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博士論文概要

論文題目

Bridging the Gaps in Community Participation In the Sudanese Village Organization Process;

A Critical Analysis of participation practice in community development projects

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On account of the recent massive migration and urban growth in the city of Khartoum, public sector efforts through the Village Organization Program to reduce the gap in basic services provision have not made a significant or large-scale impact. Plans and Projects often been expensive require massive expenses or inadequately designed and planned. As results, these approach yields in meager benefits are reached at enormous financial, social and cultural cost. Thus, communities in many areas in the capital region found themselves responsible of sustaining these services and infrastructure by themselves. Community initiative driven by a traditional form of community participation known as “Nafeer” helped in sustaining those services. This approach gets wide recognition among villages and informal settlements communities. The existence of those two approaches of community participation practiced in relation to basic service provision in urban villages, together with the success of “Nafeer-driven projects in the villages surrounding Khartoum represent an important phenomena that deserve to be studied and evaluated.

The problems investigated by this dissertation in general terms are a question of how to improve the process of community participation in the basic service provision in Village Organization Projects in the Sudanese Capital region. Thus, this research is set to answer two main questions identified, as whether citizens’-initiated and traditional forms of community participation practiced before the re-planning process are effective and sustainably countable. Our second question “questions” whether "Nafeer" and traditional forms of community participation represents efficient gap-filler of the community participation shortcomings arises from the legislative planning in the village Organization process.

The objectives of this research are of five-folds; 1) To explore the concept of the community participation with reference to the existing local Planning Tradition through documenting some of these activities; 2) To emphasis on the importance of the traditional community participation on the development of the urban villages in the capital region of Sudan. This implies to emphasize on the importance of a traditional form of Sudanese community participation named as “Nafeer”; 3) To develop a set of criteria and measures that are capable of conducting a reliable evaluation of community participation in development of basic infrastructure in low-income communities; 4) To develop a research approach that allows for applying these criteria to evaluate both the traditional “Nafeer-driven” and the legislative “government-initiated” forms of community participation and ; 5) To identify and understand the Pros and Cons of each type of the two community participation approaches mentioned above.

Our research strategy is based on; 1) A theoretical exploration of the community participation as a concept as well as an evaluation approaches. This step is believed to provide a contextual understanding of the basic knowledge of community participation in Sudan as well as worldwide. This step will also assist in developing our contextually driven evaluation framework and; 2) A case study approach by which our research hypotheses are testified and benchmarked. The two case studies used in this research (Al-shigla and Al-salama) were carefully chosen and selected based on Pattons's 1990s Purposive Sampling. As a result, several criteria were

implemented in order for the case study to qualify for selection.

In this research, special emphasis was assigned to qualitative information of the study area. Supported when necessary by quantitative approach. Techniques used range from interviews, observations and document analysis. Participatory Rapid Appraisal Workshops were also used both as a research data collection as well as analysis tool. To increase the level of data validity in this research and to look at the issues investigated from different point of view, we adopted the Triangulation or cross-examination approach (Denzin, 2006).

In this research we also employed two correlated, yet different analysis techniques. We used the Tangible/theoretically based evaluation framework along with intangible analysis approach based on our observations in the case studies selected. Having understood the necessity of using a contextually driven evaluation framework that was stated by several theorist and policy-makers, our evaluation framework attempts to answer two important questions related to participation evaluation. These questions are "what to measure? And; How to measure?" In this regard, this framework humbly answered the two questions by developing a five elements framework that is driven by both Community participation theory and Results of researches and experiences on community participation. While we understand this framework as "representatives, not necessarily comprehensive", our major focus is more towards measuring the procedural aspects of participation.

Through studying development projects in Al-shigla and Al-salama, this research identified the spectrum of the different stakeholders participated in each project, the relationships among them, between them and the physical space (the projects). This research also investigated the capacities and resources of all stakeholders along with their social, cultural and financial capacities. The level of control of each stakeholder is also discussed and critically evaluated. Last not least, the community participation culture was also evaluated in the various projects selected in the two case studies.

As a result, the Pros and Cons of both participation approaches "Nafeer-driven and legislative planning" were traced and spotted. This dissertation thus identified the shortcomings necessarily to be bridged in order to attain authentic community participation in the Village Organization Programs.

This research concludes by critically summarize the Pros and Cons of the two typologies identified above. As a result, and based on the findings of the two cases studied, this research also concludes by providing an alternative definition of Nafeer ideology that dominates traditional community participation approaches. The research thus, shows that Nafeer has been generally underestimated and inappropriately defined by encapsulating its procedure in the "physical participation form".

In conclusions, with the outcomes of the New Khartoum Structure Plan (2008-2023) around the corner, through which an extended Village Organization Program will be triggered, this dissertation suggests shifting approach of community participation in the Village Organization process. Especially with the large number of villages that will be re-planned/organized accordingly.

This research shows that, Planning Tradition in Sudan (Planning bylaws, planners' perceptions and planning

practice) needs to be improved to allow for authentic participation. The analysis of the procedural aspects of community participation as seen in this research do not allow for genuine participation practice. However, it should be understood that this dissertation is not suggesting completely different and new community participation approach as much as shifting approach to more blended Socio-cultural oriented typology through learning from Nafeer. Nonetheless, changing approach as suggested by this research requires a comprehensive, yet, inclusive community participation Model. For this to happen more researches are needed.

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○論文	Evaluation of Two Types of Community Participation In Development Projects: a Case Study of the Sudanese Neighborhood of Al-shigla 開発プロジェクトにおける二種類の住民参加タイプの評価 スーダン共和国アルシグラ地区を対象として	Journal of Architecture and Planning (Transactions of AIJ) 日本建築学会計画系論文集 P. 2369-2379	Dec. 2011 Vol. 76 (2011) No. 670 Bahreldin, I. Z. Ariga, Takashi.
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