Impact of Women Participation in Accord's Development Activities In halyb Area, Sudan

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A thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of The requirements for M. SC. Degree (Agriculture) in the Field of Agriculture Extension and Rural Development

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May- 2007
TO MY FATHER’S SOUL AND TO MY MOTHER,
MY SISTERS AND BROTHERS
AND TO EVERY ONE, WHOM I RESPECT, ADMIRE AND LOVE
Acknowledgements

I am indebted to "Alla" who granted me every thing including the mind.

I would like to thank my supervisor Pro. Ali Mohayad Bannaga for his guidance, encouragement and advice throughout the preparation of this study. I will never forget those who helped me in my academic path.

My thanks also are extended to ACORD staff in Port Sudan and Khartoum, to the member of the Department of Extension and Rural Development, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Khartoum, to the staff of Ministry of agriculture and animal wealth in Port Sudan and to all my friends who helped me in one way or another especially Miss Zienab Ibrahim, Manal Makki and Tahani Abd algadir.

Finally, my thanks are due to my family.
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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the impact of rural women participation in the socio-economic development activities in ACORD women centers in Halayb locality (Red Sea State).

The conceptual model that was employed in this study involved a number of variables including Respondent age, respondent education, family size, level of family income, number of training courses in which women participated, … etc.

Both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data were obtained through the field survey by means of a structural questionnaire, and secondary data were obtained from the organization documents, Ministry of Agriculture in Red Sea State, thesis, official reports and other relevant sources.

Quota sampling procedure was employed for the selection of the respondents constituting the sample (100 rural women). The sample was selected from four villages, (twenty five) Respondents from each village of Eat, Arkyy, Salalasir and Mohammed Gol.

A number of statistical analysis techniques were employed for data presentation and testing of the study hypotheses, included percentage, frequency distribution t-test analysis and correlation.

The main results obtained from the study include:

- Family size had reversed relationship on training by reducing participation.
- The respondent's age had reversed relationship on the training by diminishing participation.

  The result of t-test showed that there is no significant difference between participant and non-participant women in ACORD activities.

- Lack of skills in building capability in educational institutions of rural community had negative effect on education level.

  Result of correlation analysis:-

- Participation in ACORD activities correlated negatively with type of nutrition.

- Participation in ACORD activities is correlated negatively with participant level of writing and reading.

  The results also proposed some recommendation such as:

1. As all women benefited from project training in Halayeb, it is recommended to continue the training.

2. Improvement of the infrastructure of the locality, such as roads and communication as well as the provision of social services such as education and health should be emphasized.

3. The Government should rehabilitate the road that link Halayeb with Port Sudan to encourage development in the area.
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
مناقشة:

1- الأداء والتيفل مع الاختبارات أدّى إلى أن الأنشطة في الراحة ملحوظة.

2- بالنسبة للتعليم، كانت الأنشطة في الراحة ملحوظة وتأثيرها بذات الطريقة والكتاب القرائي.

من النصائح:

1- النطاق النسائي للكليانة البدنية تذكر منها تدريبًا للرخصة.

2- مثل حليب المدينة المنارة، إذا كانت الأنشطة في الراحة بذات الطريقة والعلافة.

3- في مدينة حليب المدينة المنارة، تجربة الأنشطة في الراحة أو الأساليب الأخرى للبحث، تؤثرها بالمنطقة نتائج تتهوى إلى حالة تبدو راحة.
Chapter One
Introduction

1.1 General

In the Red Sea state a number of non-government organizations (NGOs) are working in the rural areas to development and change the rural communities. This includes United Nation Development Programme and Agency for Cooperation and Research Development and World Food Programme (UNDP - ACORD - WFP….etc). All organizations implement programs and projects to improve the communities through involving the target groups in planning and implementing the programs and projects. Some of these organizations are focusing on rural women, because women in the rural areas aren’t enabled to participate actively in the development activities to promote their standard of living because of their illiteracy, low level of skills and lack of training and resources. These organizations involve rural women to participate in the program's development process to enhance their skills and to enable them to accelerate advancement, empowerment and promote their standard of living. NGOs operate in the Red Sea state through implementing socio-economic program's since 1985 (ACORD in Red sea hills).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Women as human resources play an important role in the process of development and social change. Women represent almost half of the available manpower in any country.

Rural women in developing countries usually utilize their time in home and farm activities. They use traditional tools at home and in the farm, although the women have many assigned duties and
responsibilities, they are not given chances and opportunities to improve their socio-economic status (FAO, 1984). In the Red Sea State (Halayeb Province) the rural women’s work and roles differ from one area to another and there are several organizations working with women (ACORD) opened some women centers to introduce women's activities like (sewing, food processing, training courses illiteracy education …etc) plus other income-generating activities. These centers targeted women to assist them to improve their lives and to be effective members in their communities as they represent the backbone of the family. In spite of all the organized work of many voluntary and non-government organizations including (ACORD), the rural women in the Red Sea State are still isolated from the main stream of the development plans and their benefits seem to be minimal, if not lacking completely.

This study is intended to investigate that issue to establish the contribution of ACORD’S intervention to the socio-economic status of the rural women in Halayeb Province.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the study is to investigate the extent of women's benefit from their participation in ACORD'S village centers activities in Halayeb Province in the Red Sea State. In this regard the study attempted to achieve the following specific objectives:

1. To assess the level of socio-economic contributions of ACORD Project, Village Centers activities, to the participating women in Halayeb Province.

2. To examine, whether women are given equal access to the project's available resources.
3. To measure the extent of participation of women in agricultural production and other project activities.

4. To identify the socio-economic constraints to rural women’s participation in the projects production activities.

5. To make recommendations based on the results of the study which may help the rural women to improve their socio-economic status in the Red Sea State (Halayeb Province).

1.4 Hypotheses of the Study

1. Women participation in illiteracy education programme's does not affect or increase their capability of reading and writing,

2. Women participation in the project does not improve their capability of food processing.

3. Women participation in the project doesn’t improve their level of income

4. Women participation in the project's farm activities does not increase their agricultural skills to operate (crop type–improve seeds).

5. Women participation in nutrition training course does not affect or increase their skill in food and nutrition.

6. Women participation in social and health activities does not affect or increase the skills needed for the development activities.

7. Age, level of education and family size affected sufficiency of participation.
1.5 Variables of the Study

1.5.1 The dependent variables of the study.
   - Education – Read and writes.
   - Social status – married, unmarried.
   - Skills- experience.
   - Farm ownership.
   - Numbers of children.
   - Membership in social origination.
   - Cosmopolitanism.

1.5.2 The independent variables of the study
   * Size of family
   * Age
   * Level of education

1.6 Organization of the Study
   This study is divided into five chapters the content of which are indicated below:

Chapter One: Introduction:
1. Introduction and background information.
2. Statement of the study problem.
3. Objective of the study.
5. Organization of the study.

Chapter Two: Literature Review:
Part (1): About ACORD organization (Objective-management structure-planning activities-programme)
Part (2): About rural development (Concept – Objective … etc).
Part (3): About Women in development in Sudan (Role of women in development - approaches of women in development - gender and development).

Chapter Three: Materials and Methods:
PART (1): Description of the project area- background, population type of activities, location of the project-vegetation topography and soil.
PART (2): Method of data collection.

Chapter Four: Analysis, results and discussion.

Chapter Five: Conclusions and recommendations

References

Appendices:
1. Map of Red Sea State and selected villages. Map of soil kind
2. Questionnaire.
Chapter Two
Literature Review

Part one:

2.1.1 Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD):

Started to operate as a British NGOS in 1915 focusing on several objectives, namely:
1. Combat poverty through economic and social services relying on self.
2. Developing the local communities to face casastrophies and hardships
3. Strengthening the local organizations

ACORD stated to operate in Africa in 1970 in several countries and has an office in London U.K.

2.1.2 ACORD structure and administrative set-up

ACORD structure is divided into sections of comprising administration, agriculture and small business. Emergency relief and HIV/AIDS awareness (fig1). These sections work in collaboration with each other in order to achieve the long-term development objectives. The responsibility of the administration is to ensure that the required materials and equipment necessary for implementation are ready and available on time. The agricultural section is responsible for the provision of credit facilities such as tools, seeds and other necessities, as well as organizing training programmes for farmers and members of village development committees. The small business programme provided financial and material support to the small business operators.
The first office in Sudan was opened in Juba 1972 as a result of Adis Ababa Agreement plus a center located in Awail which operated for many years before closing as a result of the resumption of fighting in the south in 1980 (Loro, 2003).

Several programmes were implemented in Sudan and some are still operating which include:
1. Refugees settlements Quala Nahal project.
2. Kassla small industries Development project.
3. Rehabilitation project of Juba town and Salam villages around it.
4. Khartoum head quarters coordinating Office with a research and a monitoring and evaluation units.
5. Promotion of small industries programme in Port Sudan.

ACORD’s projects and programmes stared as humanitauan assistance activities and developed into development projects with income- earning activities for which small finance (loans) are operated through local committees under supervision.

2.1.3 Sudan area programme objectives:
1. To promote advocacy, lobbying and networks and empower Sudanese civil society and increase its ability to lead nation-wide rights movement, influence policy decisions to protect interests of politically, economically and socially excluded women and men.
2. To improve livelihood, reduce poverty and vulnerability to social, economical and political exclusion, by empowering urban displaced and pastoral group in Juba, Khartoum, Kassala and Red Sea State to establish self-reliance.
3. To enhance the inclusion and care of people living with HIV/AIDS and ensure the rights of women and men in Sudan to HIV prevention with special emphasis on youth, adolescents, children and the socially excluded and the marginalized IDPs and refugees.

4. To strengthen the capacity of marginalized people of Sudan to live within inclusive society, practicing their rights, creating climate of trust, ensure partnership, ownership and help in future peace building and sustainability.

The overall main objectives of the women development programme are:

a. To create a level of self-reliance, foster relation and to generate consciousness among men, women and the staff.

b. To ensure that women are involved actively in planning and decision-making in their roles and needs.

c. To ensure that women involved in any project, have enough resources and services.

2.1.4 ACORD Sudan overall aim

People of Sudan enabled to live within an inclusive, just and peaceful society, exercising their rights and enjoying improved livelihood, capitalizing on their social activism that network and act at all levels on ideology of superiority, mistrust, inequalities, geopolitics and inaction of the international community.

2.1.5 ACORD Sudan target groups

General target groups of ACCORD North Sudan are poor communities and marginalised people in rural and urban contexts.
Special target groups include internally displaced people, refugees, poor women, women-headed households, the disabled, civil society organization, networks at national and local levels, and the youth.

2.1.6 ACORD Sudan strategic aims

1. To empower Sudanese civil society, increase its ability to lead a nation-wide rights oriented movement; influence policy decisions to protect interests of politically, economically and socially excluded women and men.

2. To improve livelihood, reduce poverty and vulnerability to social and political exclusions by empowering urban displaced and rural poor in Juba, Kassala, Red Sea Hills and Khartoum to establish self reliance.

3. To promote advocacy, lobbying and networks and linking national and global levels to influence policies and protect rights of globally excluded community groups and disseminate peace building culture.

4. To build ACORD Sudan internal capacity and institutional capability to support policy and exclusion analysis, research, advocacy, knowledge and information sharing nationally, regionally and globally.

2.1.7 ACORD's programme in Mohamed Goal Locality – Red Sea

Started in 1987 to assist the Bija tribe in Halayeb Province through conservation of wells, animal wealth development, and community development, agricultural and fishing activities. In 1995 a four years strategy was drawn (1996-1999) emphasizing four areas including people’s participation, empowerment of women (gender
issues), environmental protection and monitoring and evaluation of activities.

The programme components are:

1. Mobile water supply component
2. Animal component
3. Community development component

The four years strategy was implemented from two offices (Mohamed Goal and Port Sudan), Halayeb programme was operated from Mohamed Goal office. The area is very dry with little irregular rains (50 mm/years).

The Halayeb programme is operated through the following steps:

1. Community assesses and determines its needs
2. Community puts priorities of the needs according to need criteria.
3. Prepared needs priorities submitted to ACCORD to approve.
4. A programme is prepared by the responsible offices with the people committee including details on:
   a. Management procedure of the project.
   b. Number of beneficiaries.
   c. Contribution of the beneficiaries.
   d. Monitoring and evaluation methodology.
5. ACORD advances the approved fund or loan (finance) which is to be repaid by the local committee.

The beneficiaries contribute initially 50% of the cost and later they contribute all 100%.

In 2000 the Halayeb project shifted to food security and other activities because the drought made animal rising on grazing
unsuitable, the new shift covered many programmes in Mohamed Goal Locality just like:

**a. Water services:**
1. Rehabilitation of wells (forty wells).
2. Establishment of ten tanks to store water beside the sea.
3. Water harvesting to feed the ground water.
4. Establishment of some Hafirs in the areas where there is a shortage in wells.

**b. Agricultural services:**
   The objectives of this programme are:
1. Distribution of vegetables, seeds, water melon, and sorghum for farmers to cultivate 50 fedan.
2. Training ten farmers for one year to sustain the programme.

**c. Livestock:**
   This programme targeted thousand families in Mohammed Goal locality in animal wealth for improving its productivity; the programme activities are to distribute goat, forage and to provide health-care.

**d. Fishing wealth:**
   In this programme the activities include:
1. Boats maintenance.
2. Distribution of fishing tools.
3. Promote and encourage shell's fields.
4. Training of ten fisher-men to make nets.

**e. Community and Gender Development:**
   This programme involves some activities:
1. Orient men and women aim to build their capacity.
2. Encourage people participation in project activities.
3. Organize rural and urban committees.
4. Train the community leadership on decision making.
5. Train the committees in income generation activities.
6. In addition to above the organization supplied the women with many activities (erase harmful traditions: illiteracy eradication classes).

f. Training:

Training of men and women in different villages for different skills and community management.

Example for the training courses:
1. Training the committee leaders.
2. Animal husbandry and poultry production training.
3. Continuous illiteracy classes for men and women.

g. Income-generating Activities:

The amid of this programme is:
1. Nutritional financing form the local resources through the project in the villages
2. Established income generating activities.
3. Established medicine revolving funds for the women.
4. Established grains mills, ovens, shops, seeds and agricultural tools.
5. Supporting the fisher men.
Part two:

2.2.1 Approaches of women in development

The significant role of women has been properly assessed and recognized. Therefore we have to improve women situation by considering them as a target group that has potential to improve the general prosperity and quality of life of the rural families. After the declaration of women's decade by the United Nation's in 1975, there have been some policies, programs and projects, designed to assist low-income women throughout the third world countries. This reflects changes in marco-level economic and social policy approaches to the third world development as well as state policy towards women (Moser 1989).

Generally, there are eight approaches that were used women in development. The purpose of these approaches is to measure how different policies meet practical or strategic gender-reeds.

2.2.1.1 Welfare approach

The purpose of this approach is to bring women into development as better mothers, thus, women are seen as passive beneficiaries of the development process, and only their reproductive role is recognized. Therefore development policies that are based on this approach seek to meet women practical needs through top-down handouts of food aids, measures against malnutrition and family planning (Moser 1989).

2.2.1.2 Equity Approach

The emphasis here is to achieve equity for women in the development process. Consequently, women are seen as active
participants in the development process their triple role that includes their Productive and community managing role, is recognized and the development policy based on this approach seeks to meet women strategic needs through direct state intervention for reduce inequality.

2.2.1.3 The Anti-Poverty Approach

Its purpose is to ensure that poor women increase their productive capacities. Poverty is seen as the direct outcome of under-development. The Anti-Poverty approach seek to meet women practical needs and enable them to earn an income, particularly through small scale income-generating projects thus in this approach there is a shift from reducing women inequality with men to reduce income inequality.

2.2.1.4 The Efficiency Approach

Its purpose is to ensure that development is more efficient and effective through women economic participation Moser (1989-70) stated that this approach seeks to meet practical gender needs while relying on all of women's three roles and an elasticity concept of women's time. Women are seen primarily in terms of capacity to compensate for declining social services by extending their working day.

2.2.1.5 The Empowerment Approach

It's one of the most recent approaches. Its purpose is to empower women through greater self-reliance. Moser (1974-89) said that women triple role is recognized and the policy seeks to meet
strategic gender needs indirectly through bottom-up mobilization around practical gender needs.

2.2.1.6 Emancipation Approach

This approach is related to the social development which aims at the political participation of women and direct their activities to fulfill the needs of national development. It recognizes women role in production and political participation in addition. It meets the strategic needs of men and women through availing essential commodities and services. Still division of labour between men and women was limited (Rahama 1998).

2.2.1.7 Participation Approach

In order to attain self-dependence, people have to participate in the development process, starting from problem identification throughout the different stages of planning, finance, monitoring and finally women should be treated as full participants and not only as beneficiaries. This means that we should change all traditions which give men the right to decide and control resources. Participation here is meant to cancel sex bias (Rahama 1998).

2.2.1.8 Gender and Development Approach

This is a diversion towards the development of Gender instead of women, based on the assumption that women are not amalgamated in the different life activities as a result of the social traditional policies of man sovereignty. This affects both sexes negatively, as it also shapes man thinking who inherited this sovereignty through old traditions and incorrect religious translations. This approach is meant to increase the role of both sexes in development through the
promotion of social understanding for the role of both sexes-Rahama (1998), stated that this approach requires radical changes in the old inherited tradition about the role of both sexes. There are some considerations to fulfill the targets of this approach:

1. Analyzing the different roles of both sexes in the society, and defining their complementary roles.

2. Strengthening the power of both sexes and enhancing self-dependence for the individual and society.

3. Men and women have different roles that are set by the culture, norms and traditions of each society. Since development involves social change, it will affect men and women roles where and whenever it occurs.

4. Any development that does not suit women is mal-designed development, as development problems should be looked at from the perspectives of local people including women. Thus, any development should be based on the needs and priorities of local people with special emphasis on women needs.

2.2.2 Women and development:

Women are playing increasingly a vital role in international and household economics. In 1994 approximately 45 percent of the world's women who were between the ages 15-64 years old, were economically active. But they still have disadvantaged economic position relative to men and also face serious discrimination (Li, 1996), (Boserup 1970) and Tobia and Hijob (1994) agreed that women work on average more hours than men do. Most of this work is in agriculture or other family run business, in the domestic economy and elsewhere in the informal sector. It is now widely
demonstrated that rural women, as well as men throughout the world, are engaged in a range of productive activities essential to household welfare, agricultural productivity, and economic growth. Rural women contribute to social and economic development at the level of household society, state and the coming generations, but still they are the poorest segment in the society (Bannaga and Alkaribe in AOAD-1997). Agriculture has long been the dominant sector in much sub-Sahara Africa in terms of output, employment and export earning. It accounts for approximately 21 percent of the region's GDPL (FAO 1994). In Africa, women work 15 to 20 hours a day, growing 80 percent of Africa's food and ensuring the health, education and overall well-being of their families and communities (Gellen, 1994). In Sudan in the traditional sector, women constitute 80 percent of the farmers. Women represent approximately 49 percent of the farmers in the irrigated sector, and produce 30 percent of the food in the country (FAO, 1994). Jig-gins et al. (1997) and Sachs (1983) reported that women's substantial contribution continued to be systematically marginalized and undervalued in conventional agricultural and economic analysis and policies and they are wrongly as economically inactive while men's contribution remains the central and the focus of attention. According to FAO (1998) the lack of gender-disaggregated data is one of the underlying causes of the neglect of women's contribution to agricultural development. Another root cause of this neglect is lack of women participation in policy-marking and decision-making bodies at national and international levels. The consequence of invisibility of women's work is serious. If women are not recognized as workers, they will certainly not be given
access to training, credit, technology of modern societies and the others means and services that make women effective participants in development (El Faki, 1998).

Recently development policy-makers and planners are becoming increasingly aware of the crucial contribution of women in development and especially in agricultural production and food security. Nevertheless, development policies on the whole still do not address the needs of women adequately and when the roles and needs of women are recognized in policy, this tends not to be adequately translated into practices in development programs and plans (FAO, 1998).

2.2.3 Women and Sustainable Development
Sustainability is a sound word in the current development context. Also it is considered as a key element in the definition of participatory development. Sharp (1992) stated that the concept of sustainable development embodies a belief that people should be able to alter and improve their lives in accordance with criteria which take account of the needs of others and which protect the present and future generations. Sustainability in development interventions means that people reach a stage where they run their development activities without outside support. It also means that the implemented sub-projects have capability to cope with changing condition relatively high degree of autonomy (Domi, 1997). ILEA (1991) revealed that in order to attain agricultural sustainability, people must think ecologically in terms of complex international, processes and adaptations to change conditions. The basic implication of the concept of sustainable development is that we should leave to the next
generation a stock of quality of life assets not less than those we have inherited (Holmberg and Sand Brook, 1992). Chambers (1988) argued that for the achievement of sustainable livelihood five major lessons could be drawn from the study of the development projects these are (1) a learning-process approach, (2) peoples priorities first (3) secure rights and gains (4) sustainability through self-help (5) caliber, commitment and continuity of staff. Women play an important role in sustainable development. What do in their roles of producers and resource managers is central to the sustainability of the resource base, and thus to development. They have been playing a major role in environmental management and decision making (Marstrand et al., 1991). Moreover Marstrand et al. (1991) stated that, to participate more fully in sustainable development, women need to be released from various constraints. They need to have legal rights to natural resources including land, water, trees, crops and livestock as well as control over how these are managed. Secure land tenure will facilitate their access to capital, credit and appropriate education, extension services and technology. In addition, women need to be able to focus on relieving them of the conflicting demands on their labour.

2.2.4 Women in Development (WID) concept:

2.2.4.1 Historical Development:

The movement for emancipation of women which is known as women's movement, as carried-out by women themselves had an earlier origin than the United National Center, which in the 1940s guaranteed equal rights to all (Bekele, 1997). Recently, the women's concern become at the surface of the global development agenda. Different perceptions of women, women concern and policy
approaches to address women's role in and benefit from development, have been adopted. Moser (1993) stated that in the 1950's and 1960's women issues were seen as social welfare, family life, education and home economics directed to women as wives and mothers more than producers. Until the 1970s women concerns were addressed basically on the assumption that women were objects of development. Boserup (1970), revealed that the new perception about women is the realization of their contribution to development. It was advanced that their efforts should be enhanced through the necessary material and technical support, at this period and in order to integrate women efficiently in the development process the strategies adopted focused on improving women situation through providing basic needs such as nutrition, health, education, childcare, family planning and skill training (Seen and Grown, 1987). Since 1970, many conferences with plans of action focusing on women's issues were held: first the World Conference on Women in Mexico (1975) and the World Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women in Development, the International Women's and the Declaration of the 1975-85 as the UN Decade for Women, all had their impact. Further, there were agreements for canceling all discrimination against women (1979). Copenhagen mid-decade Conference 1980, Human Rights Conference and Vienna Announcement, Development and Environment Conference in Reudejaniro (1992), Conference which in Nairobi 1985, the Population and Development Conference in Cario 1994 and Beijin Conference 1995 (AOAD, 1997). All these Conference have the theme of equality, development and peace. The UN decade for Women had increased the awareness about the importance of addressing the needs and interests of women. The positive and
negative impacts of the development projects led to the realization of making women the focus of attention and ignoring their relation with men through women specific projects and women components adopted by WID could not ensure the expected positive impact and sustainable development. Since then the gender concept has been adopted, but it does not replace women development (Bekele, 1997).

2.2.4.2 Gender and Development (GAD):

The gender concept emerged from the continued research and critical analysis on the basis and impacts of WID interventions and the persistent subordination of women in their relationship to men. Many attempts were made to identify the term gender and to differentiate between gender and sex. As it is stated by Juggins et al. (1997) "the term gender describes the socially determined attributes of men and women, including male and female roles. In comparison, Sex denotes the physical and biological differences between males and females. Lim (1996) and Feldstein and Jjuggins (1994) stated that gender refers to the social differences between women and men, which are learned, changeable overtime and have wide variations both within and across cultures. Bekele (1997) described gender as follows: "Gender is a social-cultural construct of society embedded in the patriarchal system of relationship which determines the identity roles, entitlement and deprivation of women and men in society". Gender roles are affected by age, class face, ethnicity, religion or other ideologies and by the geographical, economic and political environment. So it is important to consider the particular socio-economic and cultural or religious context in determining women's roles, needs, priorities and constraints (Lim, 1996). Juggins et al. (1997) and Lim (1996) agreed that the
variable gender is essential in addressing the roles, responsibilities, constraints, opportunities and needs of both women and men. They recognized that the relations between women and men are not static.

Recently there has been a marked shift from Women in Development (WID) to Gender and Development (GAD). There is a conceptual difference between the two. WID views women as objects and problems and focuses on their practical needs; GAD puts great emphasis on the inequalities of relations between women and men in production, reproduction and consumption. GAD also calls for direct participation of poor women in identifying and addressing their practical needs and at the same time raising awareness of and engaging in activities aimed at addressing their strategic needs (Bekele, 1997). This approach is aiming to enhance the participation of both sexes in the development process through the promotion of social understanding for the role of both sexes (Elfaki 1998). According to Mikkelsen (1995), the more is from a top-down to a bottom-up perspective, and strategies are being formulated as mainstreaming strategies, such as incorporating gender polices into conventional projects & programmers work or as a gender setting strategies which aim to create the conditions under which women and men can challenge conventional patterns and start to redefine Gender initiatives.

In Sudan, the area development Schemes (ADSs) programme has adopted the GAD approach and is trying to incorporate women in the mainstream of development activities through promotion of women participation in all level or stages of the project development activities.
Part Three:

2.3.1 Rural Development Concept, Definition and Arguments

As indicated by Bello (1998), the concept of Rural Development (RD) may be viewed as application of policies, approaches and practices by national Governments and NGOs as well as the international agencies in the traditional societies. It is, therefore, aimed at improving the standard of living of the mass population residing in the rural areas. Thus, it is associated with the introduction of different sub-projects and activities in different communities. Such attempts usually focus on poverty alleviation and inequality. Generally as he stated, the term RD is used to refer to the process of transformation and change in the total system of production relations. Transformation is associated with environmental and technical changes as well as the economic and socio-cultural aspects. Thus, it may refer to an overall change in the production system. Moreover, as indicated by the World Bank RD is defined as:” The Strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of specified group of people of rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas; the group includes small scale farmers, tenants and the landless" (In champers, 1983 147). This definition views RD as a strategy to help the rural people of different classes, sex, age groups and occupations to plan for their needs and to be able to participate and look towards their future development. According to Lele (1975), the concept rural development is defined as "Improving living standards of the mass of the low-income population residing in the rural areas making the process of their development self-sustaining”. Therefore, as indicated by Bello (1998). This definition indicates three important features
firstly improving the standards of living of subsistent population, where they are, through mobilization and allocation of resources to reach desirable balance overtime between the welfare and productive services available to sustain rural development programs. Secondly Mass participation requires resource mobilization and allocation to low-income regions or groups, thirdly making the process self-sustaining (i.e. the development programme should be built on sustainability. This is to be achieved through development of appropriate skills of the target group and institutional building at local regional and national levels to serve the process of rural development.

The term sustainable development is more used to refer to the development process. According to the World Commission on Environmental and Development (1987), sustainable development is defined as: "A process of change in which the exploitation of resources. The direction of investment, the orientation of technical development, and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspiration" (Oxfam, 1992:20).

2.3.1.1 Rural Development Objectives:

As indicated before, rural development aims to improve the standard of living of the mass population residing in the rural areas. It is associated with the introduction of different sub-projects activities and is an attempt to focus on poverty alleviation and income distribution. Thus, the objectives of rural development include the following:
1. Increase the agricultural output and precipitate income.
2. Provision of social services (i.e. health, education, water ...
...etc).
4. Obtaining a greater opportunity for rural population to realize full potential for their lives through training and learning.

Moreover, according to Okley (1983), the main objective of rural development is to achieve socioeconomic development in a balanced process among the rural people”.

2.3.1.2 Women and Rural Development in Sudan

Women play a substantial role in the development process in Sudan. The recognition of the importance of women in the development process, coupled with the effect of the international concern about women, led to giving more attention to integrate women in development projects. El Karib (1998) revealed that in the early 1980 Sudan government began to care about women issues and how to develop knowledge and capabilities to promote effective women participation in community development. It established women development units in both the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Social Planning. Mohamed (1996) noted that the different national programs submitted by the government on economic and social development in Sudan did not recognize the importance of women contribution in rural areas, and what women receive is only specific packages for social and welfare services incorporated within each project. Another kind of development projects concentrate on the promotion of poor families through the financing of income-generating activities such as handicraft projects and poultry projects.
Many Banks, like the agricultural bank financed such projects, also in large-scale irrigated projects e.g. Gazira Scheme and El Rahad Scheme; we find what is known as Women in Development components. In addition to that, many NGOS working in Sudan are putting great emphasis on women and development issues. Moreover, great efforts are made by the international agencies such as IFAD, UNDP, FAO and other donors to support and ensure the incorporation of women in development as components in the projects financed by them. The following are examples:

- Blue Nile Integrated Rural Development projects (BWIRDP).
- Western Savanna Development projects (WSDP).
- Southern Rosaries Agricultural Development project (SRADP) follow-up of (BNIRDP).
- Jabbel Mara Rural Development project.
- El Nihud Co. Operative Credit project (ENCCP).
- Area Development Schemes (ADSS).

Programs component for development of women need to be strengthened and enhanced, and it is important to study the impact of the existing development projects on women.
Part Four:
2.4.1. General Background

2.4.1.1. Physical Geography

Red Sea State (RSS) is located in the tropical zone between 17°-23° latitude and it occupies an area of 218.887 (km²). It boarders Kassala State to the south, River Nile State to the West, Egypt to the North and Red Sea and Eretria to the East. The state can be divided into three basic zones that run north to south roughly parallel to the coast.

a. The coastal plain

Is a narrow salty strip, (20-40 km wide and up to 200 m above sea level). Contained in this salty plain, are tow deltas (Arbaat and Tokar) which are important for agriculture production and pastoralism.

b. The Red Sea State Hills

Lies west of the coastal zone to about 150 km inland. Mountain peaks generally range from 1500-200 m.

c. The Western plain

Lies west and south west of the Red Sea hills leading to the Nile and Atbarb valley, slopes gently to the west and south west with some isolated hills,

2.4.1.2. Climate

The Red Sea has a unique climatic characteristics compared to the rest of Sudan.

a. temperature

The effect of the altitude on temperature is marked. In the hills top mean annual temperature is 22°C. In the coastal plain, mean
annual temperature is about 30°C. Eastern temperature as high as 47°C are experienced in the summer months together with high humidity.

b. Rain fall

There are two seasons of rainfall:

a. summer rainfall (July- September) Precipitation falls throughout the interior of the province to approximately the central ridge of the Red Sea Hills. The south of the state receives significantly more rainfall than the northern areas.

b. The coastal zone remains generally dry throughout the summer but receives rainfall in the winter from November to February and heavy dew up until the end of April. Rainfall in the state varies enormously on an annual basis, both in terms of quantity and distribution.

2.4.1.3. Frequency of drought

The Red Sea experienced many droughts throughout the last three decades. And it appears that the drought events follow a cyclical pattern.

2.4.1.4. Environmental degradation

The vegetation in the Red Sea is typical of an arid area and consists of drought resistant species. Grasses are hardly seen because of repeated drought. Increased pressure on natural resources has occurred as a result of population growth and reduction in land available for livestock rearing for agriculture. Non-Sudanese commercial fishing is threatening the rich life in the Red Sea State, both in terms of fishing and potential tourism. Opportunistic harvesting of products such as pears, sea cucumbers and dufra (scales
sold at high price for manufacture of perfume) is done without any consideration of sustainability of utilization.

2.4.1.5. Demoquraphy

Population size

Population figures in the Red Sea have always been a subject of speculation due to the difficulties of counting a sparse mobile population and a history of inflating figures for the benefit of food distribution and political benefit. According to the update 1993 census figure, the population of the Red Sea is estimated to be approximately 735968 of which 66897 are in Halayeb locality. The rural population lives in widely dispersed hamlets that spread along khors that provide potential agricultural land, pasture and water.

2.4.1.6. Administration and infrastructure

Red Sea is divided administratively into four localities (previously called provinces) that the Halayeb, Rural Port Sudan, Sinkat and Tokar. Each locality is further divided into administrative unites. Port Sudan is the major port in Sudan and is an important international gateway of the State. Also Sawakin port has been rehabilitated and Bashier is anew port for export oil.

2.4.1.7. Urban migration

Rural-Urban migration in the Red Sea increased mainly as a consequence of reduced ability to cope with drought so that the urban population in the 1993 census represented 62% of the total population, compared to only 20% in the 1956 census. This population is expected to have increased further since 1993.
2.4.1.8. Normal pastoralist grazing pattern

There is a movement of pastoralist group (Bsharein) between the mountains and coastal areas in the winter and River Nile Rivers in summer. Another group (Hadendawa) moves south in summer rains as far as Atbara River, Gedarif and sometime to Eritrea. In the winter when the coast receives rainfall, animal would be moved from Suakin down to and into Eritrea (The Beni Amer). The Rashayda migrated to Tokar Delta in May- June along Khor Baraka to Kassala area and Eritrea if pasture is good. And also to Egypt from Halaib locality coastal area in winter and down to Atbara in summer.

2.4.1.9. Agricultural production

According to the state Ministry of the Agriculture (2000), the average annual production of grains in the state is around 8000 metric tone equivalent to 11% of the total annual grain requirement of the state which is estimated around 72,000 metric tones. The state is a net grain importer and depends mainly on Gadarif state and other neighboring states for nearly 90% of its annual grain requirement. The vast majority of agricultural activities and livestock grazing in the Red Sea are concentrated in the Arbaat and Tokar Deltas that received summer floods and winter rainfall. Both benefits from close proximity of Port Sudan and Tokar town for marketing of products.

a. Tokar Delta

The total area of the Delta is 406,000 feddans of which 366,000 feddans were cultivated. Even this area is seriously affected by natural vegetation mainly Meskeit trees and sand dunes giving net productive area of only 91,429 feddans. Although individuals own the land, crops planted and prices received for cotton are controlled by the
Management Corporation who annually allocate 50% of the area to cultivate cotton, 40% for sorghum and 10% for millet. Farmers are reported to prefer growing sorghum as it gives them a more immediate financial return for their work.

**Average irrigated areas in Tokar Delta (1900-2000).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average irrigated area (Feddans)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900-1910</td>
<td>29,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911-1920</td>
<td>54,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-1930</td>
<td>54,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-1940</td>
<td>66,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-1950</td>
<td>70,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1960</td>
<td>89,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-1970</td>
<td>69,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-1980</td>
<td>94,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-1990</td>
<td>77,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-2000</td>
<td>51,469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b. Arbaat Delta**

The major crops grown in Arbaat Delta provide a high value of income return compared to sorghum and millet. Vegetables are grown in two seasons.

The Arbaat Delta received no flood, at all in 2004 due to the completion of Arbaat dam in 2003 that held back water from Khor Arbaat. Those reliant on the delta for agriculture have not been able to plant any crops due to lack of flooding.
a. Livestock

The rural communities of the RSS were predominantly agro-pastoralists herding camels and goats, and depend on them to make a living. The milk produced is used for household consumption. Their needs to purchase sorghum and other very basic needs are met from selling male goats and milk products. Movement with the livestock looking for pasture and water recourses are a basic survival strategy practiced by all pastoralists.

Because of recurrent successive droughts, the agro-pastoralist communities have lost large numbers of their livestock, which is no longer, the main source of living for the majority. Herds sizes and composition have been gradually changing, forcing rural communities to depend increasingly on alternative livelihoods. Currently their mobility is characterized by short distance movement around their villages and only when hearing of an area with good grazing.
Chapter Three
Methodology

3.1 Study Area-Halayeb Locality

Halayeb locality is the largest province in the state with a total area of about 86,800 square km, of which some 15,000 square km (the Halayeb triangle is currently under Egyptian occupation. Administratively the locality is divided into 4 district councils (Mahaliyat): Oseif (the headquarters). Mohamed Gol. Gebeit Al Maadin and the occupied Halayeb. Geographically, the locality is divided into three zones: The coastal in the east, the mountain zone in the centre and the desert in the west. Average rainfall rarely exceeds 50 mm per annum. It is also characterized by high variability ranging between 100% in years with zero rain fall, and 48% of the province is dependent on surface run-off of the seasonal "khors" that recharge surface wells usually dug in the "khor" beds. There are two drainage systems in the province: one words to the Red Sea (Khor oko and Al Diib) and the second in the western part towards The Nile. The major Khors in the province are Oko, Diib, suffeya and Hadayo with catchments areas of about 45,000 square km and 2,300 square km respectively. Including tributaries. There are no reliable statistics on animal stocks in the locality generally. Cannels are concentrated on the western part (Suffayato Timindra). While goats and sheep are in the coastal zone a rough estimated to the stock can be about 6,000 -7,000 heads of animals 65% of it goats 25% camels and 10% sheep. (Eisa, 2004).

Scarcity of water and the salinity of soil especially in the eastern parts have both contributed to the area’s poor coverage of
vegetation, which has been exhausted by the long drought period. It has been stated that several palatable species have disappeared (7-20 species) according to locals). Yet as in other parts of the Red Sea state change is more drastic on trees that require several successive rainy years to regenerate after being cut and the trend is systematically down-wards. While for annuals that recover soon after rain-fall, there is a decline in diversity of grazing area coverage and palatability (Eisa, 2004).

The locality enjoys long coastal line of about 500kms. The Red Sea holds a large food potential that largely remains untapped. Actual production is currently about 2,000 tons of fish most of it is produced using traditional methods. Several attempts were made in the past (FAO, ODA, Projects and SUSAF Company) to increase the production, bridge the food gap in the state and develop the fishery as a source of hard currency. In these attempts, basic infrastructure for the fishing industry were provided including ice factories, transport trucks, fishing equipment, modern boats and spare parts. In addition to training of various fishermen groups. Oxfam also made little attempts in the locality but with limited success. Besides several private companies started the activity and stopped the last of these in Halayeb locality was the Sudanese-Saudi Company (Susaf) that stopped operating in 1998. The most important problems that led to the failure of the projects were the lack of accurate scientific data on the actual stock and potential, lack of proper storage facilities and means of transport particularly during the high production period in summer. For most of its history, the province remained politically marginalized and isolated but the Egyptian occupation of Halayeb triangle recently attracted
the attention of the central and state authorities, to establish administrative institution in their infancy which lack resources and technical skills to address development problems Eisa, (2004).

3.1.1 Climatic Changes:

Halayeb locality is one of the harshest Areas in Sudan with a semi-arid climate and some of the lowest rain fall levels in the country. The locality is geographically divided into three zones, the coastal zone in the plains of the east, the mountains in the center and the desert in the west average rain fall barely exceeds 50 mm annually. The locality characterized by high variability of rain fall, reaching the maximum. In one year and receiving a completely dry season the next year. Since the eighties, the area is hit by along period of drought which extended to more than ten years followed by a drought cycle that ranged between three to four Years. The impact of this drought didn’t affect the Halayeb community only but it had a serious effect on the environment, economy of the locality and the society because of the displacement from the locality to Port Sudan town and to other nearby states.

This Resulted in:

1. Rain fall variability and fresh water deficiency.
2. Frequent food shortages. Famine and or Famine like conditions and loss of live stock.
3. Population displacement, out-migration and household dis-integration and instability
4. Geographical isolation and poor means of communication and transportation.
5. Poor/ and non existent social services
6. High illiteracy rates, especially among women

7. Limited agricultural potential and high cost of inputs to utilizes it (ACORD, 2000).

Consequences of These Problems Include:

Loss of household resources and productive capacity, extensive male out-migration, greater pressures on women to maintain households, marginalization of the area vis-à-vis other areas of the state, and periodic conflicts over resources and/or growing tension and rebellion because of the region's political marginalization and deprivation.

3.1.2 Socio-economic change:

When drawing a “poverty map” for Sudan, the south would rank as number one, but contrary to general expectation, the Red Sea Hills ran second. In Halayeb, the average monthly household income has been calculated as only US 62$, well below the minimum US $ 77 required to meet average household basic subsistence requirements. This is mainly due to the harsh climatic condition and few development projects over the years. The nomadic lifestyle of the population didn’t encourage building permanent infrastructures around specific locations (ACORD, 2000). The FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment (December 2000) demonstrate the need for food security based on diversification and capacity building. Both North and Red Sea state are identified as containing the worst chronic malnutrition problems, at 23% and more. The grain harvest in the Red Sea State for 2001 was forecasted to be only 50% of 2000 total and consequently emergency food need estimates for Kassla and the Red Sea Hills was increased by 71%.
3.1.3 Population and Demographic characteristics

3.1.3.1 Tribal structure

The population of Halayeb area about 68,000 individuals (ACORD organization Red Sea Hills, was 2000 survey). Atman and Bosharein represent the major tribes in Halayeb. With the Atman the kurbab and Gadoliab who dominate the coastal area represent the largest group followed by Norab and Fadlab. The Bosharein dominate more in the Northern parts of Halayeb in both the coast (Ocief and Dongonab) and the inland area (Fodican and Suffaya). The Keilab are more common in the southern part of the inland area (Gebiet area). Overall sex ratio for Halayeb locality is 89.5% female according to (Hassan, 1998). However, there is significant variation in sex ratios between various places, ranging from a maximum of 14% in female Dayte village near Gebiet Almaadin to minimum of 40% in Mohammed Gol and 78% in El Suffaya village. Although that imbalance is partially attributed to the partial families transhumance practices follow by pastoralists, the major cause is male out-migration in search for work. This migration in addition to the frequent drought is motivated recently by:

2. The occupation of Halayeb area by the Egyptian caused considerable decline in boarder trading activities, used to be practiced by the Bosharein in living in the area. It also hampered the mobility of camel herds in their seasonal movement northward.
3. The recent collapse of the fishing activities along the coastal area caused by the closure of Suasf fishing company (1998) which, used to be the main employer in the area.
3.1.3.2 Age and Sex structure

The population is generally young. Children under 15 years constitute 45.3% of the population, those in productive age (15-45) constitute 33.6%, 16.45 between 45-60% years and only 4.7% above 60 years. These figures indicated that life expectancy is generally low. The vast majority of the adult population is married 78.9% compared to 10.4% single. This is on one hand challenges the common belief that most rural households are female-headed. On the other hand, it probably affirms the strong linkage of the male migration within their home area as men are still considered heads of their household. Frequent displacement caused by the drought or temporary migration into sedentary areas for services (students) seems to be behind that phenomenon. It also confirms the spirit of solidarity and manual support strategies among the pastoral society.

3.1.3.3 Education and illiteracy

Illiteracy is extremely high in the locality reaching as high as 89%. Only .075% of the population has secondary education 11.5% of them are females. University education and most of those with secondary education are residing outside their home village (ACORD, 2000).

A number of factors are to blame for that situation:

1. The vast area of the province, low density spares distribution of the population which has historically discouraged authorities from establishing schools.
2. The mobility of population caused by their pastoral mode of living and their frequent displacement caused by the drought.
3. The old school that were relatively stable (Halayeb and Gebiet) were negatively influenced by the occupation of Halayeb and closure of the mine respectively.

4. The adoption of the Structure Adjustment Programme in the early 1990 and federal system of Government. While the farmer implied the lifting of support to education within the cost recovery programme, the latter gave the responsibility of education and other social services to local government, which is extremely short of resources. Those developments translated in the Red Sea area, like other rural areas of Sudan, in the closure of boarding-house schools that used to provide education opportunities for most children in the pastoral areas.

5. The general decline in the value of education in the labour market particularly for the lower grade, this and the economic hardships, has led to high rates of dropouts that reach as high as 60% in some areas.

The situation of females is obviously worse that can also partly be attributed to the social and culture values of the pastoral society. Other influencing factors include:

a) The long distance separating school settlement.

b) The new gender roles dictated by the aftermath of the drought and spread of poverty in which girls started to play vital economic roles in caring the domestic animals and household activities.

One positive result of adopting the federal government system in the Red Sea State, however, has been the drive towards high-level education as major rate to sharing political power (ACORD, 2000).
3.1.3.4 Pastoral Mobility and Migration

Sara (2000) described mobility patterns of Halayeb Pastoralists as short distance and time duration and transhumant in nature. The Kurbab tribe, which occupies the coastal area around Mohammed Gol and Aliab who live in the mountain area around Gebiet, follow the same routes and seasonal patterns of mobility. For the Bisharyin who live further north close to the Egyptian boarder migration take them further north inside the Egyptian territory where part of the tribe actually live. During winter (October- March) all camel herders (atman and Bishariyin) move towards the coast following the winter rain. Summer April- June is normally spends around wells within their tribal dars, feeding animal on dry fodder. Very few herds move south of Port Sudan and those who were with small stock herd them locally. By the end of June those with large animals move south to khor Arab and tamarab, or westwards to Jeble Elba if rain falls. Small stock (goats and sheep) are usually left around the settlement with women and children (Sara 2000). With the increasing drought and cut in the animal stock, however, larger periods of settlement (Damer) are experienced. In fact pastoralism itself declined as means of earning a living as only 22.24% of the surveyed population in Halayeb and rural Port Sudan are engaged in it as full time occupation compared to 33.5% in the recent past. Almost all those who abandoned pastoralism attribute that to drop in rainfall and loss of animals. Temporary migration has for long been an important subsidy for pastoral economy and an alternative at time of crisis. Short term migration for trade it Shalteen and livestock market of Darau in Egypt was common practice of many of the Bosharein in young men in the past. However, this has now declined. Port Sudan town represent the main destination
for migration from the locality although a few who preserved their rural life live in Arabaat and Saloom areas. Migration into the locality is very limited as 80% of the population was borne in the same locality and only 5.3% are from other parts of the Red Sea State and negligible 0.9% came from other parts of Sudan.

3.2 Sample selection procedure
Quota sampling procedure were used because of the variation of the population (the rural population live in widely dispersed hamlets that spread along for S khors are the time of the data collection and also Quota sampling reduces the study cost and error compressed with random sampling procedure.) To the sampling used to draw represintive rural women from four villages in Halayeb province in the Red Sea State namely (Eat, Arikyy, Salalasir, Mohammed Gol),

The sample was designed to include both participating women and none participates ones according to the total number of participating women, sample size of 100 women were chosen to fulfill the purposed of the study.

Respondents constituting the sample were selected from four villages (25 respondents from each village).

3.2.1 Data collection procedure
Two sources of data were used in this study:

Primary data was collected through the field interview method, with the leaders and respondents. The interviews were conducted individually; also the personal observation and discussions with the target groups were used.

Questionnaire was prepared in the Arabic language; it was designed in such away to give a broad base set of data. It was
composed of close-ended and open-ended questions. Interviews were scheduled with respondents by researcher. This method was used because most of respondents are illiterate and could not fill the questionnaire by them selves and also some questions needed explanation.

Secondary data were collected from ACORD official’s reports in the Red Sea State, books, and references and other relevant materials and studies that were conducted on rural women development.

3.2.2 Data analysis procedure

Data analysis techniques involved the computer software statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS). Different statistical procedures including (Descriptive analysis, T-test were applied to determine the significance of the difference between the means of two women groups in independent variables that were considered, frequency distribution and compound frequency tables to determine the characteristics of the respondents and correlation analyses was used to clarify the relationship).
Chapter Four
Results and Discussion

In this chapter the results of the study are discussed. First: frequency distribution (was used to describe the respondent’s socio-economic characteristics and activities) second: T-test was used to determine whether the observed differences between the income for the women participation in the activities compared to those who were non-participants in Accord activities. Third: correlations analysis was used to identify significant Correlates of the model variables.

4.1 Socio-Economic characteristics of Respondents:
4.1.1 Age Structure:

Table (1) showed the distribution of the respondents according to their age. About 36% of the respondents their age were above 35 years old, this indicates the high percentage of economically active. Moreover, about 35% of the respondents fall in the age group range between 30-34 years old. The table also showed that about 17% and 12% of the respondents respectively fall in the age group range between 25-29 and 20-24 years old.

Table (4.1): Frequency distribution of respondents by age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.
4.1.2 Educational level:

Table (4.2) showed that 51% of the respondents were illiterate, this result agreed with (encycl opedia 2006). These results suggested that the educated members of the community responded more positively favorable to the project. About 16% of the respondents were attended Khalwa, while about 33.0% of the respondents received formal education of which 24% primary, 2.0% intermediate, 5% secondary, and 2.0% university education.

**Table (4.2): Frequency distribution of respondents by education level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalwa</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.1.3. Marital Status:

Table (4.3) showed the classification of the respondents by marital status. The results indicate that 59.0% of the respondents were married. In contrast, the results revealed that some of the respondents were unmarried, divorced and widowed; amounting to 16.0%, 16.0% and 9.0% respectively. The high percentage of the married may reflect the habit of early marriage due to the traditional values which force
people for marriage. This result agreed with the finding of Elhassan (1998).

**Table (4.3): Frequency distribution of respondents by marital status.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

**4.1.4 Family size:**

Table (4.4) showed that the family size of the sampled households ranged between 2-9 members. The average of family size was found to be 6 persons. The results indicated that, most of the respondents fall in the family size 5 less and 5-3 persons and were represented about 43.0%. However, the respondents which fall in the family size more 8 represented 7.0%. The fact that most of the families were in small size may be attributed to the fact that many of their sons and daughters were got married and established their own families. This finding was agreed with Elhassan (1998).

**Table (4.4): Frequency distribution of respondents by family size.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family size</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.
4.1.5 Occupation:

Table (4.5) showed that housewife was the most dominant occupation in the area; about 66.0% of the respondents were housewives. The results revealed that agricultural job was less practice, this may be due to the nature of the area, and only 3.0% practiced agriculture. The results showed that about 5.0% were employers and about 8.0% were teachers among those who found an educational chance. Also about 8.0% work in handcrafts and about 10.0% have other occupations.

**Table (4.5): Frequency distribution of respondents by occupation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handcrafts</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housewives</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.1.6 Basic responsibility:

Table (4.6) reflected that, the husbands were responsible of the family by about 53.0% this may attributed to the eastern habits and traditional. Sharing of responsibility represented about 25.0%, in addition to that, responsibility of the sons was little, and it represented about 8.0% this may be due to, sons are un-educated and work marginal activities. While the responsibility of the wives was 14.0%.
Table (4.6): Frequency distribution of respondents by basic responsibility.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic responsibility</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wives</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sons</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husbands, Wives and Sons</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2 ACORD Activities:

4.2.1 Services provide by ACCORD:

Table (4.7) showed that, the level of the services provided by Accord for whole sample had a high rate on production enterprise services, health services and agriculture services by about 40%, 20% and 15% respectively, and the lower rate on services were Production enterprise and education Services (1.0%), education services and water services (2.0%), water services and health services (1.0%), Production enterprise and health services (1.0%), Production enterprise and water services (2.0%), Production enterprise and agriculture services (1.0%), agriculture services and water services (2.0%), education Services agriculture services (1.0%),education Services (9.0%) and water services (3.0%).
Table (4.7): Frequency distribution of respondents by services provide by ACORD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services provided by Accord</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production enterprise and education Services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>education services and water services</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water services and health services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production enterprise and health services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production enterprise and water services</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production enterprise and agriculture services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agriculture services and water services</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>education Services agriculture services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agriculture services</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health services</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production enterprise</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>education Services</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water services</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.2 Awareness About ACORD activities:

Table (4.8) showed that, 99% of the respondents heard ACORD activities, but 1% of the respondents didn’t hear about
ACORD. The project has been very famous and known to all the respondents.

**Table (4.8): Frequency distribution of respondents by hearing about ACORD activities.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hearing about ACORD activities</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

**4.2.3 Participation in work before ACORD:**

Table (4.9) shows the distribution of the respondents according to their participation in work before ACORD. There were about 80% of the respondents who didn’t work before ACORD. This may be due to the traditional customs in the rural area. Moreover, there were about 20% who worked before ACORD.

**Table (4.9): Frequency distribution of respondents by Participation in work before ACORD.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation in work before ACCORD</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

**4.2.4 Having chance for credit and benefits of credit:**

Table (4.10) showed that about 24% of the respondents had received a credit, 18.0% of them used it in building houses, 6% of the
credit was used for animal breeding and milk selling. In contrast, 76% of respondents didn’t have credit.

Table (4.10a): Frequency distribution of respondents by having chance for credit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Having chance for credit</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

Table (4.10b): Frequency distribution of respondents by utilization of credit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>benefits of credit</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House building</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk selling</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing 0</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.5 Having a farm:

Table (4.11) showed that only 28% of the respondents had farms. This may attributed to the nature of the area. In contrast, 72% of the respondents had no farms.
Table (4.11): Frequency distribution of respondents by having farm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Having farm</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.6 Farm management:

Table (4.12) shows the distribution of the respondents by the farm management, 12% of the wives manage the farms. Moreover, 16% of the respondents who managed farms are husband and other.

Table (4.12): Frequency distribution of respondents by farm management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm management</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By wives</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By husband</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>28.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.7 Crop types:

Table (4.13) revealed the results that about 21% of the respondents produced vegetables and 7% of them produced seeds.
Table (4.13): Frequency distribution of respondents by types of crop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of crop</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing 0</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.8 Agricultural services provide by ACORD:

Table (4.14) revealed the results that, 64% of the respondents benefited from ACCORD farm agricultural services, 38% farm irrigation, 20% farm seeds, 5% farm extension services and seeds and 1% farm irrigation services and seeds. Moreover, 36% of the respondents didn’t receive any services.

Table (4.14): Frequency distribution of respondents by agriculture services offered by ACORD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agriculture services by Accord.</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation services</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension services</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation services and seeds</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing 0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.9 Problems faced in production:

Regarding the, distribution of respondents according to the problems they faced in production, the results (table 4.15) revealed
that 28% of the respondents faced many problems, such as pests, transport, marketing and pests and transport at rates of 6%, 12%, 7% and 35 respectively. This could be attributed to the absence of extension and protection services and lack of infrastructure.

**Table (4.15): Frequency distribution of respondents by problem facing in production.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem facing in production</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pests</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pests and Transport</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing 0</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

**4.2.10 Participation in social activities:**

The results in Table (4.16) indicates that 81% of the respondents participated in social activities. This may be attributed to the fact that the organization was focusing on social activities. In contrast, 19% of the respondents didn’t participate.

**Table (4.16): Frequency distribution of respondents by participation in social activities.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participate in social activities</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.
4.2.11 Types of social activities:

Table (4.17) results the revealed that 81% of the respondents participated in social activities of whom, 9% in cooperative society, 12% in the agricultural society and 60% in women development. The high rate may be due to the fact that women were the targets of the program.

Table (4, 17): Frequency distribution of respondents by social activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social activities.</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative society</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture society</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women development</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.12 Health services provided by ACORD:

Table (4.18) reflected that about 98% of the respondents had received health services; this was a good indicator of the organization program. This percentage is distributed as, 10% environment health, 45% health-care, 32% health instruction and 11% health care and health instruction. However, about 2% of the respondents received nothing.
Table (4.18): Frequency distribution of respondents by health services provide by Accord.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health services Provide by Accord.</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment health</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy instruction</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and Healthy instruction</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.13 Chance of training:

Table (4.19) showed the results indicated that, 72% of the respondents had had training and 28% had no training.

Table (4.19): Frequency distribution of respondents by having a chance for training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chance for training</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.14 Type of training:

Table (4.20) showed the results The revealed that 1% of respondents had handicrafts training and illiteracy, 29%, small industry and illiteracy education, 19% small industry, 11% handicrafts, 27% illiteracy education and about 13% agricultural work.
Table (4, 20): Frequency distribution of respondents by type of training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of training</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handicrafts and illiteracy education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small industry and illiteracy education</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small industry</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicrafts</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiteracy education</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture work</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.15 Knowledge about program training:

Table (4.21) showed that about 63% of the respondents knew the program from the organization, 6% of the women group played a role in separating the news about the training, 2% knew by them-selves and 1% from other sources. But there were 28% who hadn’t known about the training.

Table (4, 21): Frequency distribution of respondents by sources of knowledge about program training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source knowledge program training</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Accord</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Them-selves</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women group</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing 0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.
4.2.16 Attendance and Time of training:

The training attendance was high at rate of 69% (table 4.21a). 3% of the respondents used to be absent during training period, for the sickness or being out of the area engaged another work. All of the trainees had gotten a chance to train theoretically and practically. The study showed that 44% of the respondents saying the courses were satisfactory, 12% less satisfactory and 16% unsatisfactory.

Table (4.21a): Frequency distribution of respondents by attendance of training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendance of training</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

Table (4.21b): Frequency distribution of respondents by satisfaction about time of training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term time of training</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More or less satisfactory</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not satisfactory</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.
4.2.17 Problem facing in training program:

Table (4.22) results revealed that 23% of the respondents were suffering from the distance of the training place, 24% untimely organization, 20% of the untimely training method and 4% from other problems.

Table (4.22): Frequency distribution of respondents by problem facing in training program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem facing in training program.</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place far</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untimely</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untimely training method</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.

4.2.18 Proposals for ACORD work:

Table (4.23) the results revealed that 25% of the women had proposed a women center, more training, credit, agriculture and health centre, 25% had proposed a women center, more training, credit, agriculture and generator and 50% had proposed women center, more training, credit, agriculture, water and roads.

Table (4.23): Frequency distribution of respondents by proposals for Accord future work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal for Accord future work.</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women center, more training, credit, agriculture and health centre</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women center, more training, credit, agriculture and generator</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women center, more training, credit, agriculture, water and roads</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2006.
4.3 T-test Results:

4.3.1 T. Test

T-Test was performed to determine the significance of the difference between the mean income for women participation in Accord activities and women participation in Accord activities.

4.3.1.1. T-test analysis result

T. Test analysis results showed that there is no significant difference between women participated and those not participated in Accord activities.

| Group Statistics |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Participant in ACORD activities | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error |
| Family income after participant in ACORD activities | Participate | 72 | 86736.11 | 22613.715 | 2665.052 |
| | Unanticipated | 28 | 91428.57 | 21075.576 | 3982.909 |

4.4 Correlation Analysis Results

1. The participation in Accord activities (z10) is correlated negatively with benefit for credited (z12) \((r = -0.204)\) \(P.V. = 0.350 < 0.05\).

2. Participation in Accord activities (z10) is correlated positively with crops types (z15) \((r = 0.548)\) \(P.V. = 0.03 > 0.05\).

3. Participation in Accord activities (z10) is correlated negatively with level writing and reading (z18) \((r = -0.191)\) \(P.V. = 0.57 < 0.05\).

4. Participation in Accord activities (z10) is correlated negatively with nutrition kind (z19) \((r = -0.086)\) \(P.V. = 0.394 < 0.05\).
### Independent Samples Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Levene's Test for Equality of Variance</th>
<th>t-test for Equality of Means</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval of the Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Sig.</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family income equal var not assumed</td>
<td>1.708</td>
<td>.194</td>
<td>-.949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family income equal var assumed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-.979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5 Others variable effected sufficiency of Participation

1. Age (z1) correlated positively with Participation (r = 253) P.V. = 0.11<0.05.

2. Family size (z4) correlated positively with Participation (r = 257) P.V. = 0.054 < 0.05.
5.1 Conclusion:

This study aimed to investigate the contribution and socio-economic impact of Accord’s activities on women in the rural women centers in Red Sea state in Halayeb locality.

Halayeb locality program was established in 1987. The program was focusing on wells conservation, attention on animal resource, community development, agriculture and horticulture.

Data collected was both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected by questionnaires and formal interviews. The secondary data was collected from the ACCORD documents, thesis, official reports and relevant writer sources.

Quota sampling procedures was used for the selection of the respondents. 100 respondents were selected from 4, villages 25 respondents from each village.

5.2 The main findings of the study:

1. The study showed that ACORD focused on rural women centers with respect to their improving skills including (educational, health, small industry, handcrafts, needle work, agricultural work, water services, rural women development,) and other project services.

2. ACORD Organization had succeeded to produce considerable social impact which is reflected in improving drinking water, health services environmental sanitation and educational services. In addition to that, considerable economic impact is
reflected in improving the standard of living through production enterprise an other income-generating activities.

3. The organization adopted the participatory approach which enabled the beneficiaries to participate in the whole process of the rural women development that lead to the increase of the skills and capabilities.

4. ACORD sought to increase the rural women income through introduction of income-generating activities and agricultural services (extension, credit and improved seeds) and through financing other projects such as handicrafts and animal production. However the economic impact was low.

5. ACORD contacted the women in the area, but many ladies didn’t participate in the program for different circumstances and various reasons such as tradition and house responsibilities.

6. The program was successful, despite that some problems faced the beneficiaries (e.g. inappropiatate time of training, distance of the training place, the inappropiatiate training methods, in addition to lack of qualified trainees cadre).

7. Family size had negative effect on the training by reducing participation.

8. Age had negative effect on the training by diminishing participation.

9. Lack of skills in building capability in educational institutions of rural community had negative effect on education level.
5.3 Recommendations

This study came out with the following recommendations which are thought to be helpful in the development of the rural women’s in Halayeb area.

1. As all women benefited from project training in Halayeb, it is recommended to continue the training.

2. Eradication of illiteracy through education according to age group should be recommended.

3. There should be coordination between the organization and the parties concerned with the development process working in the area especially agricultural extension.

4. Improving infrastructure of the locality, such as roads and communication as well as the provision of education and health services should be emphasized.

5. Improving the marketing system and encouraging the development process are recommended.

6. Participation of women in planning, implementing, monitoring and evolution of development program should be encouraged.

7. Facilitate women access to resources (finance, production input farmland, knowledge and technology).

8. The Government should rehabilitate the road that linked Halayeb with Port Sudan to encourage development in the area.
References


Loro.G (2003). The Impact of ACCORDS Agricultural Development Programme on Adoption of Innovations In Juba Rural Council Communities


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