic, nature and objectives of the study as well as the methodology that was employed. While in some cases inductive generalization was made, in other cases analytical generalization was also used. Data analysis was based on both descriptive and inferential statistic techniques where the researcher examined the findings and explained them to give meanings.

# 3.11 Ethical Considerations

For any research to be valid and objective in nature, it has to take into consideration of the ethical aspect. Ethical considerations refer to the morality, uprightness and justification of the researcher’s conduct in carrying out research. The researcher was guided by the following main considerations;

Confidentiality was observed and kept by the researcher for all information given by the respondents anonymously. The researcher was honest in his work by avoiding any form of falsification, misrepresentation, plagiarism and any other form of academic malpractice that could hinder the dependability of the data collected. In addition, the researcher reported the actual findings without omission and adding personal information to distort the information.Participation in the research was as voluntary, based on consent to avoid collection of wrong data and other inconveniences to the researcher.

The studywas non-discriminative in nature when selecting samples. This was implemented by avoiding bias in selecting respondents according to their sex, tribes and even culture. Thus the researcher gave all the people equal chances of being chosen.

# CHAPTER FOUR

# PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

# 4.0. Introduction

The chapter contains the data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion of findings regarding the role of community based organizations in the development of South Sudan, focusing on Community Organization for Development in Nzara County. Data was analyzed and presented in accordance with study objectives; though it starts with the response rate and background information of respondents which include gender, age and academic qualification.

The researcher distributed 234 questionnaires, however only 225 were filled and returned making a response rate of 96% and accordingAmin (2005), a response rate of 60% and above provides valid and reliable data.

# 4.1. Background Information

The background information focused on gender, number of years in the organization, age group, and departments in which the respondents work, and their qualifications.

# 4.1.1 Gender

The study asked respondents to state their gender and the results are indicated in the table 4.1:

Table4.1: Gender

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Valid | Male | 135 | 60 |
|  | Female | 90 | 40 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: Primary data (2021)**

From the table above, majority of the respondents 135(60%) were male and 90(40%) were female. Majority of the respondents were males and this implies that males were more willing to participate in research.

# 4.1.2 Age of the respondents

The study asked respondents to state their age and the results are indicated in the table 4.2.

Table4.2: Age group

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Valid | Below 18-30 | 40 | 18 |
|  | 31- 40 Years | 105 | 47 |
|  | 41-50 years  Above 50 | 65  15 | 28  7 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100** |

**Source: Primary data (2021)**

From the table above, 40(17%) were between the age brackets of 18-30 years, 105(47%) were between 31- 40years, 65(28%) were of 41-50 years and 15(7%) above 50 years. All the respondents were above 18 years and this implies that, they had gathered enough information about the history of human trafficking in Metropolitan, Kampala.

# 4.1.3 Education Level of respondents

The study asked respondents were asked to state their level of education and the results are indicated in the table 4.3.

# Table 4.3: Education Level attended

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Valid | Certificate and below  Diploma | 83  61 | 37  27 |
|  | Bachelor’s Degree | 55 | 24 |
|  | Post graduate | 26 | 12 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: Primary data (2020)**

According to the table above, 83(37%) were certificate and below, 61(27%) were Diploma holders, and 55(24%) were Bachelor’s holders and 26(12%) Post graduate holders. All the respondents had at least attained education levels and this implies that respondents would understand and interpret questions that were sent to them and thus they gave reliable data.

# 4.1.4 Duration of stay in Nzara County

The study asked respondents the period of stay inNzara Countyand the results are indicated in the table 4.4;

Table4.4: Period of stay in Nzara County

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative percentage** |
| Valid | 1-3 years | 62 | 28 | 13.3 |
|  | 4-6 years | 71 | 31 | 40 |
|  | 7-10 years  10 and above | 60  32 | 27  14 | 77  100 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100** |  |

**Source: Primary data (2020)**

According to the table above, 62(28%) had stayed in Nzara Countyfor 1-3 year, 71(31%) 4-6 years and 60(27%) for 7-10 and 32(14%) for above 10 years and above and this implies that the study considered mature people who had gathered enough information about the topic under study and therefore they gave valid and reliable data.

# 4.2 The role of community organization for development in Infrastructural Development in Nzara County, South Sudan

The CBOs can set up the necessary infrastructures so vital in enabling service delivery to the most vulnerable persons in the community. The support from CBOs is a low-cost alternative, although outcomes are likely to be more sustainable in the long run when means to sustain them are in place. The study set out to establish the role of community organization for development to the Infrastructural Development in Nzara County, and the findings are presented below;

# 4.2.1 Community Organization for Development carries out community mobilization and involvement in the construction of community roads.

The study asked respondents whetherCommunity Organization for Development [COD] carries out community mobilization and involvement inconstruction of community access roads and the results are presented in the table 4.5;

**Table 4.5: Community Organization for Development carries out community mobilization and involvement construction of community access roads**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 10 | 4.4 |
|  | Disagree | - | - |
|  | Not Sure | - | - |
|  | Agree | 120 | 53.3 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 95 | 42.2 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

According to the table above, 42.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 53.3% agreed and 4.4% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents that is 95.6% agreed which implies that Community Organization for Development carries out community mobilization and involvement inconstruction of community access roads. It was revealed that, Guendeli access road in Mbutha Village was constructed by COD together with the community as well as other communities that have need for support in accessibility infrastructures have been helped through provision of equipments such as hoes. Mobilization is to make them aware that, community accessibility benefits them not any other person. In support of this,Agu (2010), noted that this can also be done through long term training of societies in order to develop their skills and knowledge.

The study during interviews with community leaders in Jobole Village discovered that, *“Community Organization for Development makes matching contributions towards community access roads which they are sometimes unable to manage alone as CBO, but when the members of the community more so the beneficiaries and local leaders as well as the partners are brought on board, the community access roads support projects makes possible”.*

However, it was revealed that, in some areas, communities fail to maintain these access roads and therefore, there is need to carry out an Integrated Rural Development where various knowledge and skills in development programs in the context of their needs, so in this case Community Organization for Development has made valuable contributions in building access roads.

In addition, to access roads, it was discovered that, a number of feeder roads in the area have been graded with murrum with the support of this CBO in conjunction with the Payam local government. This has ensured road infrastructure developments proliferating in the area as the CBO has at least each year supported the grading of at least 5kilomtres of roads, though during the wet season, these murrum roads get destroyed by floods and mud. In line with the findings in this section, Ross, (2000) stated that roadinfrastructural must be considered as an absolute priority level among objectives of CBOs, because development cannot be achieved when there no accessibility to the communities.

During interview with the Director of COD, it was noted that

“*Community Organization for Development does incorporate rural road development, and with corporation from the local government, though not satisfactory, a number of rural feeder roads are usable mo0re so during the dry season because of the efforts of the organization”. 20th May, 2021)*

Adam, (2002) opine that in implementing rural development programmes, one must consider access which is to ensure that benefits of the programmes are not monopolized by leaders and elites and reach to the needed people, independence including where programmes must be designed to help and support, not to be dependent on, sustainability where there is contact with the people and solution to the local socio-economic situation considering the abilities and aspirations of people, participation, that is always try to consult the local people seek out their ideas and involve them as much as possible in the infrastructure development and effectiveness where access roads should be based.

# 4.2.3 Community Organization for Development constructs educational facilities

The study asked respondents whether Community Organization for Development provides educational facilities and the results are indicated in the table 4.6:

# Table 4.6: Community Organization for Development provides educational facilities

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 5 | 2.2 |
|  | Disagree | 27 | 12.0 |
|  | Not Sure | - | - |
|  | Agree | 111 | 49.3 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 82 | 36.4 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100** |

**Source: Primary data, 2021**

The table above indicates that, out of the total respondents of 225, 36.4% strongly agreed, 49.3% agreed, 12.0% disagreed and 2.2% strongly disagreed. Therefore, majority of the respondents agreed (85.7%) with the statement and this implies that COD provides educational ficilities to Nzara County. The study discovered that among the strategies for COD in Nzara County is the developing capacity at both the programmatic and institutional levels, and takes place at the community level. It was revealed that COD has constructed schools such as NdoromoBoma primary school (see Plate no. 1). The study findings above are in conformity with research carried out by USAID on partnerships in education (2002) emphasizing how CBOs work to promote changes in the institutional culture at the community level by changing attitudes about education and creating expectations for education outcomes in order to invigorate local educational organizations.

*The head teacher of* NdoromoBoma primary school *through interviews stated that, “strategies directed at the school aim to develop capacities and participatory experience in school planning, management, monitoring and evaluation. In this manner the school is regarded as an organizational unit, not simply a group of individuals, and as such is an object of capacity development” (Interview, March, 2021.).*



# Plate 1: Primary School block constructed by COD in Nzara County

# 4.2.4 Community Organization for Development engages in collective action in building market stalls

The study asked respondents whether Community Organization for Development engages in collective action in building market stalls and the results are indicated in the table 4.7:

# Table 4.7: Community Organization for Development engages in building market stalls.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Valid | Strongly Disagree | 21 | 9.3 |
|  | Disagree | 22 | 9.8 |
|  | Not Sure | 36 | 16.0 |
|  | Agree | 107 | 47.6 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 39 | 17.3 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

Findings from table 4.7 above, indicates that 17.3% of the respondents strongly agreed, 47.6% agreed, 16.0% were not sure, 9.8% disagreed and 9.3% strongly disagreed. With majority in agreement, that is 64.9%, it means that the organization under study, which is COD engages in collective action in building market stallsincluding setting up training centres, market stalls at Nzara trading Centre. This is all possible because of the wide mandate and support the organization receives from its donors, as well as the potent and transparent leadership. The local community also supports with cheap labour and sometimes under the self-help programme, they offer free labour for example in coming up with market stalls. Without community support, the organization could have seen their effort lay to waste with no success in development. But as Wilier (2009) noted, collective action situations as conventionally involves groups desire to establish a structure that would benefit all members, but face a dilemma in that the structure require costly contributions from the group members. The good chance is that, in Nzara, the community is willing to offer at least part of it with their labour. In respect to Collective Action Theory, the idea is that groups of individuals are able to cooperate to overcome social dilemmas, assuming that being a self-interested, short-term maximize is the agreed position of community development action. In the interview, it was revealed that,

“…*the collective actions taken in pursuit of the same collective good are typically framed as resulting in some shared outcomes or public good for any group motivation. With good work, Community Organization for Development has earned improved status in the community following collective action contribution*” (28th May 2021).

This is because group motivation is perceived as meritious that is closely tied to status, so individuals who contribute to collective action earn improved status as well as other social and material benefits because their contributions indicate collective community benefit from the generous actions of Community Organization for Development in Nzara County.

# 4.2.5 Community Organization Development constructs drinking water facilities

The availability of drinking water facility in any area is also one of the most important indicators of infrastructure development. The study asked respondents whether community Organization Development constructs drinking water facilities and the results are indicated in the table 4.8:

# Table 4.8: Community Organization Development constructs drinking water facilities

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Valid | Strongly Disagree | - | - |
|  | Disagree | 50 | 22.2 |
|  | Not Sure | 13 | 5.8 |
|  | Agree | 60 | 26.7 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 102 | 45.3 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: Primary data, 2021**

From the table above, majority of the respondents that is 45.3% strongly agreed, 26.7%agreed, 5.8% were not sure, and 22.2% disagreed. Since the majority of the respondents agreed (72.0%), this implies that community Organization Development constructs drinking water facilities. It was revealed that, COD has constructed boreholes and about 10 of them have been opened up in Nzara County and how much benefit is gaining from the available watersources and how it impacted on the socio-economic status of respondent, respondent hasbeen reported appreciating.

The chairperson of Nzara trading center told the researcher that, “*impacts of drinking water have been analyzed to fulfill our objective of the study, drinking water is on of the best indicator for infrastructure development in the society and its is taken as the positive change to the society”.*

In addition, the study found out that, drinking water facilities are one of the main tools to uplift the people’s living status because it saves life from the common disease and not only that, it saves the time to fetch the water and it’s useful for well health and well body safe.

# 4.3 The contribution of COD to good agriculture practices in Nzara County

Community Based Organizations or local organizations are increasingly proposed as an alternative to the traditional agricultural extension model for dissemination of agricultural technologies. This is because Community Based Organizations are generally perceived as a more efficient way of disseminating technologies to many farmers (Godquin& Quisumbing, 2006). The findings of the study on the contribution of Community Organization for Development to good agriculture practices in Nzara County are presented below;

# 4.3.1 COD Trains farmers on farm and off farm

# The study asked respondents whether Community Organization for Developmenthas initiated training of farmers on farm and off farm and the results are indicated in the table 4.9:

# Table 4.9: COD Trains farmers on farm and off farm

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 03 | 1.3 |
|  | Disagree | 28 | 12.4 |
|  | Not Sure | 5 | 2.2 |
|  | Agree | 83 | 36.9 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 106 | 47.1 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

According to the table above, 47.1% of the respondents strongly agreed, 36.9% agreed, 2.2% were not sure, 12.4% disagreed and 1.3% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed (84.0%) with the statement and this implies that Community Organization for Development Trains farmers on farm and off farm. These finding of this study are similar to the study on CBOs status and their role in agricultural and rural development in MulebaKagera (2014), by Muganyizi, who found out that most CBOs create awareness through training local and these increase agricultural productivity, reduce post-harvest loss, improving marketing and raising farm income in order to overcome unemployment and poverty. it was further revealed through an interview with one COD official when he was asked the advantages of farming seminars conducted by their CBO, he replied:

*“Our main concern here is the promotion of food security at a house hold level. We havemultiple programmes include training unemployed people at a level of on farm and off farm….the activities range from crop and soil fertilities management animal husbandry …we also havea project called “Milk the Cow” that is complementary in nature to organic farming it willenable some household to access milk cow and small stock livestock their fore reducing povertyat some percent” (June, 2.2021)*.

The study found out that is the mouthpiece of the communities because it provides the liaison between the government and rural people concerning training of farmers. The study discovered that, Community Organization for Development helps in awakening the political consciousness of the people through evaluation of decisions, goals and procedures, as well as supervision by making sure that agricultural projects embarked upon are well executed. To support these findings, Nwugo (1989) emphasized that the CBOs are important in the decision-making process of communities. He has recognized that these organizations are quick to disseminate information on Agricultural and rural development, in changing of old ideas or introduction of new ideas that can ensure that the entire development process may be accelerated substantially. Abdulahi (1986) also stated that the Community Based Organizations are the eyes and ears of the people and their community as far as agricultural advancement is concerned. He then concluded that for success of any Agricultural and rural transformation project or extension work, training of farmers must be done.

COD works through training in order to articulate the needs of the members and the entire community at large as seen in Plate no. 1).



# Plate 2: A member of COD training farmers

**4.3.2 COD buildsagriculturevalue chain platforms**

# The study asked respondents whether COD buildsvalue chain platforms and the results are indicated in the table 4.10:

# Table 4.10: COD builds value chain platforms

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 06 | 2.7 |
|  | Disagree | 13 | 5.8 |
|  | Not Sure | 1 | 0.4 |
|  | Agree | 120 | 53.3 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 85 | 37.8 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

From the table above, 37.8% of the respondents strongly agreed, 53.3% agreed, 0.4% were not sure, 5.8% disagreed and 2.7% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed that is 91.1%, and this implies that COD builds value chain platforms. The study revealed that, COD embarked on mobilizing stakeholders in the sector to build value chain platforms and some of them include the fruit sector platform, the coffee sector platform and organic farmers’ platform. These platforms have improved farmers’ bargaining power, knowledge, market search and also strengthened their voice in demanding and accessing for better services. Furthermore, COD has facilitated and participated in progressive debates in the agricultural sector towards increased productivity and growth.

On the contrary though, *one respondent noted*

*“thatthe absence of clear coordination between COD existing at local, state and national level has laid to the common problems such as overlapping, duplication, no coordination and so on. The absence of such a common forum also incapacitates COD to offer united stand against the government when it humiliates them by extraneous considerations at the behest of politicians and egoistic government officers” [15th May, 2021]*

These findings are in line with Grady (2015) who found out that the absence of coordination between CBOs existing at local, state and national level has laid to the common problems such as overlapping, duplication, no coordination etc, the absence of such a common forum also incapacitates CBOs to offer united stand against the government when it humiliates them by extraneous considerations at the behest of politicians and egoistic government officers which has affected the agricultural sector.

# 4.3.4 Community Organization for Development provides agricultural inputs

The study asked respondents whether Community Organization for Development provides agricultural inputsand the results are indicated in the table 4.11.

# Table 4.11: Community Organization for Development provides agricultural inputs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 7 | 3.1 |
|  | Disagree | 2 | 0.9 |
|  | Not Sure | 11 | 4.9 |
|  | Agree | 137 | 60.9 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 69 | 30.7 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

According to the table above, 30.7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 60.9% agreed, 4.9% were not sure, 0.9% disagreed and 3.1% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed (91.6%), and this means that Community Organization for Development is succeeding in Community Organization for Development provides agricultural inputs. The study discovered that, COD distributes seeds and seedling to the farmers and mostly for coffee and maize and this has helped farmers to improve on their agriculture production. In addition, COD also distribute agro-inputs in form of fertilizers and pesticides, which indeed promotes agricultural transformation. These findings are in line with the study by Sorkaa and Bur (2004) who noted that the only viable strategy of Agricultural and rural transformation is the accessibility to agro-inputs.

In the interview with the beneficiaries in MpundeViallge, it was revealed that,

*much as Community Organization for Development offers partnership policy development between government and itself in the community, agricultural inputs are still a challenge, because many farmers cannot afford to purchase the required inputs such as seeds and seedling in Nzara County and t some extent, the goal of COD has not been achieved. Therefore, a lot needs to be done to make it work and function better. (April, 2021)*

# 4.3.5 Community Organization for Development has improved on food security

The study asks whether Community Organizationhas improved on food securityand the results are presented in the tables 4.12.

# Table 4.12: Community Organization for Development has improved on food security

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 2 | 0.9 |
|  | Disagree | 11 | 4.9 |
|  | Not Sure | 5 | 2.2 |
|  | Agree | 97 | 43.1 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 110 | 48.9 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

From the table above, 48.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 43.1% agreed, 2.2% were not sure, 4.9% disagreed and 0.9% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed (92.0%), and this implies that Community Organization for Development has improved on food securityand the results. The study found out that, COD interventions have helped to increase the volume of food produced in communicates. This is because of the fact that, variety of has been introduced and this has led to agriculture diversification.

Basing on the Interviews the researcher found out that most of the activities andinterventions undertaken by COD depends on their focal areas of operation as opine by onerespondent who stated that,

*“The COD have been helpful mainly in agricultural sector, we can now farm and producefruitful crops, they also provide us with market to sell our crops and this has helped smalllocal farmers to make some money from excess production” (23, June, 2021).*

# 4.4 The contribution of Community Based Organizations to Poverty alleviation in Nzara County

CBOs serve as the apex organization by which community people can embark on development projects and other socio economic activities with the aim of poverty alleviation. The study findings on the contribution of Community Based Organizations to Poverty alleviation in Nzara County are presented follows;

# 4.4.1. Provision of micro finance services

The study asked respondents whether provision of micro finance servicesis one of the ways COD uses to reduce poverty in Nzara County and the results are indicated in the table 4.13:

# Table 4.13: Provision of micro finance services

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Frequency** | | | **Percent** |
| Strongly Disagree | | 2 | 0.9 | | |
| Disagree | | 26 | 11.6 | | |
| Not Sure | | 15 | 6.7 | | |
| Agree | | 117 | 52.0 | | |
| Strongly Agree | | 65 | 28.9 | | |
| **Total** | | **225** | **100.0** | | |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

The table 4.13 indicates that, out of the total respondents who were 225, 28.9% strongly agreed, 52.05 agreed, 6.7% were not sure, 11.6% disagreed and 0.9% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed (80.9%) with the statement and this implies that provision of micro finance servicesis one of the ways COD uses to reduce poverty in Nzara County. The study found out that, COD through micro financing, small loans are accessible by the citizens. Micro financing is based onthe philosophy that even small amounts of credit can help end the cycle of poverty within societies. It was further revealed that, micro financing initiative presents opportunities for citizens such as extending education to their children and thus reducing on the literacy level of people.

Findings from interviews revealed that,

“*Families receiving micro financing are less likely to pull their children out of school for economic reasons and as well, in relation to employment, people who receive micro financing from COD are more likely to open small businesses that will aid the creation of new jobs” (21 June, 2021)*

These results are in line with, Rutherford (2009) who argues that, the micro financing initiative is set out to improve the standard of living amongstimpoverished communities and his showed that most of the poor community have used these loans from CBOs to be self-reliant.Rekha 1995) also referred to microfinance as an effective means of povertyreduction and that the poorest48% of African families with access to microcredit from CBOs rose above thepoverty line. This is the same in Nzara County for instance, microfinance programs from COD havehelped lift 200,000 people out of poverty since 2019. Similarly, in, inGhana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Liberia as stated by McNelly & Dunford (1998), microcredit beneficiaries increased their income by $36, compared with $18 for non-clients. Beneficiaries of microfinance generally shifted from irregular, low-paid daily jobs to more securedemployment have pointed out the importance of microfinance in empowerment,particularly women empowerment. Through interviews with one of the women group which is the beneficiary of microfinance stated that,

“*…Efforts to improve the access to loans and to saving services for poor people plays key roles in reducing poverty among women in Nzara County” (interview 18 June 2021).*

# 4.4.2. Improving maternal health

# The study asked respondents whether COD has improved maternal health in Nzara County and the results are indicated in the table 4.14:

# Table 4.14: Improving maternal health

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Valid | Strongly Disagree | 10 | 4.4 |
|  | Disagree | 03 | 1.3 |
|  | Not Sure | - | - |
|  | Agree | 102 | 45.3 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 110 | 48.9 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

According to the table above, 48.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 45.3% agreed, 1.3% disagreed and 4.4% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and this implies COD has improved maternal health inNzara County. The study found out that, COD have improved maternal health by training and creating awareness about maternal and reproductive health, increasing access to antenatal and postnatal care which and this means that, COD trains and educate communities about maternal and reproductive health through and these are done through weekly and monthly seminars.

# 4.4.3 COD improves on the food security

The study asked respondents to state whether COD has improved food securityin Nzara County and the results are indicated in the table 4.15:

**Table 4.15: Improving food security**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 0 | 0 |
|  | Disagree | - | - |
|  | Not Sure | 20 | 8.9 |
|  | Agree | 81 | 36.0 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 124 | 55.1 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

According to the table above, 55.1% of the respondents strongly agreed, 36.0% agreed and 8.9% were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed, that is 91.1%, and this means COD has improved food securityin Nzara County. Training at a level of on farm and off farm stood as the major activity of securing food to the community it accounts for 47.1% of the responses while provision of arable farming land was reported to be the least activity in securing food in Nzara it accounts for 1.7%. These findings of this study are similar to the study on CBOs status and their role in agricultural and rural development in MulebaKagera (2014), by Muganyizi, who found out that most CBOscreate awareness through training local farmers in Bure Village hence achieving increase inraising farmincome in order to overcome unemployment and poverty.

In an interaction with some respondents, it was revealed that, COD has helped local people to acquire food processing equipment that help to process their food produce and thus making it easy for storing and consumed during the shortage.

# 4.4.4 Capacity building of hands on skill projects

The study asked respondents whether COD promotes capacity building in hands on skill projects and the results are indicated in the table 4.16:

# Table 4.16: COD promotes capacity building of hands on skill projects

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | - | - |
|  | Disagree | - | - |
|  | Not Sure | 43 | 19.1 |
|  | Agree | 100 | 44.4 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 82 | 36.4 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

According to the table above, 36.4% of the respondents strongly agreed, 44.4% agreed and 19.1% were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed (80.9%) with the statement and this implies that COD promotes voluntary actions towards capacity building in Nzara County. The study found out that CODprovides skills and knowledge to the local people in areas of hair dressing, tailoring and bricklaying and develops their capacity towards achieving the basic needs. In this regard,COD act as a capacity builder to help thecommunities to develop the resources, motivating to participation in the income generating activities and finally improve the quality of community’s lives. These findings are in line with Ulleberg (2009) who supported the view that CBOs play important role through the provision ofskills for the rural poor. He has maintained that through capacity building, CBOs have been ableto reach the poor, and has contributed to the development of the beneficiaries through skillstraining, the given of technical advice, exchange of experiences, research and policy advicewhich is key to today’s development.

Through the interview with respondents, it was revealed that, COD’s areas of interest have yielded fruit for the intended beneficiaries for example the activities haveusually strengthened the skills of individuals.

Furthermore, the findings are in line with Ajodhya & Papa (2014) who analyzed the intervention of CBOs in two Villages in Andhra Pradesh, this promotes people-centered development through adult education program. It was found that the degree of remoteness and interiority led to lesser availability of alternative means of sustenance and accessibility to government resources and it apparently had an influence on the degree of success.

# 4.4.5 COD builds peace among the communities

The study asked respondents whether COD builds peace among the communitiesinNzara County and the results are indicated in the table 4.17:

**Table 4.17: COD builds peace among the communities**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 5 | 2.2 |
|  | Disagree | 11 | 4.9 |
|  | Not Sure | - | - |
|  | Agree | 75 | 33.3 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 134 | 59.6 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

From the table above, 59.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 33.3% agreed, 4.9% disagreed and 2.2% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed (92.9%), with the statement and this means that COD builds peace among the communitiesinNzara County. The study found out that, COD activities are extended to peace building and more especially the restoration of peace in war affected areas. Nzara County has witnessed wars and people are still suffering from trauma of wars which has kept them in a smelling poverty. Thepresence of cod in Nzara County has led to the restoration of fair peace astheir propagation to keep people hopes of living and to start involving themselves in developmental activities.

# 4.4.6 COD Provides clean and safe waterto the communities in Nzara County

The study asked respondents whether COD provides clean and safe waterto the communities in Nzara Countyand the results are indicated in the table 4.18:**Table 4.18: COD Provides clean and safe water to the communities in Nzara County**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | - | - |
|  | Disagree | 31 | 13.8 |
|  | Not Sure | 15 | 6.7 |
|  | Agree | 95 | 42.2 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 84 | 37.3 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

From the table above, with the total of 225 respondents, 37.3% strongly agreed, 42.2% agreed, 6.7% were not sure, and 13.8% disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed (79.5%), and this implies that COD Provides clean and safe water to the communities in Nzara County. The study found out that, the combination of digging bore holes and construction of water sources was done as activities for provision of clean and safe water by COD in Nzara County, while lying ofwater pipes was also reported as activity for provision of clean and safe water to the communities.

According to the water Project foundation (2020),they noted that there are many number of reasons why poverty has become epidemic mostly in Western Equatoria State, but one of the greatest causes of poverty is also the mostoverlooked…is the lack of access to clean drinking water. These findings are in line with Okode (2009) who noted that, you can’tgrow food, you can’t build housing, you can’t stay healthy you can’t stay in school and youcan’t keep working without water. Water is essential for human life, the water obtained through these activitiesis for both domestic and livestock uses, by providing water to the community the CBOs aim atreducing water borne diseases, as well as reduce the distance to water sources as it was observedby the researcher to be a challenge especially to women and young children who go unparalleleddistances to fetch water,

This was justified by one of COD official in an interview who pointed out that, his organization help the community in providing them with clean and safe water.*“we have different strategies to ensure that people get clean and safe water, we have all aiming at providing clean water to the community butalso we plan by 2025 with the help of the government we can finish laying pipes up to new 15 water outposts, this will reduce the challenge of water to our communities.”(Interview, June, 2021)*

# 4.4.7 COD carries out resource mobilization for local communities

The study asks whether COD carries out resource mobilization for local communitiesand the results are presented in table 4.19.

# Table 4.19: COD carries out resource mobilization for local communities

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 7 | 3.1 |
|  | Disagree | 13 | 5.8 |
|  | Not Sure | 40 | 17.8 |
|  | Agree | 130 | 57.8 |
|  | Strongly Agree | 35 | 15.6 |
|  | **Total** | **225** | **100.0** |

**Source: primary data, 2021**

From the table above, 15.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 57.8% agreed, 17.8% were not sure, 5.8% disagreed and 3.1% strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed (73.4%) and this implies that CODcarries out resource mobilization for local communities. It was COD opens ways to which the community reaches the local and international donors such as Caritas based in Austria and Misereor based in Germany. The findings above are in conformity with (IFUW, 2007), building partnerships between stakeholders to facilitate civil society’s influence in social planning and decision-making at the local and regional level is essential. This is especially true given the many cases of government resistance to CBO participation. By aligning their interests and capacities, donor agencies and CBOs (both local and international) can establish effective partnerships. *Interview guide responses revealed that as “capacity development activities have grown in importance, the partnership debate has become more and more important and the ‘workshop’ culture has shifted in the direction of more in-depth, long-term engagement”[interview 28th May 2021].*

# CHAPTER FIVE

# SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

# 5.1: Summary of Findings

This section pulls together all major findings of the study. These findings are discussed under each specific objective of the study and are subsequently used to answer the research questions.

# 5.1.1 The role of Community Organization for Development to the Infrastructural Development in Nzara County

The study found out that,the community organization for development is deeply involved in a number of activities for the betterment of the livelihood of the people of Nzara community and some include carrying out community mobilization and involvement in the construction of community roads and for this case 95.6% agreed, Organization for Development constructs educational facilities where by 85.7% agreed that, COD provides educational facilities such as primary schools and engages in collective action in building market stalls and construction of drinking water facilities as 72.0% of the respondents agreed. These findings are in agreement with Agu (2010) who argued that, CBOs’ have ability to engage in construction activities for example rural feeder road development. In NzaraPayam, the government partners with the CBO in order to facilitate such road development programme, which are possible when the human resources are locally sourced and trained to partake in the construction and maintenance efforts.

Providing education and training on the application of modern technology in agricultural activities to community members, especially farmers, is very crucial. The study, therefore, sought to find out whether or not this role was being played by COD. In Nzara County, Community Organization for Development has strategized through capacity building to improve their organizational capacity through short term participatory training programs to the workers, the community, local and central and government partners so that they are fully aware and able to contribute to Community Organization for Development’s community building and sustainability needs. Community Organization for Development offers the opportunity for the bottom-up and top-down approaches to community organization which work simultaneously for achieving social transformation of society; though they could face problems from appointed officials who may conspire with elected political leaders to usurp the programme for their political interests.

Agu (2010), noted that much as the organisation may conti8nue to be independent and transform the people through long term training and retraining of personnel and the community members in order to develop their skills, Community Organization for Development makes matching contributions which they are sometimes unable to manage, but when the members of the community more beneficiaries and local leaders as well as the partners are brought on board, the community infrastructural support projects like planning and management of set-up physical infrastructures such as schools and other livelihood projects is made possible.

Besides the specific project training, CBOs are known to provide holistic education to the young people by supporting Universal primary and secondary education, as well as adults under the adult literacy programme, and in Nzara County, 85.7% respondents that it is not an exception but a reality, and schools have been afforded to the community with the CBO being supported by the USAID Partnerships in Education in conjunction with the government. At a tenable level, also community physical infrastructures that support the local people to get money and educate their children at this low cost and opportunity have been devised and in place for the entire community to benefit.

# 5.1.2 The contribution of Community Organization for Development to good agriculture practices in Nzara County

Activities such as providing agriculture extension services in crop and animal husbandry tally well with the local customs or cultural norms. COD has initiated agriculture programs CODsuch as trainingfarmers on farm and off farmactivities as the mmajority of the respondents agreed with 84.0%, building of agriculture value chain platforms such as processing and storage campaigns with 91.1% agree rate. For 84.0% of the responses acknowledge that Community Organization for Development has initiated food and agriculture programs including training farmers in modern techniques such as irrigation, zero grazing, and controlled free range, provision of fodder which is more nutritious for the animals.

Activities such as providing agriculture extension services in crop and animal production tally well with the local customs or cultural norms. In Nzara County, Community Organization for Development helps in awakening the agricultural skills of the people through the introduction of Genetically Modified seeds, use of ox ploughs, irrigation, planting modern crops, adopting zero grazing in peri-urban areas, and ensuring that farmers not only produce for the mouth, but also have surplus, and not forced surplus to ale and obtain money.

McLeroy et al., (2003) added, this community focus is due to the realization that humans live in, are shaped by, and in turn shape the environment in which they live, thus people's livelihood, health and safety related knowledge, attitudes, behaviours, and skills reflect their life experiences and these experiences are determined by broader institutional structures, cultural forces, and social relations within the community. As Nwugo (1989) noted, Community Organization for Development, like other CBOs, is a vital vehicle for decision-making process of communities as the organisation can quickly disseminate information on agricultural and rural development, leading to adoption of new agricultural techniques which are more scientific and high yielding in productivity. And for 91.1%, Community Organization for Development provides knowledge and skills to the members of the community through agriculture training and other skills training in managing commercial farming; and through these activities as 91.6% revealed

Community Organization for Development is succeeding in ensuring that the community partakes in local agriculture and rural transformation through the technical like agriculture education. Through this strategy, agricultural transformation is made people oriented because it involves them 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 who ascertained that Community Organisation for development is 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 to support agriculture modernization.

# 5.1.3 The contribution of Community Organization for Development to Poverty alleviation in Nzara County

It was revealed that CBO’s has used microfinance to uplift thestandards of people in Nzara County as the majority of the respondents agreed with 80.9%. Theinterviews conducted with local leaders from the four divisions of Magu and Buswelu, thegeneral response was that there has been access to microfinance through the provision of cheaploans and grants to the disadvantaged groups by encouraging the creation andmanagement of collective savings and loans groups. And in addition to that COD is currently handling projects such as Village Savings and Loans model since 2019 that allaiming at uplifting the standards of people in Nzara County

CBOs put a lot of emphasis on improving maternal health were bywomen and girls rather interviewed claimed that fighting poverty in those communities requires focusing ongirls and women to achieve equality. Also COD provides capacity building in hands on skill projects and the majority of the respondents agreed with 80.9%. Furthermore, it was also discovered by the researcher that CBOs’ have implemented equitableaccess to and control over natural resources while contributing to national ecosystem andbiodiversity conservation in Nzara County though its contribution has not been effective inreaching all the people in Nzara County. COD is strengthening partnerships with communities topromote inclusive governance of stakeholders in developmental activities. COD should make valuable contributions in building up people's organizations, enhancing people's participation in rural development, and developing appropriate methods for the benefit of the poor. Community Organization for Development has improved on food security and the majority of the respondents agreed with 92.0%) and this implies thatAll strategies for implementing Community-Based Operations coordination mechanisms therefore abide by the principles of participation within a community-based approach, so that women, men, girls and boys affected by an emergency are empowered to be active in the development activities and thus alleviating poverty

# 5.2 Conclusions

# 5.2.1 The role of community organization for development to the Infrastructural Development in Nzara County

The study concluded that community organization for development is deeply involved in a number of infrastructure activities for the betterment of the livelihood of the people of Nzara community. In NzaraPayam, the government partners with the CBO in order to facilitate such road development programme, which are possible when the human resources are locally sourced and trained to partake in the construction and maintenance efforts. According to 80.5% of the respondents, at least Community Organization for Development constructs and maintains some 5kilomtres of murrum roads per year, and using local labour and materials make them quite passable even during the wet season. Schools such as NdoromoBoma primary school have been afforded to the community with the CBO being supported by the USAID Partnerships in Education in conjunction with the government.

# 5.2.2 The contribution of Community Organization for Development to good agriculture practices in Nzara County

The study concludes that Community Organization for Development has initiated food and agriculture programs.

Community Organization for Development is a vehicle for agricultural development projects which fosters community change and sustainability. The study found out that for this reason most community and agricultural development operations of Community Organization for Development have sought the support of the local people and their micro-organisations as effective means of changing the structure of communities, harnessing their resources and improving agricultural development.

# 5.2.3 The contribution of Community Based Organizations to Poverty alleviation in Nzara County

The study found out that Community Organization for Development roles included arranging for funds in the form of microfinance in connection to agricultural and rural development, determination of development projects based on available funds and on community needs and priorities, organizing projects by developing a plan of administrative to get rural and Agricultural development projects done. Community Organization for Development is the mouthpiece of the communities because it provides the liaison between the government and rural people.

Community Organization for Development provides knowledge and skills to the members of the community through skills training in handcraft, tailoring, and sewing. Community Organization for Development is succeeding in ensuring that the community partakes in local agriculture and rural transformation through the technical like agriculture education. Through this strategy, agricultural transformation is made people oriented because it involves them 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.

# 5.3 Recommendations

1. On the Infrastructural Development in Nzara County, Community Organization for Development should continue operating independent of government in terms of governance, but partner with them for implementation of infrastructureprogrammes like community access and connectivity.
2. On the good agriculture practices in Nzara County, Community Organization for Development should become more integrated into the community of Nzara County amongst whom they operate by providing on the field and hands on agriculture extension services in crop and animal husbandry and engage the local people in decision-making process for better sustainable and operational agricultural efficacy.
3. On the contribution to Poverty alleviation in Nzara County, organisation should adopt a more participatory appraisal for the entire programme in order to sink the organisation and its philosophy at all levels of community fabrique, for sustainable future development. This would ensure better Community-Based Operations coordination mechanisms so that people are empowered to be active in the developmental interventions and strategy development, as well as in programme design and implementation efforts.

# 5.4 Areas for further research

The following areas are recommended for further research:

1. The contribution of Community Organization for Development to the economic development of rural communities in South Sudan: Case of Nzara County;
2. The role of CSOs in poverty Alleviation in South Sudan’s Internally Displaced Communities: A case of Yambio, Western Equatoria
3. The Impact of CBOs on the development of health Infrastructure Development in Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

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# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES

I am James John Mabu, a student of Nkumba University currently conducting a study on “**The Role of CBOs on Community Development, A case study of COD in Nzara**”. I request you to fill this questionnaire as diligently as possible and the responses you give will be kept confidential and used for academic purposes only. Thank you

**SECTION A: BACK GROUND INFORMATION**

Name (optional)

………………………………………………………………………………………........

**Gender:**

Male Female

**Age**  
18-30  
31-40  
41-50

50 +

**Highest Level of Education**

Master’s Degree

Bachelor's   
Diploma   
Certificate and Below

**Duration of stay in Nzara County**

1-3

4-6

7-10

10 +

**SECTION TWO: Role of community organization for development in Infrastructural Development in Nzara County, South Sudan**

In this section the researcher seeks to establish therole of community organization for development in Infrastructural Development in Nzara County, South Sudan. Please Tick the appropriate alternative, Key: Where SA-strongly agree, A- agree, NS-not sure, SD-strongly disagree D-disagree

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STATEMENT** | **SA** | **A** | **NS** | **SD** | **D** |
| Community Organization for Development carries out community mobilization and involvement in the construction of community roads. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Community Organization for Development constructs educational facilities |  |  |  |  |  |
| Community Organization for Development engages in collective action in building market stalls |  |  |  |  |  |
| Community Organization Development constructs drinking water facilities |  |  |  |  |  |

**SECTION THREE: contribution of COD to good agriculture practices in Nzara County**

In this section the researcher seeks to establish the **contribution of COD to good agriculture practices in Nzara County**. Please Tick the appropriate alternative

Key: Where, SA=strongly agree, A= Agree, NS= Not sure, D=Disagree, SD=strongly disagree

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statements | SA | A | NS | SD | D |
| COD Trains farmers on farm and off farm |  |  |  |  |  |
| COD builds agriculture value chain platforms |  |  |  |  |  |
| Community Organization for Development provides agricultural inputs |  |  |  |  |  |
| Community Organization for Development has improved on food security |  |  |  |  |  |

**SECTION FOUR: The contribution of Community Based Organizations to Poverty alleviation in Nzara County.**

In this section the researcher seeks to establish thecontribution of Community Based Organizations to Poverty alleviation in Nzara County. Please Tick the appropriate alternative

Key: SA=strongly agree, A= Agree, NS= Not sure, D=Disagree, SD=strongly disagree

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statements | SA | A | NS | SD | D |
| Provision of micro finance services |  |  |  |  |  |
| Improving maternal health |  |  |  |  |  |
| COD improves on the food security |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity building of hands on skill projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| COD builds peace among the communities |  |  |  |  |  |
| COD Provides clean and safe water to the communities in Nzara County |  |  |  |  |  |
| COD carries out resource mobilization for local communities |  |  |  |  |  |

**Thank you for your cooperation**

# Appendix II: Interview guide

What is the role of community organization for development to the Infrastructural Development in Nzara County?

What is contribution of community organization for development to the Good Agriculture practices in Nzara County

What is contribution of community organization for development to the Poverty alleviation in Nzara County?

# Appendix IIIAppendix III-Krejcie and Morgan Table for sample determination

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **N S** | | **N S** | | **N S** | | **N S** | | **N S** | |
| 10 | 10 | 100 | 80 | 280 | 162 | 800 | 260 | 2800 | 338 |
| 15 | 14 | 110 | 86 | 290 | 165 | 850 | 265 | 3000 | 341 |
| 20 | 19 | 120 | 92 | 300 | 169 | 900 | 269 | 3500 | 346 |
| 25 | 24 | 130 | 97 | 320 | 175 | 950 | 274 | 4000 | 351 |
| 30 | 28 | 140 | 103 | 340 | 181 | 1000 | 278 | 4500 | 351 |
| 35 | 32 | 225 | 108 | 360 | 186 | 1100 | 285 | 5000 | 357 |
| 40 | 36 | 160 | 113 | 380 | 191 | 1200 | 291 | 6000 | 36I |
| 45 | 40 | 180 | 118 | 400 | 196 | 1300 | 297 | 7000 | 364 |
| 50 | 44 | 190 | 123 | 420 | 201 | 1400 | 302 | 8000 | 367 |
| 55 | 48 | 200 | 127 | 440 | 205 | 2250 | 306 | 9000 | 368 |
| 60 | 52 | 210 | 132 | 460 | 210 | 1600 | 310 | 10,000 | 373 |
| 65 | 56 | 220 | 136 | 480 | 214 | 1700 | 313 | 15,000 | 375 |
| 70 | 59 | 230 | 140 | 500 | 217 | 1800 | 317 | 20,000 | 377 |
| 75 | 63 | 240 | 144 | 550 | 225 | 1900 | 320 | 30,000 | 379 |
| 80 | 66 | 250 | 148 | 600 | 234 | 2000 | 322 | 40,000 | 380 |
| 85 | 70 | 260 | 152 | 650 | 244 | 2200 | 327 | 50,000 | 381 |
| 90 | 73 | 270 | 155 | 700 | 248 | 2400 | 331 | 75,000 | 382 |
| 95 | 76 | 270 | 159 | 750 | 256 | 2600 | 335 | 100000 | 384 |

NOTE: N=Total Population Size

S= Sample Size

***Source: Krejcie& Morgan, 1970***