

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SUDAN

SUDAN'DA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMANIN SAĞLANMASINDA SİVİL TOPLUM KURULUŞLARININ ROLÜ

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ABSTRACT

Civil society organizations in Sudan started unorganized volunteer work with time; these organizations were organized to have a law governing them. Like any other country in the third world, Sudan went through natural and political conditions reflected in people's economic and social needs. Problems emerged in education, health, displacement, and lack of essential services. The government tried to play its role towards sustainable development. Still, government efforts were insufficient due to Sudan's vast area. Thus, civil society organizations entered as a link between society and the state, as they tried to cover the gap between that which the state was unable to cover. Consequently, civil society organizations play different roles and provide services in other areas. This paper aims to know the role of civil society organizations in achieving sustainable development in Sudan. Also, identify the obstacles these organizations face in carrying out their part and shedding light on the concept of civil society in general and civil society organizations in Sudan. The paper starts with an important question: What are the roles of civil society organizations in achieving sustainable development in Sudan, and the obstacles they face. Most of the studies that dealt with the functions of civil society in Sudan focused on the role of civil society in building peace. This study covers the role of civil society organizations in achieving development in Sudan. This paper used the descriptive and analytical approach by studying two civil society organizations in Sudan, the Sudanese Sahel Organization and the Omran Organization for Comprehensive Development. It relied on interviews with some workers in these organizations and answered the questions posed. The research concluded with the following results that civil society organizations play a role in achieving sustainable development in Sudan with their capabilities. However, these organizations face many obstacles, such as scarcity of funding. Also, external funding for projects is fragile .

Key Words: Civil society, development, sustainable development

ÖZET

Sudan'daki sivil toplum kuruluşları zamanla örgütsüz gönüllü çalışmalara başladı; bu örgütler kendilerini yöneten bir yasaya sahip olacak şekilde örgütlendiler. Üçüncü dünyadaki herhangi bir ülke gibi, Sudan da insanların ekonomik ve sosyal ihtiyaçlarına yansıyan doğal ve politik koşullardan geçti. Eğitim, sağlık, yerinden edilme ve temel hizmetlerin eksikliğinde sorunlar ortaya çıktı. Hükümet, sürdürülebilir kalkınmaya yönelik rolünü oynamaya çalıştı. Yine de, Sudan'ın geniş alanı nedeniyle hükümetin çabaları yetersiz kaldı. Böylece sivil toplum örgütleri, devletin kapatamadığı boşluğu kapatmaya çalışırken, toplum ile devlet arasında bir bağ olarak devreye girdi. Sonuç olarak, sivil toplum kuruluşları farklı roller üstlenmekte ve diğer alanlarda hizmet vermektedir. Bu makale, Sudan'da sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanmasında sivil toplum kuruluşlarının rolünü bilmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Ayrıca, bu kuruluşların üzerlerine düşeni yaparken karşılaştıkları engelleri belirleyin ve genel olarak sivil toplum kavramına ve Sudan'daki sivil toplum kuruluşlarına ışık tutun. Makale önemli bir soruyla başlamaktadır: Sudan'da sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanmasında sivil toplum kuruluşlarının rolleri ve karşılaştıkları engeller nelerdir. Sudan'da sivil toplumun işlevlerini ele alan çalışmaların çoğu, sivil toplumun barışın inşasındaki rolüne odaklanmıştır. Bu çalışma, Sudan'da kalkınmanın sağlanmasında sivil toplum kuruluşlarının rolünü kapsamaktadır. Bu makale, Sudan'daki iki sivil toplum örgütünü, Sudan Sahel Örgütü'nü ve Omran Kapsamlı Kalkınma Örgütü'nü inceleyerek tanımlayıcı ve analitik yaklaşımı kullanmıştır. Bu kuruluşlardaki bazı işçilerle yapılan görüşmelere dayandı ve sorulan soruları yanıtladı. Araştırma, sivil toplum kuruluşlarının yetenekleri ile Sudan'da sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanmasında rol oynadığına ilişkin şu sonuçlarla sonuçlandırılmıştır. Ancak, bu kuruluşlar, fon kıtlığı gibi birçok engelle karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Ayrıca, projeler için dış finansman kırılgandır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sivil toplum, kalkınma, sürdürülebilir kalkınma.

1. INTRODUCTION

Civil society organizations play a fundamental role in achieving development in Sudan because the state cannot meet citizens' basic needs and thus achieve development in general. Civil society organizations are the ones that assist the state and act as a link between the state and its citizens. Civil societies play an essential role in society; as the scientist Rousseau said, civil society generates either the best or the worst, meaning the opposite of our virtues and ourselves. (Fin.R., 1997) . Civil societies are also seen as an open field for social interaction between the economy and the state to serve society in general (Cohen, 1992). Many civil society organizations in Sudan, diverse and spread in all states, play an essential role in achieving sustainable development. They serve as a link between citizens and the state, and civil society organizations

participate with citizens in choosing the projects that suit them. As a result, it has become difficult to establish. The form can support all development processes without the participation of civil society organizations. We find that the scope of work of civil society organizations in Sudan has expanded and become active in various fields. Sudan and other countries of the third world whose inhabitants face the problems of poverty, displacement, and a lack of essential services such as education and health, meaning that Sudan needs sustainable development and the state cannot do this alone, which reflects the importance of civil society organizations in carrying out a session. A mediator works between the state and citizens to implement development programs that contribute to community service and community service. We find that there are very few studies in the field of the role of civil society in achieving sustainable development in Sudan due to the armed conflicts that Sudan has experienced. After agreements, most studies focused on the part of civil society in building peace. Where Manzoul Ahmed Moussa from the University of Khartoum surveyed in 2016 on the role of civil society in building peace in Sudan, a field study of civil society organizations working in the Darfur region to find out the parts that these organizations play in making peace, and the challenges they face, the paper reached several conclusions. Among them, civil societies in Darfur play roles in peacebuilding. Still, these roles face several obstacles, including the need for civil society to adopt a broad vision and scarce financial resources, the lack of adequate coordination between civil society and the state in an effective manner (CMI, 2016). Also, the study of Shawqi Salah Ahmed Ismail, the Pillars of Knowledge Center for Studies and Research, where the paper revolves around the influential roles of civil society organizations in the rehabilitation of civil administrations, as a first step in highlighting the positive role of civil administrations to build sustainable peace coexisting in local communities, and their essential functions in saving the peacebuilding process. This paper deals with three variables or terms (civil society organizations, civil administration in Sudan, peacebuilding concepts) regarding definitions and the desired impact of civil society organizations on civilian leaders to build sustainable peace. The paper discussed the idea of variables by defining the required roles for local civilians and community organizations, establishing knowledge of peace and building mechanisms for them in the local Community in Sudan, and how civil administrations can be the pillars of peacebuilding and sustainable development in Sudanese societies (Shawgi ,2016) . Finally, it can be said that the paper has a spatial framework, which is Sudan. Consequently, this paper attempts to focus on the different roles of civil society organizations in achieving sustainable development in Sudan. Also, identify the various obstacles that face these organizations that prevent them from carrying out their duty towards society; what is the level of coordination between civil society organizations and the state?

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper combines a review of literature related to civil society and development by clarifying the concepts related to the nature of civil society and product, as for the experimental approach through studying two civil society organizations in Sudan, where we find that the study aims to know the role of civil society organizations in achieving development in Sudan from By answering the previously asked questions. Participation in theoretical discussions about civil society organizations and development when looking at these two organizations by reviewing the objectives of these two organizations and the essential services provided in the field of community development. In gathering research information, the paper also relied on personal interviews with members of these organizations. The interviews were conducted with the Yodan Coast and Noon organization, where two organizations were taken from the records of the organization's administration in Sudan.

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3. Theoretical framework

3.1. Civil society

Civil society organizations are considered a primary partner in achieving development because the state cannot fulfill citizens' basic needs in terms of quantity and quality to reach all citizens' basic needs. The

study finds that civil society organizations help the state and act as a link between the state and society. Civil society organizations are also viewed as an open field for social interaction between the economy and the state to serve the Community in general (Kastrati, 2016). Civil society in the area of social life. It is characterized by non-governmental organizations, such as professional associations, workgroups, and unions, as general standards describe it. Civil society organizations represent an arena for social interaction between the family and the state. They play a link between society and the state by going to the local Community Community its needs. Civil society organizations seek to involve the local Community Community the project that suits them (Veneklasen, 1994). Civil society emphasizes the diversity of partially independent domains that operate and many independent institutions within and between these areas. It accepts the variety of goals pursued by individuals and institutions for which they were founded (Goran, 1996). Civil society first appeared in Greek thought because Aristotle spoke of it as a legal, political group. It did not distinguish between state and civil society—this concept developed in the eighteenth century. The separation of state and civilization began, and communities began to take shape as a system with the right to defend against the dangers of political persecution. At the end of the same century, it was emphasized in Western political thought that the state should be reduced in favor of civil society, which should manage its affairs and leave little to the government.

Civil society is nonprofit organizations outside the state's scope and try to achieve the public interest based on free citizens' participation, meaning that non-governmental organizations are voluntary organizations that act as a link between society and the state to serve society. Civil society activity is characterized by the ability to initiate and use peaceful democratic methods, whereby civil society organizations convince the public and various social sectors. In some cases, NGOs apply to strike to confront a specific issue related to public freedoms or economic and social rights (Ramada2013)If we look at non-governmental organizations, we see voluntary organizations from so-called third sector bodies such as civil societies, trade unions, charities, non-governmental organizations, and the like. Civil society's scope is limited to institutions and non-governmental organizations whose activities are based on voluntary work. It is mainly independent of direct control of the state. It also acts as a link between society and the state. Non-governmental organizations are primarily independent of direct control of the state. There are many terms related to non-governmental organizations' reality, such as NGOs, charities, nonprofits, and volunteer work. Therefore, non-governmental organizations are not subject to the agreement even in developed countries; for example, they call it a social economy in France. In Britain, they are called public aid, and the Germans call them associations and unions. (Al-Sufi, 2003) . In general, civil society is a term that refers to all voluntary work that is provided free of charge, a non-governmental awareness based on specific goals, to which individuals join voluntarily, and also offers services to all without exception. It includes charities, professional associations, and all charitable work institutions. These organizations are characterized by their independence from the government in principle.

3.2. Civil Society in Sudan: Background

Volunteer work in Sudan is a legacy of sacrifice and sacrifice for others people's needs, and volunteer work is considered an arm of ideals and values. What is good for the Sudanese nation, represented by sublimity, generosity, helping the weak, and helping someone else, is the need that forms the noble foundations of solidarity, compassion, and cooperation among the members of the Community, Communitymerges all in what is known as the horn and panic (Al-Sayed ,1998).With the emergence of cities and individuals who moved from their cities and their villages and valleys to live in the town, they lost this traditional umbrella; they had to invent new forms and institutions to do this business and support each other, and therefore, in the Sudanese cities where members of the same tribes were members, in the early twentieth century. Aid funds were noticed to appear. The only district or neighborhood where members of various tribes live in the city or work in the same place. According to all of the above, Sudanese people knew volunteer work as the spirit of society and did not prevail over it. He built on his religious heritage and teachings and started social work in traditional ways. It develops to keep up with different forms of social organization such as cultural and sports clubs. And social, philanthropic, development, and service communities and voluntary foreign organizations. And after this transformation, international patriotism revealed the need to legalize, regulate and control it—opposite laws and regulations (Khaliq: 2010). The journalists of this work appeared on the pages of the Sudan Civilization newspaper in 1919, where the late Hüseyin Shrifed, editor-in-chief, accepted a call to establish a (civil fund) where donors' donations would be collected and have a permanent institutional structure, and a trustee that included influential personalities in society. The Delegation, a steering committee, adopted a permanent and continuous work to ensure service and constant work. In exceptional cases, the assistance and the bidder have identified the areas in which they provide support in the

presentation. Financial aid to students to continue their education supports the educational process and contributes to the relief of those affected by natural disasters (Salih, 2014).

For example, the Sudan Alumni Conference established a group of private schools in Khartoum, Madani, and a group of other cities in Sudan (Diab, 1996). The lack of the 1995 law led those interested in volunteer work to offer initiatives to make it more comprehensive. In the last quarter of 2002, progress was created with the Republic Decree No. 24. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs was established, which supervises all the activities of a non-governmental organization. Therefore, it is expected that more comprehensive laws and regulations will be enacted that meet the demands of non-governmental organizations (Al-Khabeer, 2003). There is a big difference between the concept of civil society in general and the organizations that include it. This (public) difference about civil society and its institutions is evident in the case of Sudan, as Sudanese political forces cannot agree on the concept of civil society and the organizations that make it up, even those who demand a more significant role for civil society. In all elections held in Sudan, due to the superiority of the so-called sectarian parties, civil society organizations are sometimes referred to as "modern powers," as opposed to "traditional" sectarian forces.

Non-governmental organizations of the dominant opinion, parties, unions, unions, clubs, leagues, etc. We see that it includes non-governmental organizations such as. In the case of Sudan, Sufi groups and religious organizations can be considered part of civil society because of the critical role they play in shaping the behavior of their adherents and directing them in a particular direction. However, this article will briefly shed some light on some organizations expected to form the core of modern Sudanese civil society due to the limited scope of considerations. It will focus specifically on political parties and professional and factional organizations.

Workers' organizations: - Since the beginning of the twentieth century, Sudan has witnessed protest strikes related to raising wages or improving working conditions. For example, the year 1903 AD caught a strike of forest workers who went on strike to protest low wages. In AD 1907, he saw several strikes, including the second strike of forest workers, the strike of the riverboat authority workers, the strike of the Fadlab farmworkers in the Northern Directorate. Witnessed. Kamlin Agricultural Project workers made two strikes in 1909. These strikes disturbed the government, so the Labor Office, established in AD 1904, asked the department director and directorate to prepare studies on the causes of the striking phenomenon and make proposals for its elimination. In the same year, the colonial government passed a homelessness law to punish those who stopped working. Despite the threats, the workers of the experimental farm went on strike to protest low wages, inadequate housing, and lack of food, and clashes took place between the workers and the police, causing a large number of workers to fall under their influence on June 1, 1910, AD, less than three months after these events (Fawzi · 1998). After a while, Public Works Agency employees went on strike to protest against low wages. Its leaders have been imprisoned for several years. However, the organized labor movement began with the emergence of the Office of Labor in Atbara in 1947 and gained recognition from the administration and the colonial government after violent conflict. The Labor Office is the core of the labor movement in Sudan. After the award of the Commission, glory wide open to trade union organizations. The years following the emergence of the Commission saw intense trade union activity and the proliferation of trade union organizations. For example, until 1949, the number of registered unions was only 5, and their number increased to 62 in 1950, to 86 in AD 1951, to 99 in 1952, to 123 in 1953 (11). In 1949 the General Federation of the Sudan Workers' Union was established. From the outset, the Federation entered the heart of the national war, supported the dismissed Khor Taqat students in 1950, and organized the police strike in 1952 AD. The Union leadership was to direct the strike leaders to the best ways to lead the war. Worked. The result was the imprisonment of three Union officials. And when the colonial government tried to enact the law of the state of emergency and the law of destructive activity, the Union mobilized all national forces against these laws, keeping in mind that "these laws are not only aimed at the workers but also aim to paralyze the mss organizations from the struggle and eliminate the national movement itself. (Fawzi · 1998). AD, the Federation's initiative to defend democratic freedoms was created. The General Union declared the general strike known as the "freedom" strike, forcing the colonial government to withdraw these laws. As Fawzi points out, the trade union's participation in political activity is reflected in the report presented to the second conference by the Central Committee; Here, the report highlights the obstacle to improving conditions.

Economic and social workers are the colonial government, so the workers must destroy the political power of the "imperialists," and this is done in collaboration with all other patriots (Saad Eddin Fawzi ,1998). After independence, the Union had precise political positions: For example, the General Union opposed the first

national government policy based on "liberation not restructuring" and rejected the government's call for the unions to freeze workers' demands at this stage, and it was "absolutely acknowledged that the benefits of independence were stolen from the masses, the actual creators of the working people. He stressed that it is not possible. Considered the call to freeze demands that they represent not the interests of the workers but the interests of colonialism and the non-working classes. The Trade Union - along with other groups - actively participated in the success of the October Revolution, when civil disobedience invoked by the Trade Union played a decisive role in ending the system. Workers' representatives joined the post-revolutionary transitional government - within the framework of front-line bodies. During the May period and in the early days of the military government, because of the socialist slogans and communist elements' control over the leadership of the Union, the workers marched on June 2, estimated at a quarter of a million people, and this march played an essential role in stabilizing the regime's feet Nimeiri says: - "The second march of a quarter-million workers in June affirmed the organic harmony between us and the masses of the people, proving their feet to the revolution and enabling him to walk without hesitation, an extension of his struggle and sacrifices (Haider Ali Ibrahim,1996) Since the formation of these clubs started before the unions, workers' clubs became a pioneer in the labor movement. The meetings began to create the first club for workers in cafes, then applied to confirm a workers' club for the British government in 1934. The names of some of the participants in the 1924 revolution caused the initial request to be rejected in this club's pre-committed. Still, based on this, another committee was formed—a club certificate (Abd al-Rahman Qism al-Sayed, 1978). The trade union movement collaborated with the political action in the 1924 Revolution, the Graduation Conference, the student movement in 1950, and the farmers' movement. On February 6, 1952, the Union of Trade Unions issued a manifesto for farmers to organize themselves into federations rather than bodies and defined these bodies as cartoon organizations imposed by the colonial authorities. The Nuba Mountain Farmers Union was established, and the Head of the Union of Unions attended its second conference on 5/5/1953. The farmers turned their organizations into a federation at their conferences in November 1953 (Saad Eddin Fawzi, 1998,).Agricultural organizations: - The year 1947 witnessed the emergence of the first farmers 'organization (the Farmers' Representatives Organization), but efforts to establish an entity that advocates farmers' rights and represents them in government dates back to 1924 AD. That year, the Gezira project workers went on strike, accusing them of skepticism in management and manipulating their share of production revenues. The strike demanded that the reserve be distributed to the farmers. Under the farmers' pressure and the mediation of some advisory council members, the administration had to distribute four hundred thousand pounds to the farmers to control the situation. This strike convinced the administration to establish a body that resents farmers and discusses their problems with administration officials. As a result the Farmers' Representatives Institution was established in 1947. Although some parties tried to push the Commission on into political action, they preferred to limit their work to defending the direct interests of the farmers without interfering in political affairs. However, the farming masses were not satisfied with the role of the authority, as the Commission was unable to mobilize and lead the farmers across the project as a link between management and farmers. The method of leadership elections supervised by Al-Ghaith employees in different offices does not assist in selecting talented leaders and their effects. . The broad national movement after the Second World War allowed many farmers to view the project's problems in the context of the country's general issues. Then the farming masses tended to participate in political activities that spread across the country. Workers 'and farmers' organizations in Sudan were characterized by extreme politicization, and the Communists led the unions. Still, in all elections in Sudan, the Unionist party won the farmers 'districts' support, although "the left-wing influence on the farmers' movement was not far off

(Saad Eddin Fawzip, 1998).

This led to an apparent contradiction in the politicization of the organizations, left-wing when the Federal National Government raised the slogan "Liberation not Reconstruction" and called for the freezing of trade unions' demands at this stage; the Trade Union rejected this as we explained above at its third conference. However, in 1964, under the (Front Authority) government, the Trade Union took an utterly contrary to this position and "to ensure that the government secures the economic revolution, we decided to postpone and postpone the financial demands of the state budget affecting it at this time. The Executive Board ensures that all employees waive a day's salary as a contribution from us in strengthening the financial position. (Ismail, 1990). After independence, professional organizations gradually began to form, so unions of doctors, engineers, teachers, farmers, and judges emerged, along with associations of lawyers, journalists, and university professors, as well as artists and playwrights . Women's organizations: Women's organizations: Founded in 1947, the Educated Girls League is considered the first social feminist organization in Sudan.

The association was founded that year, and Fatima Halid was elected president and Halit Zahir a secretary. Since its establishment, the association has organized literacy campaigns and spread health awareness among women. However, the Assembly was split over a disagreement over the League's position in the Legislative Assembly. Some members opposed this and called for coordination with other national forces to fight it, while another group decided that the Assembly should not get caught up in political issues. The last group affiliated with the independence movement was divided. Being the "Women's Progress Association," and that was in 1949. The Union paid attention to the educational direction and established literacy classes, night schools for adults, and kindergartens. She was also involved in awareness-raising through newspapers and radio and was interested in women's political and social rights. The Women's Union has also developed ties with international, African, and Asian women's organizations. Founded in 1947, the Educated Girls League is considered the first social feminist organization in Sudan. The association was founded that year, and Fatima Halid was elected president and Halit Zahir a secretary. Since its establishment, the association has organized literacy campaigns and spread health awareness among women. However, the Assembly was split over a disagreement over the League's position in the Legislative Assembly. Some members opposed this and called for coordination with other national forces to fight it, while another group decided that the Assembly should not get caught up in political issues. The last group affiliated with the independence movement was divided. Being the "Women's Progress Association," and that was in 1949.

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Perhaps the most obvious thing that can be shown in the context of the contribution of Sudanese civil society to the development of the women's sector is that Sheikh Babiker Badri was the person who systematically initiated voluntary special education for girls in 1907 and continued diligently until the spread of feminist education at both formal and private levels. The second phase of this development was in 1952, with the establishment of the Women's Union, which emerged from previously linked stages, and a collection of ideas circulating in feminist forums created since the early forties. Student organizations: The history of student organizations goes back to the thirties. In 1938, many students of Gordon College came together and decided to establish a cultural association called the Culture and Reform Association. The dramatic and criticism of backward traditions (KUSU: 1979) In 1940, high school students were invited to a meeting at the alumni club in Omdurman to form a student union. The association was founded in 1941, and Ahmed Khair was elected president and Abdul Majeed Imam as secretary. The association aims "to entertain students, develop their cultural skills, and develop friendship ties between students and their teachers." Benefiting from a grant provided by the British government in 1944, the Union succeeded in establishing a student club. In 1945, secondary schools were transformed into university colleges, union membership and contribution payments became mandatory. A new constitution was enacted as the number of Board members increased from seven to nine. The new constitution stipulated that the Union aimed to promote scientific freedom, raise the scientific, cultural and literary level of members, overcome social problems, and contribute to groups with similar goals in spreading literacy and science (Essam Jabr Allah, 1990). After independence, students played an admired role in Sudanese politics, universities contributed to the country's political activity, and universities, especially Khartoum University, became a platform for political leaders where revolutions and uprisings began. Under Abboud, the University of Khartoum Student Union issued a memorandum calling for an end to military rule and establishing a democratic government representing all political orientations.

The clashes between the two sides continued until the government dissolved the Union on October 25, 1961. Students played an essential role in the 1964 revolution. The first spark of the revolution was a symposium. It was held at the University of Khartoum. It can be said that civil society organizations in Sudan went through many stages before reaching this modern concept, as they appeared as charitable societies in neighborhoods and cities, then these societies developed into larger gatherings in cities, and these gatherings took an organized form. Or scientific societies, so that these societies become the nucleus of civil society organizations now. They are nonprofit voluntary groups that arose independently of the state, such as professional unions that link the Community and the state.

4. SAHEL SUDAN ORGANIZATION(SOS)

Sahel Sudan Organization is one of the civil society organizations in Sudan that was established in 2020, and its work is governed by the statute approved by the General Assembly. The issue of combating poverty in all its economic, social, and political dimensions focuses on the central issues that the organization is addressing by qualifying and supporting pastoralists and farmers through programs centered on managing natural resources, developing their capabilities, and enabling them to work. The general goals include: They are combating poverty and providing a decent life for rural communities. We are raising environmental awareness and rehabilitating the environment.

We are participating in mitigating conflicts over natural resources (management, 2018).

It also aims to develop rural women and actively participate in rehabilitating environmental protection and fighting poverty. It also supports groups affected by natural disasters in the organization's work areas. The organization's vision is based on three principles: peace, prosperity, and prosperity for all Sudanese. In line with that role, the Sahel Sudan organization has implemented several projects, including fish production by small producers in the Red Sea, funded by the European Union. And local institutions to enable them to manage their activities sustainably it can be found that the fundamental values and principles on which the organization is based, SOSS-Sahel organization in Sudan is not based on a specific religious, ethnic, livestock, or geographic group and does not discriminate against or favor any particular groups. Accordingly, SOSS - Sahel Sudan organization will adhere to and be strongly guided by the following principles: (nonprofit - rights-based - people-centered - good practice model - motivational - nonpartisan - accountable - transparent - effective - effective - results-oriented). (manager 2020) As for the strategic objectives of the organization, for which it was established, it is to combat poverty through activities centered around the management of natural resources, as follows: Work with rural communities to fight poverty and provide a decent life, raise environmental awareness and rehabilitate the environment as well as participate in reducing conflicts over resources and supporting the empowerment of women. Rural areas enable them to participate effectively in the rehabilitation of environmental protection and combating poverty, building the capacities of civil society organizations, supporting groups affected by natural disasters, and supporting efforts that lead to effective and sustainable management of natural resources. Within the economic empowerment and livelihood improvement project framework, the organization has implemented several states to achieve sustainable development. In North Kordofan, the organization held a training course in microfinance to acquire knowledge and productive capacities and increase and increase the income of families and the village community. Sustainability The project was implemented from February 2018 to January 2019. Eight hundred ninety-three women and 538 men benefited from this project. Also, in the state of South Kordofan, the water and environmental sanitation project was implemented through the rehabilitation and maintenance of water resources, then building the capacities of the communities to enable them to manage these resources and maintain their sustainability and knowledge of environmental sanitation to create a better ecological situation for citizens in the targeted areas. As seven pumps were upgraded to small water stations powered by solar energy, two units were also formed to manage solid waste. The total beneficiaries of this program were 21,717 women and 12891 men. One of the important observations is that Sahel Sudan is implementing many programs related to sustainable development in these local communities. One of the main objectives is community participation with civil society organizations in identifying the projects that these communities need. In 2017, the organization held a conflict reduction project in South Kordofan State. This project aims to help pastoral and agricultural communities to enjoy the peace and decent livelihoods through joint management of natural resources, reduce the number of violent conflict incidents over natural resources and resolve clashes that arise between pastoralists and farmers in Localities (Kadafly, Eastern Countryside, Al Quoz, Habila, and Dilling). In 2013, the organization implemented a project to strengthen the capacities of civil society organizations in the Red Sea State. This project aims to improve civil society organizations' capabilities to influence the planning processes at the local and state levels. These organizations were

provided with the necessary skills to lobby and advocate their causes. Organizations are more empowering and able to take advantage of the relevant opportunities that exist. The project was supported by the European Union, where members of farmers' and fishermen's associations were trained on leadership and management in the targeted localities. A training workshop was held on supply from the targeted associations, as 60 men and women benefited from this project. The organization also presented the joint project on the water for sustainable development in Darfur; the general goal of this project is to improve access to water, sanitation, and hygiene for the population, as well as to improve water management and to reduce conflicts over water resources that would contribute to improving food security and income in the regions. Targeted, This project was implemented from 2018 to 2022 and aimed to: (1) provide clean water for those targeted and targeted in the area and increase the level of surface and groundwater for wells (2) contribute to the reconstruction of the environment and restore vegetation cover and contribute to reducing conflicts and conflicts over water resources between herders and farmers by providing Water sources in grazing areas far from agricultural areas (3) To provide a climate conducive to the voluntary return of the displaced to their villages. From the project's outputs, where 12 introductory and coordination meetings were held with the relevant government institutions and the Community, Community dams and six experimental transverse dams were built and constructed. The hydrological study was also carried out, and ten sites were identified (SOS. 2018).

5. OMRAN ORGANIZATION FOR COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Omran Organization for Comprehensive Development is one of the civil society organizations working in Sudan to provide direct support to the community Community fields, especially groups that depend on daily income. It is a voluntary organization that is based on the humanitarian and ethical foundations of voluntary work. It also provides support to society in all sectors, including social and humanitarian aspects. Where the organization focuses on its position on the process of popular participation in the comprehensive development process. The organization's administrative structure consists of eight offices (Executive Director - Financial Director - Human Resources Department - Cooperation and Partnerships Department - Public Relations Department - Media Department - Project Management - Program Department). There is coordination between Omran and the rest of the organizations in some programs. As for the level of coordination between Omran and international organizations, coordination is not that great. Joining the organization is done in two ways; the first is through direct joining, and secondly, joining is through an invitation from one of the members. Also, there are disciplined and rational regulations and systems in choosing the administrative structure within the organization (Omran,2020).

The organization implemented several programs whereby 60 families were selected in the Mayo area in Khartoum state. Families were supported in this area for two months. Also, on the blessed Eid al-Adha, the organization provided support to several families. Also, in the field of the torrents that struck Sudan, the organization played a significant role, covering the Shaqalab area. The organization has also implemented reconstruction programs, one of the projects implemented by Omran Development Organization as part of the efforts to respond to the disasters resulting from the autumn floods in the year 2020 AD. The project aims to activate community participation for reconstruction in the affected areas, consulting with all stakeholders from government agencies and specialists, and citizens in the target areas and their involvement in implementing the solutions presented. Rehabilitation of public facilities and housing units in glands of the affected areas within the state of Khartoum in a manner that responds to the risks of future floods (Omran,2021). The Omran Organization for Comprehensive Development works in several fields: social peace, human rights, direct support, response to crises, development of democracy and local governance, development, and social management. The organization also plays a link between society and the state through implementing various programs for community development. Omran Organization for Comprehensive Development has played an active role for youth in the process of building social peace in local communities, which is achieved by giving confidence in the capabilities of young people, and that there is no opportunity to keep them away from decision-making and the innovation partnership driving the promotion of the values of social peace, as ambitious youth achievements have earned the world conviction and courage in their situation. In the active and uplifting fields of their societies; Therefore, Omran organized an invitation to a workshop in cooperation with the Global Dialogue Center KACID on the role of youth in promoting and building peace in societies. Several initiatives and youth organizations working in the Community Community to it, and several active individuals and children interested in issues of social stability (alkhudar ,2020).

6. CONCLUSIONS

Despite the roles that civil society organizations play in achieving sustainable development in Sudan through the programs they undertake, such as the Urban Comprehensive Development Organization and Sahel Sudan Organization, they offer many programs towards society in all areas of development such as education, health, displacement, training, and others. It also works in many sectors such as youth, women, displaced persons, and children; despite this, many obstacles prevent these organizations from carrying out their role in achieving sustainable development in Sudan. Lack of funding is one of the obstacles that prevent these organizations from fulfilling their roles. It is clear from the analysis that most of the financing of these organizations is gathered from the members of the organization and the benevolent, and it is known that such funding is not sufficient to cover all programs. We conclude that external funding has become very few. The analysis also shows some obstacles in the relationship between civil society organizations and the state. At the same time, there is a good relationship between the different civil society organizations, especially in implementing similar programs. Through the interview, civil society organizations are interested in the participation of civil society in choosing the projects that suit them, which contributes positively to the correct choice of tasks necessary for society. We conclude that the involvement of citizens' civil society organizations contributed to the stability of citizens by choosing the appropriate programs for them.

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