

The Socioeconomic Impact of German Development Services in Shiekan Locality, North Kordofan State, Sudan

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1-1 Introduction

North Kordofan is one state of grater Kordofan, their population depends on agriculture as their main source of grain food and income. The farming system in the area is rain fed characterized by small holdings farm size, and depends on manual family labour, (Osman, 2007). German Development Services, it currently working in 45 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America with aim to reduce the poverty, inducing sustainable development and preservation of natural resources, started in Sudan in 1978, established in Elobied in 2003. DED is abbreviation of *Deutsche Entwicklungsdienst* in German language), (DED Sudan, 2009).

1-2 Objectives:

The objective of the study was to identify the socio-economic impact of DED programs on local communities in the study area through

- ✓ To find out the services offered by DED.
- ✓ How DED delivered its services to local communities.
- ✓ To examined how beneficiaries perceived DED services.

2- Methodology and data collection

2-1 Area of the study:

This study was conducted in Shiekan locality, North Kordofan State. The target population of the study all the beneficiaries in villages covered by German Development Services. The total number of households of targeted population was 572, detailed as 135 households in Umsidir village, 142 households in Umdereisa Kheirat village, 79 households in Shigela village, 133 inhabitants in Momsoka village, and 83 households in Umbauba village.

The following table shows the villages' name, total number of households in each village, % sample size, and number of respondent in the sample.

Villages Name	Total	No. of Households	%	Sample Size	Number of respondents in the sample
El Umsider		135		10	14
El Umdereisa		142		10	15
El Shigela		79		10	8
El masouka		133		10	14
El Umbauda		83		10	9
Total		572		10	60

2.2 Methodology

To fulfill the objectives of the study, two main sources of data which are primary and secondary were used.

2.2.1 Primary data

The primary data was collected through social survey and the key informant interviews.

Social survey

Simple random sampling was used due to the homogeneity of the population in the study area. 10% of the total population was selected to be represented as a sample size. 60 respondents were selected as a study sample. The questionnaire; which is designed, pretested and then randomly distributed to 60 respondents.

Key informant interview

A number of 6 key informant persons were selected from the five villages in addition to the head of DED staff. The five key informants represented the head of CBOs too. They were interviewed personally.

2.2.2 Secondary data

The secondary data were obtained from annual reports of DED, Previous studies and other relevant references.

2.3 Statistic Analysis

Firstly, the questionnaires were coded and fed to computer. Then the suitable statistical techniques were applied. Computer software program such as Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 12) was used focusing on Descriptive statistical analysis in term of frequencies and percentages. Chi-square test was also used to investigate if there any association between the variables of the study. The results finally presented in tables.

3- Results

Table (1) Frequency distribution of the respondents according to services provided by DED.

Type of the services	Frequency	Percentage
Heath services	1	1.7
social and educational services	2	3.3
health, social and economic services	42	70.0
health and social services	15	25.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: field survey, 2009.

Table (2) Frequency distribution of the respondents according to community participation in the project activities.

Community participation	Frequency	Percentage
Participate	58	96.7
Not participate	2	3.3
Total	60	100.0

Source: field survey, 2009

Table (3) Frequency distribution of the respondents according to their evaluation to the services provided by DED.

Degree of evaluation	Frequency	Percent%
Excellent	44	73.3
Good	13	21.7
Good to some extend	1	1.7
Insufficient	2	3.3
Total	60	100.0

Source: field survey, 2009

4- Conclusion and Recommendation

The study revealed that the main services that provided by German development services, participation of community in activities and community perception. The study recommend that need for further support of “NGOs” efforts through joint planning, organizing, coordinating and supervising of development activities with the regional organizations and communities relating to “NGOs” work.

1. More establishments of CBOs in other villages and then give intensive training for the members of those CBOs in order to insure the development process.
2. A need for further support of “NGOs” efforts through joint planning, organizing, coordinating and supervising of development activities with the regional organizations and communities relating to “NGOs” work.
3. More synergy of the partner organizations together in order to present integrative services for rural communities.

REFERENCES

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