

Promoting Peace and Socio-Economic Development among Conflict-Affected Communities

In South, East Darfur and South Kordofan States

d



External Final Evaluation report

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Abbreviations and Acronyms:

CBAHWs	Community based animals health workers
CBCPRMs	Community Based Conflicts Prevention and Reconciliation Mechanisms
CBNRMs	Community Based Natural Resources Mechanisms
CIS	CARE International Switzerland
EU	European Union
FGDs	Focus Groups Discussions
IGAs	Income Generation Activities
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGO	International Non – governmental Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LMRs	Livestock migratory routes
LMRCs	Livestock migratory routes Committees
MMC	Market Management Committee
MCE	Mercy Crops Europe
NGO	Non – governmental Organization
SWC	State Water Corporation
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RWDC	Rural Water Development Corporation
SPSS	Statistical Page for Social Science
TOC	Theory of Change
TORs	Terms of References
VCs	Veterinary Centers
VDCs	Village Development Committees
VSLAs	Village Saving and Loan Associations
WES	Water and environmental sanitation project

1. Executive Summary

CARE has Implemented IcSP project “Promoting Peace and Socio-Economic Development for Conflict-Affected Communities in South Darfur, East Darfur and South Kordofan states to contribute in achieving relevant results in terms of social stability, increased social cohesion, enhanced recovery and socio-economic integration among conflicting communities for selected vulnerable communities.

Final evaluation conducted for this project during the period 12 September to 30 October 2021 to assess the project performance and achieving the intended results. Different methods were used for collecting the data including desk review, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in addition to direct interviews with 393 household leaders, 59.2% of them are females.

The impact of conflict and dispute to the community need to be addressed where 28.9% of responder declare that it will led to Loss lives & properties,12% to destruction of infrastructure ,16.6 % to displacement 23.3% dismantle social coexist,12.3% loss of livelihoods, 75 % all above from the total responder of the three targeted states.

The best way and means of resolving conflict they report that 84.9 % resolved by in official fair mechanism where 5.1% report that by official courts from the total responder of the three targeted states, which indicate that they trust in CBRMs are effective in solving disputes/cases and are accessible to everyone.

CBRMs are accessible to everyone, they response that ,45.6 % report that to great extent ,22.8 % to some extent ,8.1% minimal ally and 23.6% not at all as indicated in fig 5 bellow, on the other hand 71.7% report that decisions making by conflicts resolution mechanism acceptable and acknowledgeable where 23.3 % report that to some extent and 8.1% minimally.

Community in the targeted areas get their drinking water from various sources,66% report that from water point, 23.5% from hand pumps, 8.8 % from hand dug wells, where 1.7 % from Haffir. The result indicated that around 10 % of total population get their water from contaminated surface water source other 90% get their water from safe water sources.

Environmental impact assessment one of the main concerned and need to have other alternative source. since the main source of energy thee use within the house hold ,68.9 % report that firewood is main source of energy ,30.9 % and 0.2 % report than electricity especially in South Darfur.

Nomads usually follow these migratory roads, 23.6 % said to great extent, 37.7% to some extent, where 30% said not at all means most community has limited information's about migratory route for the whole responders in the three states. On the other hand, 65% vaccination campaign declared has been conducted, 21.1 % not sure and 13.3% no.

VDC established in their village, 75.4 % said yes, 10.6% said not sure and 14% said no as indicated that majority of community knowing about VDCs within their villages on the other hand VSLA established in their village 89.3 % response yes, 6.8 % said do not know and 3.9% said

no, which indicate the role and responsibilities of VSLA were actually known and communities benefitted from this approached.

Vocational training for both young youth boys and girls one challenging programs run by CARE where ,19.8 response mobile repairs, 7.9 % computer skills ,10% building ,17.9% welding ,22.4% engine repairs and 5.3 % tire repair business, on the other hand ,on the other hand 59.5 % dominant vocational training hand craft ,17.15 % tailor ,1.1 % computer skills ,14.4 % animals husbandry,7.2 % business and 0.7 % others, this indicate that women able to domesticate their dominated skill within the communities.

Agricultural production is one of the important approached, targeted communities reported that 37.8 % received training in land preparation, 23.3% in Pest and diseases control,7.6% on harvesting ,11% on Storage & post harvest management,12.2% on Nurseries management and 8.1% in other applications technique.

Women protection group one essential element were women's liable to abuse when they went to field or fetching for water where 43.1% responders said yes they have women protection groups, 33.6 %said no and 23.2 % said not sure as indicated in fig 9 bellow, means that women issues need to be addressed carful in the three targeted states, since 68.6 % said no and 31.4 % said yes and no when they asked if they have for background about gender sexual exploitation and protection, which clearly confirm that there is big gabs in this regards.

2. Project Background

CARE is a humanitarian non-governmental organization committed to working with poor women, men, boys, girls, communities, and institutions to have a significant impact on the underlying causes of poverty. CARE seeks to contribute to economic and social transformation, unleashing the power of the most vulnerable women and girls.

The Promoting Peace and Socio-Economic Development among Conflict-Affected Communities in Sudan Project (Ices/2019/412-301) is a 21-month EU-funded project running from 01 January 2020 through to 30 September 2021 (including a 3-month no-cost extension running from July to September 2021). This project supports communities located in conflict hotspots in East Darfur, South Darfur and South Kordofan by contributing to sustainable peaceful coexistence, social stability, increased social cohesion, enhanced recovery and socio-economic integration among conflicting communities. The project's key activities are designed to foster stability in some of the most unstable areas of Sudan. As such, the project seeks to contribute to key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Gender Equality (#5), Clean Water and Sanitation (#6), Responsible Consumption and Production (#12), Climate Action (#13) and Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (#16).

The project targets communities in East Darfur (47,125 targeted beneficiaries), South Darfur (55,125 targeted beneficiaries) and South Kordofan (55,125 targeted beneficiaries), where the impact of recurrent resource-based conflicts is high. The project focuses on two major outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Local conflict prevention and resolution systems are established and/or strengthened, focusing on monitoring, early warning, conflict prevention and resolution and sustainable management of natural resources.
- **Outcome 2:** Gender-responsive sustainable livelihoods opportunities are created, with a focus on women and youth empowerment, economic resilience and skills strengthening.

The Promoting Peace and Socio-Economic Development among Conflict-Affected Communities in Sudan Project (PP&SD) is implemented by CARE, with CARE International in Sudan (CIS) playing an overall leadership role in the delivery of field activities, while CARE Nederland provides management support and technical backstopping. From the project's launch up until Q1 2021, the local partner NGO Emergency, Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Agency (ERRADA) was also involved in the implementation of several of the project's key activities. However, a variety of factors including high inflation and volatile exchange rates severely impacted on ERRADA's implementation capacity, as the resources available proved insufficient to cover their actual operational and staff costs. Among other issues, this resulted in high staff turnover rates, and ERRADA ultimately proved unable to implement the planned activities in the agreed manner. Ultimately, CARE had to conclude that it was not feasible to move forward with ERRADA as a partner in this project, and activities that were assigned to ERRADA were taken on by CARE staff and/or by freelance consultants as appropriate.

3. Objective of final evaluation:

The External Final Evaluation conducted to provide the project stakeholders with information about the performance of the project in relation to its stated objectives, covering the project's implementation in its entirety from 1 January 2020 to 30 September 2021 (including the 3-month NCE).

The evaluation's assessment of the project's relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will be key in informing the development and implementation of future CARE projects and initiatives in Sudan and beyond, which will build on the lessons learned and practical recommendations from this project.

The specific Objectives of final evaluation:

- Assess the quality and relevance of the project design (its activities and objectives) in addressing the priority issues in the targeted communities and institutions.
- Assess to what extent the project resources have been used economically and in a timely manner (efficiency).
- Assess the major achievements of the project to date (effectiveness).
- Assess bottlenecks, opportunities and lessons learned.
- Assess to what extent the project contributed to sustainable peaceful coexistence, social stability, social cohesion, enhanced recovery and socio-economic integration among target communities in East Darfur, South Darfur and South Kordofan (impact).
- Identify which positive outcomes of the project are likely to continue after the project ends (sustainability).

Assessment locations:

The evaluation took place in the targeted three states covering six localities namely, Bilel and Kass localities in South Darfur state, Abukarinka and EL Deain localities in East Darfur and ALreif Alshargi and Rashad in South Kordofan state.

4. Evaluation Methodology

The methodology focused in the main key issues which have been agreed with relevant members of CARE team in Khartoum, program managers, project staff, field staff and partners to develop and appropriate evaluation methodology and related key tasks to generate a reliable and accurate data.

The data collection team composition includes both male and female to avoid cultural barriers. Moreover, local languages speakers considered among the team. When selecting the respondents/interviewees, accuracy in representation ensured in terms of men, girls and boys in vulnerable IDP, refugee and host communities and all others community's sectors.

The choice of method took into account the needs and capacities of the different targeted men, girls and boys in vulnerable IDP, refugee and host communities vulnerable groups and stakeholders staff of CARE and local Community Based Organizations (CBOs), government line ministries and NGOs, they played a supportive role including mobilization, deciding who will be

involved, encouraged and motivated to participate in all stages of the survey, and the consultant familiarized himself with all secondary data relevant to this project from CARE, partners, communities and other stakeholders.

In addition to the PRA techniques (Secondary data review, Focus Group Discussion, Semi Structured Interviews, and Direct Observation) additional tools added particularly those well designed and used for evaluation purposes e.g. Impact flow chart, analysis of future vision, time line and trend analysis. On the other hand, perception questionnaire in addition to criteria, which carefully adapted from documented, generally accepted best practices in the implantation of such project, developed and used to assess quality aspect of the project implementation modalities.

Generally, the approach for implementing this assignment be appreciative, participatory, evidence based and learning centered, which includes, desk review of secondary data of all project documents provided by CARE , key informant interviews , focus group discussion and household questionnaire which has been used in baseline survey together with onsite visual observations .On the other hand identify one or two exceptional experiences that highlighted as case-studies and successful stories.

the Survey use household questionnaire to collect the data from target communities, in addition to focus group discussion with community leaders and women and secondary data from line ministries for data triangulation, subsequently this will be fed and analyzed with SPSS Program Package .The purpose is to arrive at quantifiable results in the form of frequencies and to construct tables and graphs allowing a more rigorous understanding of the problems.

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, both quantitative and qualitative tools have been submitted to CARE approval at HQ and filed levels (North and East Darfur and south Kordofan Zonal office). The number of beneficiaries that will participate in these modalities will be identified by CARE field team after reviewing the accessibility to the sites. Multiple approaches have been introduced to collect the required qualitative and quantitative data **which include:**

Qualitative

A qualitative research approach has been based on feedback from partners, beneficiaries and stakeholders collected through interviews data through focus group discussion, key informant interviews KII, which has been conducted with fewer participants (8-10 people) taking to account for COVID-19 policy and regulations together with CARE Code of Conduct and CARE Security Protocol during the entire duration. The questionnaire has been directed to the stake holders, with inline authorities and other committees formed by the project to implement its activities or facilities and other grass roots institutions related to the beneficiaries.

However, the consultant used developed check list on valuation pillars in order to assess the project over whole objective, assessments and result, within the log framework indicters. On the other hand, the consultant assessed the current situation in the implementation area before conducting focus group discussions in consultation with CARE team, stake holder and inline authorities.

The study team utilized different tools to collect and analyses information from the different categories of beneficiaries and stakeholders including PRA approach used for targeted beneficiaries. The different method used to triangulate the data included; review of the secondary data, Group Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KII), Individual Interviews (II), storytelling, direct observations and the project Beneficiaries Satisfaction Interviews.

The team ensures reliability of the qualitative information through PRA “Triangulation process” (Using multi-disciplinary team, interviewing different gender, at different locations and using different qualitative data collection tools.

The survey tools include a structured questionnaire as well as semi-structured interview guides which has been translated and back-translated into the appropriate languages necessitated by the proposed sample frame agreed by CARE team.

Quantitative

For quantitative data collection, a standard household survey used and took into account CARE recommendation for carrying out the household survey. A representative sample of targeted areas/beneficiaries has been selected and defined and the design of the questionnaire guided by the objectives of this assignment as outlined in the TOR agreed with CARE.

The questionnaire has been tested on a small number of beneficiaries before implementation to a wider scale. Moreover, as per the sample size the questionnaire has been analyzed through Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The sample size for collecting the data size for the monitoring evaluation accounted between (5 % - 10%) of the beneficiaries considering the accessibility and security issues.

The main questionnaires have been designed for household beneficiaries for males and females headed households who are targeted the project activities.

The questioner approved by CARE translated to Arabic and the selected enumerators were provided with a one-day training for the enumerators to understand and discuss the questionnaires in order to be refined and contextualized to the local context. The questioner piloted by the survey team at a small scale for testing and corrections before applying at a large scale.

All the evaluation process including appropriate sampling methodology, sample size as well site selection, development of the evaluation tool (s), and scheduling detailed timetable for information collection, analysis, field plan schedule and reporting has been fairly discussed and agreed with CARE teams at all levels which already used for pervious baseline survey with minor modifications by consultant.

Individual Interviews

The study team conducted individual interviews for project’s progress and impact. The household questionnaire has been designed to collect household information from the selected individual. The consultant team has designed very specific and structured set of closed

questions (yes/no or multiple choice questions) or they can also include open-ended questions framed within the key guiding questions. The evaluation interviewed 393 sampling units and each unit represented a household (total targeted population of 157,500 equal to (22,500 HHs) using a household questionnaires tool as in table 1 above.

A single visit technique has been paid to collect the information through both questionnaires. The questionnaire focus has been focused on the Promoting Peace and Socio-Economic Development among Conflict-Affected Communities as the project designed to contribute to sustainable peaceful coexistence, social stability, increased social cohesion, enhanced recovery and socio-economic integration among conflicting communities in the targeted areas

The consultant with CARE team identified the number of individual interviews that will be conducted in three targeted locality which will be randomly selected. The selection of the interviewees has been based on opportunity sampling that is based on the availability of the interviewers during the team presence in the field for quantitative data.

Sample size

The sample size in each locality was distributed among villages locations in the proportionally according to the population size (HHs).

Sample size (n) = Total Population (N) / (1+N*r²) R is a margin of error (degree of accuracy), the value of (r) lies between 1% up 10%. So the lowest is the best, for more information.

Information of the actual beneficiaries submitted by CARE zonal office of the three states in which we calculate the proposed sample size for the total targeted village's as indicated in table (2) bellow.

Table 1: Sample size and distribution

State	Target localities	Total population (indirect beneficiaries)	Targeted beneficiaries	Total HHs	Sample size
East Darfur	Abukarinka	479,120	47,250	6,570	117
	Yassin				
South Darfur	Kass/Shataya	215, 690	55,125	7,875	138
	Bileel				
South Kordofan	Alreif- Alshargi	136,350	55,125	7,875	138
	Rashad				
Total HHs				22,500	393

Desk review

Comprehensive desk review has been conducted to inform the design of data collection tools, and to enhance the understanding of the situation in the targeted localities, this include review of project documents (Secondary Data), project proposal (narrative / financial) project reports, baseline report, monitoring and evaluation reports and project database and review reports from different INGOs, NGOs and government relevant institutions.

Key informants Interview (KII)

Loosely structured interviews has been conducted with key informants to access a population of influential people who would otherwise not be captured by a typical household survey type, this include key informant persons from the relevant INGOs, NGOs, National partners, relevant institutions project beneficiaries, community leaders, and other key persons in the three targeted states Capital and localities. The selection of inline authorities and contact has been organized by CARE team.

Focus group discussions(FGD)

Focus Group Discussions conducted with members of vulnerable and poor women and men, community for leaders, and the youth with a groups of maximum (8-10) participants which represent of the different project stakeholders including representatives of the project beneficiaries, CBRMs, VDCs, VSLAs and NRMs committees, and other formed or trained committee by this project for insight interactions on the project's progress how they are organized, gender composition, capacity building curriculum.

Inspection and Technical Observation

During field visits, the evaluation team visited and observed implemented activities; take photographs or videos as appropriate together with site visits, transect walk to a number of selected sites to examine the quantity and quality of the interventions, functionality and operational status of the facilities and other committees formed and overall impact where if possible.

Data Analysis and reporting

The statistical package (SPSS) has been used in data feeding and analysis to draw data tables and charts and frequencies observations and results. In addition to the mentioned modes of the analysis, the researchers will generate useful statistical analysis of significant tests and cross tabulation to enrich the value of the study outputs.

Well experienced and trained data feeders have been hired for data entry under supervision of a statistician who will be responsible for data analysis, minimizing error and for data processing.

The analysis focused on identifying trends and significant findings as they relate to the aforementioned evaluation objectives. All analysis utilized evaluation weights, where appropriate, to account for any differences in the probability of household or respondent selection owing to the sample design. Quantitative data has been analyzed using descriptive statistics, t-tests, chi-square tests and other inferential statistical tests appropriate to the structure of the data and the research question. A qualitative field note has been also analyzed thoroughly to extract patterns of thought, outliers, and key quotes. The quantitative and qualitative data collected will inform the final report submitted to CARE.

Ethical considerations

Ethical practices were carefully explained and discussed with data enumerators. It involved proper introduction of the purposes and objectives of FDG, how the participant's voluntary participation and freedom to exit/refuse participation at any stage without consequences. Before

the workshop CARE team contacted the community chiefs/leaders of each locality/village for introduction and to seek their consent for the assessment, because most community used to go early to their farm or to their local business.

COVID-19

The consultant and CARE team will take into account the issues of COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, required mitigation measures were used during the contact to the communities during meetings and interviews, this included keeping the safe distances, using of masks and avoid direct contact by hand shaking.

5. Key findings, and recommendations:

5.1 Gender and Heads Household age groups

Table (1) below shows that; The majority of those who headed the households are of the age groups (21-40 years), representing 60.6% of the total sample. The composition of the sample shows 30% are of the age group 41-60 years), and 5.5% at the age groups (>60year years) and 3.9% at the age group of <=20 year .

Table 2; Age of respondent

States	Respondent age				Total
	<=20 year	21-40 year	41-60 year	>60 year	
South Darfur	2	82	39	15	138
	1.4%	59.4%	28.3%	10.9%	100%
East Darfur	8	64	24	2	98
	8.2%	65.3%	24.5%	2.0%	100%
South Kordofan	4	74	46	3	127
	3.1%	58.3%	36.2%	2.4%	100%
Total	14	220	109	20	363
	3.9%	60.6%	30.0%	5.5%	100%

The analysis has shown a predominance of females headed households (59.2%) in the sample as shown in fig 1, while males representing 40.8% male which could indicate the absence of male households' heads who most probably immigrated to main towns seeking employment or joined rebels' groups or dead due conflict leaving family responsibilities to women. from the total populations of the three targeted states.

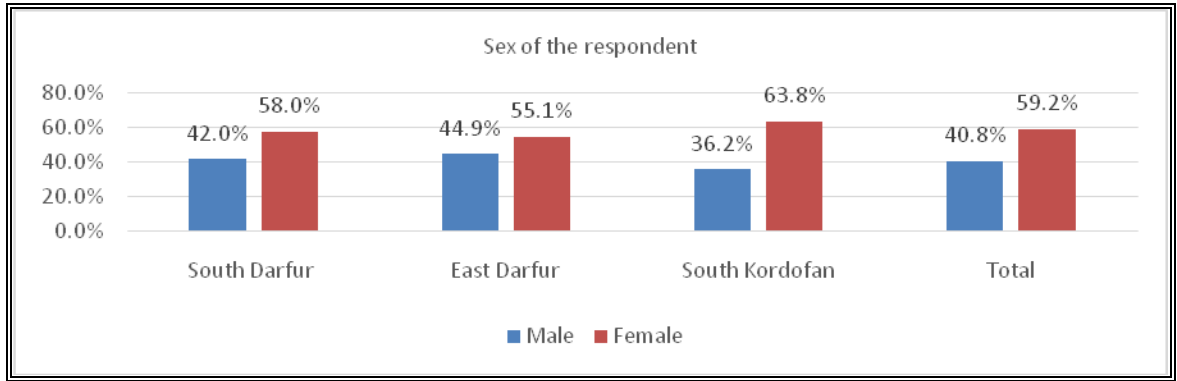


Figure 1; sex of respondent

5.2 Status of responder, main income and education levels

From the total respondent; 47.9% are host communities, 36.4% returnees and 15.25 IDPs.

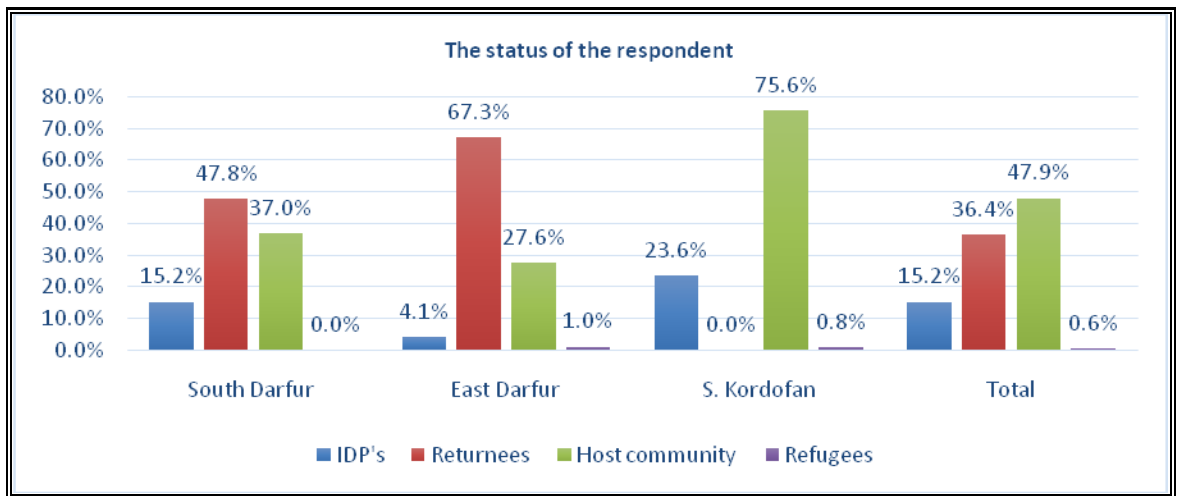


Figure 2: living condition of HHs

The consulted HH have different types of income sources. Practicing agriculture is the main source of income for the majority representing 78.5% ,0.8% are pastoralists, 5.2 % are traders ,11.8 % Employee/labor and 3.6 % Unemployed.

From the consulted persons, 29% are illiterate, 15.2 % Khalwa (in official religious education) ,29.9% have basic education, 24% secondary schools and 8.8% university.

5.3 Quality and relevant project design

The project in general is very relevant and needed in the targeted areas, as people in the targeted communities were suffered for long time from lack of security due to war, tribal conflicts, in addition to conflicts over natural resources.

Communities are really in need of mechanisms to deal with conflicts that appear in frequent times, they have some experiences in conflicts resolution, the project support them to be more organized, involving of all potential actors and provide them with the required capacities, knowledge and experiences.

Some of designed activities has been cancelled for time factor, and other activities were canceled because it depends on ground water from boreholes which was not found in implementation areas, which indication poor designing of this activities and indicate that these activities were designed without knowing and getting reliable information about water resources and land ownership.

5.4 Intervention Planning and Implementation (Efficiency)

From the assessments it clearly showed that overall project action plan effectively used and most activities have been achieved particularly in in South and East Darfur. Significant achievement scores in South Kordofan but some activities were not achieved due to different reasons.

The project used a well set procurement and financial systems with clear guidance and polices.

The delegation of power particularly in South Darfur need more consideration. It observed that; in most cases EU program is managing directly from Nyala, and low responsibly was given to their sub office in Kass, peering in mind most of activities runs in Kass locality.

The project faced challenges to implement all the designed activities within the designed period, however, project duration was clearly defined in project proposal, but it was not carefully adopted, some activities still not completed, especially in south Kordofan which affected by external factors including lack of security in some targeted areas such as Kaboos market, in addition to ongoing conflicts in some targeted communities.

It observed that; The project adapted good monitoring and evaluation system supported by good tools for continuous field monitoring, feedback and accountability mechanism involving different methods of collecting feedback from the beneficiaries and reporting database excel sheet.

The level of continuous follow up by the project team was good with some weaknesses in south Kordofan due to same reasons that affected completion of planned activities.

In South Darfur, 100 % of activities have been achieved, and the work plan was successfully delivered. In South Kordofan about 60% of the planned targets are achieved and the remaining activities were either canceled due to challenges as it is not relevant to the area (depend on

ground water from boreholes) or not implemented due to time factor and inaccessibility of some areas.

There was good collaboration between CARE and different stakeholders and partners which is reflected in implementation in many cases. Contributions from other partner (government institutions, target beneficiaries and other authorities) were much better and had a positive impact on the achievement of activities.

It worth to mention that; due to lack of capacity and commitment, CARE forced to postponed working with ERRADA as local implanting NGO, which resulted in delays in implementing some of the activities.

5.5 Impact

The project contributed to bring change in the targeted communities, there is changed and impact at individual level particularly among women and youth who witnessed improvement in their livelihood and more empowerment and participation in their communities and contributed to reduce conflicts.

However, impact on social norms related to customs and tradition sustainable peaceful coexistence, social stability, cohesion, enhanced recovery and socio-economic integration among target communities is difficult for measurement in short and medium terms, but generally due to FGD and KII interviews it seem that, all targeted group of communities has been get all training package in this regards, they start practicing, but more effort is still needed to transfer this knowledge and practices to grass roots, most packages of capacity building provided as TOTs for community actors.

The impact of provided vocational training and support of youth and women to start their business and have income generation activities have clear impact in their livelihood, and there is clear indicators of its support in peace building, but it need some time to measure the impact of it in peace building and conflict resolution, peering in mind that; young males often can be easily involved in conflicts, they can migrate, abuse, subject SGBV or engage in armed groups any other illegal activities, but skill they gained can contributed positively to improve their income and skills.

The project has positively affected the lives of women and girls in targeted localities. As at end-line evaluation, a typical man, woman and youth in the targeted villages has benefitted from vocational training and VSLA as a result of improved their capacity and access to resources.

5.6 Effectiveness

The project was implemented in a good level of effectiveness contributed to reduce the conflicts through the different approaches focusing in both soft works such as, formation and strengthening CBRMs' and build their capacity to deal with conflicts, and raise the awareness of the targeted communities.

The project implemented a good intervention that is directly contributed to reduce the conflicts between community groups such as opening and demarcation of animal migration routes, which supported in reducing the conflicts between farmers and pastoralists as one of the most causes of conflicts in the targeted areas.

There was good level of sharing knowledge, skills and experiences among different CBRMs benefiting from benefited from the knowledge been gained from training on peace building, conflict resolution and issues relating to peaceful coexistence and effective and efficient network between committees, institutions and organizations.

Village Save and Loan Associations (VSLAs) was one of effective approached applied in the three states, in line with CARE's commitment to gender equality targeting women's and youth to improve their income and addressed community needs, women invest some of their loans to improve their livelihoods and income, this resulted in more empowerment of women and youth and improved their level of participation in their community.

Involvement of youth in VSLA groups support in providing alternatives to start some small businesses as income generation, this resulted in less involvement in arms groups targeted by many youth as source of income.

The vocational training provided to youth and women was one of the very good and effective program implemented by the project, the involved participants received good knowledge and skills on the relevant technologies and then received the related start-up tool kits and machines which enabled them continue in improvement of their income and production.

Since this program enhance and empower the role of women's, it targeted 56,022 (27,986 F, 37,036 M), with 43% female and 57% male, which indicate that there is substantial effort towards women empowerment which need more focus in this regards'.

6. Achievement of intended results

6.1 Conflict resolution

The most common type of disputes and conflict:

The feedback from different respondent stated that; there is different causes and types of conflicts in the targeted areas, but the most known and common disputes conflict is the one between farmer and nomads, which is always scores because pastoralists do not following cattle routes and divert their livestock towards community farm which create conflict, this represent 33.3%, this show reduction in pastoralist-farmer conflict comparing to the baseline (43%) as an achievement in one season, which indicating that the situation will be better with more practices.

1.4% of the conflicts is between ethnic groups comparing to 4% in baseline. 30% of the conflict between tribe comparing to 40% in the baseline. It worth to mentioned her; the mentioned types of conflict are always started as individual conflicts over natural resources (farmers-pastoralist conflict) and then improve to tribal/ethical conflicts.

17.2 % of the conflicts is between individuals, 9.3 between armed struggle movement and government, 30% Conflict between tribes and 0.4 % all above.

The impact of conflict and dispute to the community need to be addressed where 28.9% of responder declare that it will led to Loss lives & properties,12% to destruction of infrastructure ,16.6 % to displacement 23.3% dismantle social coexist,12.3% loss of livelihoods,75 % all above from the total responder of the three targeted states.

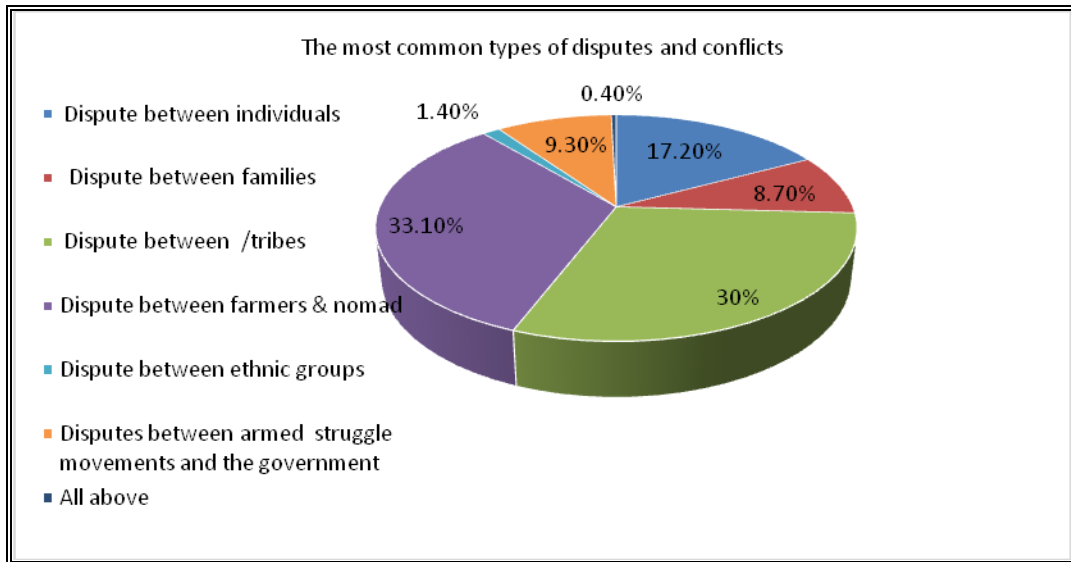


Figure 3: Types of conflict and disputes

6.2 Mistrust between and among diversify ethic group and farmer and pastoralist

The consulted beneficiaries/stakeholders reflected that, the project has great contribution in building trust between the different components, diversify ethic group and farmer and pastoralist of their communities which resulted in reducing the conflicts, when asked about them perceive trust, 38.8% report that to great extent, 29.8% to some extent, and 17% not at all, where 18.8 report minimally.

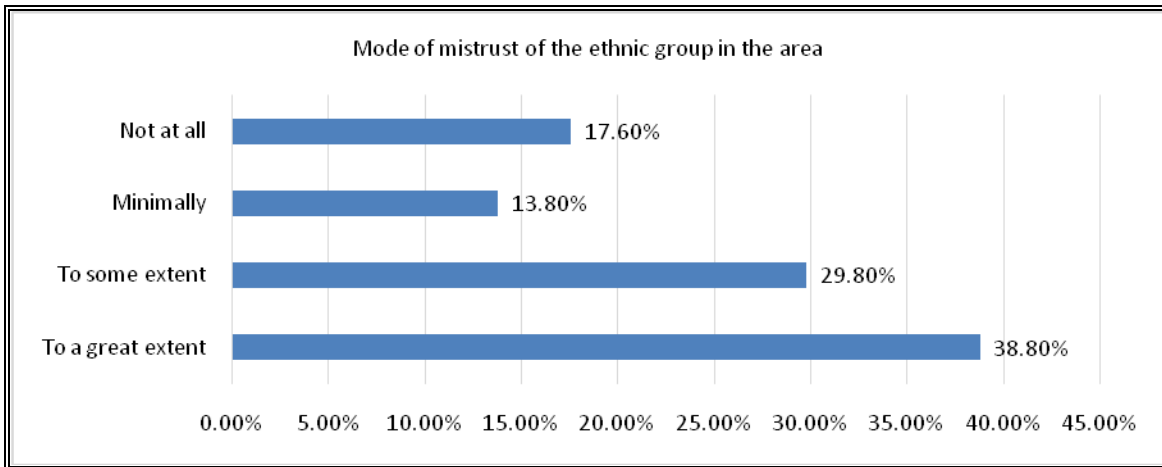


Figure 4: mode of mistrust of ethnic groups

6.3 Community Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs):

According to interviews, when responders asked about the accessibility of CBRMs to everyone, 45.6 % report that it is accessible to great extent, 22.8 % to some extent, 8.1% minimal, and 23.6 %not at all as indicated in fig 5 bellow.

From the consulted people, 84.9% reflected that, the established CBRMs are the most effective and they trust it in solving the conflicts in their communities, it is effective because it involves the communities themselves who know the context of the area, and in most cases the conflicts easily solved due to efforts of the CBRMs.

71.7% report that; decisions making by conflicts resolution mechanisms acceptable and acknowledgeable where 23.3 % report that to some extent and 8.1% minimally.

30.7 % of the community members were attended training on conflict resolution and peace building, where it clearly indicates that there is still effort needed by the trained ToT member in disseminating the knowledge to their communities.

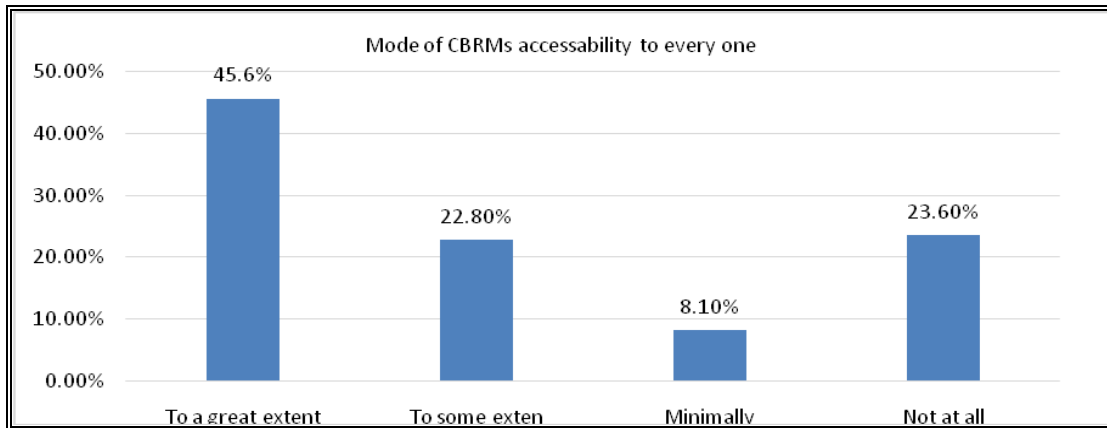


Figure 5: Accessibility of CBRMs by communities

The composition of the CBRMs considered good participation of women and youth in the committees which resulted in improving their capacities and participation.

The composition of the CBRM in terms of livelihood groups (economic activity), 17.3% are farmers 1.4 % Pastoralists and 81.3 % are mixed groups in the three targeted states.

Regards improvement of CBRMs to handle better roles ,14.2 % report that through building capacity in NRM, 52.7 % by raising community awareness on mechanism, 5.9% empower them economically,6.9 % networking with neighboring villages and 20.3% report all above in the three targeted states.

6.4 Community Based Natural Resource Management mechanisms CBNRMs:

Limited natural resources is one of the main driver of conflicts, in addition to mismanagement of the available resources. The project contributed to reduce the conflict over nature resources through intervention that aimed to either provide sources or efficient management of the existing sources.

6.5 Water supply –source and availability

A total of 66% report that, they get their water from water point, 23.5% from hand pumps, and 8.8 % from hand dug wells, where 1.7% from Hafir as indicated in fig 6.

The project contributed to raise percentage of people who have access to safe water to 90% in the targeted area, which indicated the areas have reliable and safe water sources in the three targeted states, comparing to 61% in baseline who reflect that; the water supply is available only in some months of the year

Availability of water sources in different over years, where 66.2 % from the total responder of the three targeted states declared that water available all over the year where 33.8% report that water available only in some months of the year (rainy seasons), where most of community

depend on rain water rather than ground water for their drinking purposes whatever it safe or not but acceptable for all targeted areas.

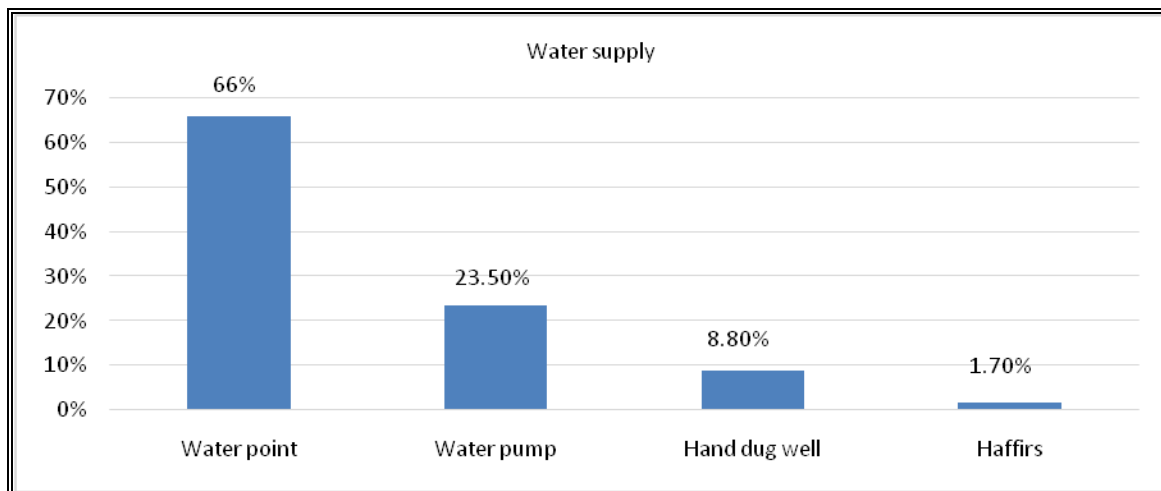


Figure 6: water sources

From the targeted communities; 70.3 % report that it takes less than one hour to bring water from the source ,17% report that it takes more than one hour,3.1% report that it takes three hours and 2.2% report that it takes more than three hours. Whoever, communities have increased access to safe water, but they still suffer from bringing water from the sources due to lack of networking.

The people are aware of water management system. 61.25% confirmed that; there water system is in place, 26.3% they think it is not functioning well while 12.6% do not have idea about the water management system.

Table 3: Time required for fetching water

Time of water collection	State of study			Total
	South Darfur	East Darfur	South Kordofan	
Less than an hour	101	55	96	252
	74.3%	57.9%	75.6%	70.4%
One hour	22	17	22	61
	16.2%	17.9%	17.3%	17.0%
Two hours	10	9	7	26
	7.4%	9.5%	5.5%	7.3%
Three hours	2	8	1	11
	1.5%	8.4%	0.8%	3.1%
More than three hours	1	6	1	8
	0.7%	6.3%	0.8%	2.2%
Total	136	95	127	358
	100%	100%	100%	100%

6.6 Environmental conservation

One of the main challenges and risks that facing the natural resources is the dependent on the community on fire wood (68%) as the main source of energy which negatively affected on natural resources and causing the degradation. Deterioration of natural resources is the main driver of conflict.

From their response, it is clear that community know the important on conserving the environment, but they are forced to depend on it as there are no other alternatives. Especial consideration need for providing other alternatives of energy to reduce dependence on natural resources.

Table 4; sources of energy

Responder for type of power source	State of study			Total
	South Darfur	East Darfur	South Kordofan	
Firewood	137	97	123	357
	90.1%	62.2%	58.6%	68.9%
Charcoal	14	59	87	160
	9.2%	37.8%	41.4%	30.9%
Electricity	1	0	0	1
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	152	156	210	518
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

6.7 Livestock migratory roots

One of the very good interventions is the opening and demarcating of the animal routes, which have great constipation in reducing the conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. This reduced the obstructing migratory routes by farm to 45.3%

From the respondents, 70.3% reflected that; nomads now are usually following these migratory roads, which reduce the clashes with farmers. Communities are still having limited information about the routs, which need more effort to raise their awareness in the important of routs and its major role in reducing conflicts.

6.8 Vaccination campaigns

This activity was conducted in a good cooperation with relevant ministry of animal resource who provided the required technical support, during the field data collection, the work was finished in S&E Darfur while it still ongoing in South Kordofan state.

Communities were consulted to give their feedback on this intervention, 65.6% reflected that, the benefited from these campaigns and it have good results in health of their animal.

Table 5: Benefit from vaccination campaigns

Responders for vaccination campaigns	State of study			Total
	South Darfur	East Darfur	South Kordofan	
Yes	104	70	62	236
	76.5%	72.2%	48.8%	65.6%
Not sure	22	15	39	76
	16.2%	15.5%	30.7%	21.1%
No	10	12	26	48
	7.4%	12.4%	20.5%	13.3%
Total	136	97	127	360
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6.9 Village Development Committees VDCs

Village Development Committee was established/ strengthened in the targeted communities with good participation of women and youth. VDCs constitute act as the ultimate decision maker at community level and have great role in mobilizing their communities.

VDCs include representation from youth groups, women's groups, CBRMs, religious leaders, Natural Resource Management Committees and Water committees.

Community members were consulted to know their knowledge about the availability and function of VDC, 75.4 % reflect that it is exist and functioning, 10.6% are not sure while 14% do not know as indicated in table 6.

66.3% reflect that; women and youth are actively participating in VDCs to great extent, 25.5 % Said they are participating to some extent, 5.2% minimally and 3.3 5% not at all which indicate very good improvement in women and youth participation in decision making in their communities.

Table 6; Availability and function of VDCs

	State of study			Total
	South Darfur	East Darfur	South Kordofan	
Yes	106	86	77	269
	78.5%	90.5%	60.6%	75.4%
Not sure	16	8	14	38
	11.9%	8.4%	11.0%	10.6%
No	13	1	36	50
	9.6%	1.1%	28.3%	14.0%
Total	135	95	127	357
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6.10 Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs)

It is one of the good approaches used to increase women's economic resilience and empower them for more participation in decision making in their communities. On other hand, this activity contributed to reduce the risks that women facing and provide more protecting as they became self-dependent.

A total of 150 VSLAs were established and provided with required capacity building, incentives and materials. Total of 3934 were benefited from establishment of the VSLAs, 1653 of them are women and youth females and 2281 re youth males.

Participants were asked about their knowledge and existing of VSLAs in their communities, most of them (89.3 %) responded that; the know it and it is existing and functioning, 6.8 % said do not know and 3.9% said no as indicated in table 6 bellow.

On the other hand, when they asked do they think women know or have background about VSLAs, 92% said yes, 5.1% said not sure, 0.6% not at all, this indicated that VSLA very useful approached, assist community to access financial services for the membership and existence of diverse groups in VSLAs initiatives will promote social interaction and peaceful coexistence as sustainable approached for better livelihoods

Table 7: Existing and functionality of VSLAs

Responder for functioning VSLA	State of study			Total
	South Darfur	East Darfur	South Kordofan	
Yes	110	86	121	317
	83.3%	89.6%	95.3%	89.3%
Do not know	16	6	2	24
	12.1%	6.3%	1.6%	6.8%
No	6	4	4	14
	4.5%	4.2%	3.1%	3.9%
Total	132	96	127	355
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6.11 Vocational training

One of the good approaches used by the project is the focus on youth and women as vulnerable groups in the communities, aiming to empower them and improve their participation in their community in decision making process and supporting peace in their communities. Youth are the main drivers of conflicts; they are main participants as fighters seeking for money or supporting their groups.

Providing of youth by the required capacities and skills supported them to establish income generating activities other than involvement in armed conflicts. The project provided vocational training to 118 youth (74 males, 44 female).

The participants reflected that; the types of vocational trainings provided to youth was relevant to market demand, and when they asked about the marketable vocational training needs of male youth in their village; 19.8% response mobile repairs, 7.9% computer skills, 10% building, 17.9% welding, 22.4% engine repairs and 5.3% tire repair business, on the other hand, on the other hand 59.5% dominant vocational training hand craft, 17.15% tailor, 1.1% computer skills, 14.4% animals husbandry, 7.2% business and 0.7% others, this indicates that women are able to domesticate their dominated skill within the communities.

6.12 Agriculture Production

Agriculture is the main activity in the project area; most of people are practicing agriculture as the main income generation activity and for food security for their families and communities. Farmers in the project areas reflected that they received capacity building on improved agriculture activities. Farmers reflected that; application of knowledge they gained in their farms, resulted in tangible increase in productivities. Farmers used the knowledge in cultivating different types of crops that applicable to their area and have direct contribution on HH income and food security including; 28.4% report that they plant Dura (Sorghum), 19.7% Millet, 30.6% ground nut, 18.7% Sesame, 2.5% Hibiscus and 01% Water melon as indicated in table 7 below. In the targeted areas of the three states, the responder declared that 96.4% were planted crops 3.6% are none.

Figure 7: types of crops

Main crops to plant	State of study			Total
	South Darfur	East Darfur	South Kordofan	
Dura	99	81	121	301
	25.7%	29.5%	30.4%	28.4%
Millet	94	76	38	208
	24.4%	27.6%	9.5%	19.7%
Groundnut	114	89	121	324
	29.6%	32.4%	30.4%	30.6%
Sesame	74	22	102	198
	19.2%	8.0%	25.6%	18.7%
Hibiscus	3	7	16	26
	0.8%	2.5%	4.0%	2.5%
watermelon	1	0	0	1
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	385	275	398	1,058
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Communities reported that; they are still facing challenges in practicing agriculture, which affecting improvement of the productivity. 42.6 % report that they are facing the problem of lack agricultural inputs, Inadequate extension support 910%), 15.8% are suffering from pastoralists who do not commit and spoiling their product, unavailability of land (9%), 9.6% have ssecurity concern, lack of access to finance (11.4%) and 1.6% due to insect attached as indicated in table 8 bellow.

Table 8: Challenges facing agriculture

	State of study			Total
	South Darfur	East Darfur	South Kordofan	
Lack of agri. inputs	79	33	101	213
	52.3%	50.8%	35.6%	42.6%
Inadequate extension support	18	6	26	50
	11.9%	9.2%	9.2%	10.0%
Commitment of pastoralists	17	3	59	79
	11.3%	4.6%	20.8%	15.8%
Availability of land	19	0	26	45
	12.6%	0.0%	9.2%	9.0%
Security concern	5	4	39	48
	3.3%	6.2%	13.7%	9.6%
Access to finance	6	19	32	57
	4.0%	29.2%	11.3%	11.4%
Insects	7	0	1	8
	4.6%	0.0%	0.4%	1.6%
Total	151	65	284	500
	100%	100%	100%	100%

6.13 Women protection group:

Women protection groups were established in the three states involving 243 women, the selected women groups were provided by the required capacity building on PSEA before, during and after conflict situations except Kapoos Area which was not accessible due to tribal conflict. Participants were asked about the availability of the women groups in their communities, 43.1% reflected that; they know about it and it is existed in their villages, 33.6% said no and 23.2 % are sure.31.4% have background, and received capacity on PSHA

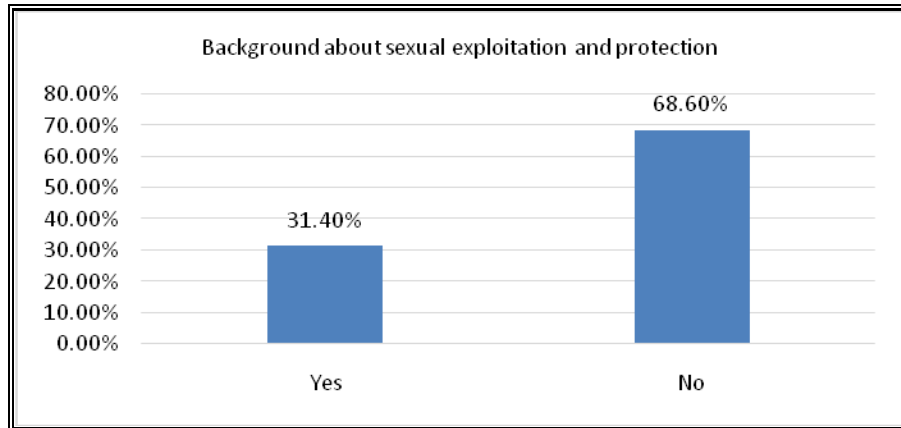


Figure 8; PSHA capacity building

Recommendation

Conduct of pre assessment for some activities before designing in the projects, particularly activities that depend on availability of land and other sources such as ground water, in addition to community consultation in such activities. This will support in avoiding failure as happened in some activities due to lack of land and ground water.

Risk assessment is required in deigning of projects with clear plan for mitigation of the potential risks, such as tribal conflicts that affect accessibility and affecting implementation of activities.

Continuous follow up of the local implanting partners by project team reduce the risk of failure in project activities and continuous and timely collection of data on progress.

However, there was good follow up and reporting by MEAI team, including plan of actions and clear responsibility to fill the gaps, but the feedback from the MEAL team should be considered by project team and management to keep project on track.

More delegation and power is needed with follow up will reduce the time, easy the process and support in efficiency of project implementation.

Working relationships with partners, stakeholders and donors to some extend is good, but CARE has postponed working with the main partner ERRADA for some, management and operation issues related to their capacity which affect negatively in monitoring and implementation of some activities. Prior to engagement of such partner CARE should provides

training as necessary for partners so that the project activities are implemented as per CARE and the donor's requirements to avoid such problem in implementation.

Some activities should be implemented jointly with Social development sector and VDC to select the target. On other hand, CBOs need strengthen and support to have good book keeping and reporting system.

Such type of projects need more time to insure achieving and measuring impact as it working to change social norms and practices that related to strong cultures and traditions. Contribution in the impact cannot be measured in this short time since project implementation to know if peace building and social stability have multi dimensions and integrating socio-economic in target communities.

Annex 1 EU progress tell 2020- 30september 2021

Tasks	Activity Description	total Target				South Darfur State				East Darfur Reached				South Kordofan				Overall reached			
		ED	SD	SK	Total	Status	F	M	total	Status	F	M	Total	status	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	
	6.1 Activities for outcome 1, output 1																				
2.1.1	Conduct project launch workshops at community level (18 communities + 1 in Khartoum)	7	6	8	21	100%	723	850	1,573	100%	640	520	1160				0				(S.K) , Implemented by ERRADA (No reports are available)
																		1,363	1,370	2,733	
6.1.2	Conduct orientation sessions for Ministry officers on local governance policies that support the establishment of community structures	1	1	1	3	100%	9	4	13	100%	96	35	131				0				(S.K),Implemented by ERRADA (No reports are available)
																		105	39	144	
6.1.3	Engage Local Authorities in the formation of community structures	3	2	2	7	100%	2	3	5	100%	1	4	5				0				(S.K) , Implemented by ERRADA (No reports are available)
																		3	7	10	
6.1.4	Establish / re-activate inclusive Community Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs), Natural Resources Management Committees (NRMC) and Village Development Committees (VDC) in all targeted communities	18	18	18	54	100%	875	701	1,576	100%	670	700	1370				0				(S.K) , Implemented by ERRADA (No reports are available)
																		1,545	1,401	2,946	
6.1.5	Conduct training sessions on peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence to CBRMs, VDCs & NRMCs with women and youth engagement (3 sessions per locality = 21 sessions)	9	6	6	21	100%	81	44	125	100%	24	42	66	100%	63	87	150				
																		168	173	341	
6.1.6	Support the establishment of CBRMs and VDCs networking.	4	3	3	10	100%	22	8	30	100%	12	18	30	100%	12	18	30				
																		46	44	90	
6.1.7	Conduct refresher/orientation sessions on peace building, gender and accountability systems to CBRMs, VDCs for CBRM network leaders	3	2	3	8	100%	44	22	66	100%	55	83	138	100%	12	18	30				
																		111	123	234	
6.1.8	Support the development and implementation of action plans by CBRM networks and by VDCs (21 action plans)	9	6	6	21	100%			0	100%	8	18	26	100%	8	16	24				
																		16	34	50	

Annex 2 Project log frame

	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline <i>(value & reference year)</i>	Target <i>(value & reference year)</i>	Current value* <i>(reference year)</i> <i>(* to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	Source and mean of verification	Assumptions
Impact (Overall objective)	To contribute to peaceful coexistence and social-economic resilience among conflict-affected communities in East Darfur, South Darfur and South Kordofan.	<p>O.O.1 (core): Number and frequency of religious, ethnic or social-based conflicts among target groups</p> <p>O.O.2: (core) Number and frequency of incidents of serious violence or conflict associated with natural resources extraction or management</p> <p>% of women and men who reported improved peace and security allowing free mobility</p>	<p>TBD (Baseline study)</p> <p>TBD (Baseline study)</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Average (2) since committee established</p> <p>Average (27) since committee established</p> <p>62.5%</p>	<p>CBRM records, Key Informant Interviews (KII)</p>	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p> <p><i>(they need to improve their reporting and monitoring system to have accurate data)</i></p>

Outcome (s) (Specific objective(s))	Outcome 1) Local conflict prevention and resolution systems are established and/or strengthened, focussing on monitoring, early warning, conflict prevention and resolution and sustainable management of natural resources.	S.O.1.1. (core): Number of trained or supported entities acting to prevent conflict and build peace (M/W)	0	TBD	144 (F105,M 39)	CBRM records, VDC records, NRMC records	* Stability is not substantially endangered between refugees, IDPs and host communities
		S.O.1.2. Number of functioning community based structures dedicated to conflict prevention and resolution.	0	18	45		
	Outcome 2) Gender-responsive sustainable livelihoods opportunities are created, with a focus on women and youth empowerment, economic resilience and skills strengthening	S.O.2.1: Number of functioning community structures dedicated to economic empowerment.	TBD	18	150 NSLAs	Monitoring Reports	* The government allows access to remote areas to gather data and implement the project
		S.O.2.2. % of activities that are gender-responsive (target: 60% targeting women, 20% youth, and 20% male)	N/A	60% target women, 20% youth, 20% men	71.1%	IP's reports	* Security situation continues to improve
		S.O.2.3. Number and % of individuals/groups who have access to a new economic intervention (M/W)	0	TBD	3,934 (F2,281, M 1,653)		*Technical Agreements are approved by HAC in a timely manner for all areas and component of the project
		% of target population (women and men) who believe inter-community structures are adding value to peace				71.1%	

*Other Outcomes /subarea							
Outputs	<p>1.1 Community Based structures such as Village Development Committees, Community Based Resolution Mechanisms, and Natural Resources Management Committees are established, strengthened and functional</p>	<p>Op.1.1.1 (core): Number of peace committees/ structures established.</p> <p>Op.1.1.2. (core) Number of people (trained on reconciliation/mediation/conflict management/ conflict transformation/stabilisation (M/W/)</p> <p>Op.1.1.3 Average representation of women and youth in all newly established CBRM</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>18</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>40%</p>	<p>54</p> <p>341 (F168, M173).</p> <p>73.4%</p>	<p>CBRM records</p> <p>Training Reports / attendance lists</p> <p>IP's reports</p> <p>Action Plans</p> <p>Monitoring Reports</p>	

	<p>1.2 Community Based Natural Resource Management mechanisms are supported and functional to alleviate pressure and competition on natural resources, through community based management approach.</p>	<p>Op.1.2.1. (core): Number (or %) of people reached by awareness raising campaigns (M/W)</p> <p>Op.1.2.2. (core) Additional coverage of newly built water systems (number of persons)</p> <p>Op.1.2.3. Number of NRMC that have received support (training, learning visits)</p>	<p>0</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>0</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>18</p>	<p>10,800 (F 3,550 M 7,250))</p> <p>6</p> <p>(18) groups 2946 (F1545,M1401)</p>	<p>NRMCs' records</p> <p>Training Reports / attendance lists</p> <p>IP's reports</p> <p>Action Plans</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p>	
	<p>2.1. Targeted women and men are engaged in inclusive and diversified income generating activities</p>	<p>Op. 2.1.1. Number of people who have benefited from Income Generating Activities or schemes (M/W)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>102 (F68,M34)</p>	<p>IP's report</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p>	

	<p>2.2. Targeted women and youth have received business and skills building trainings, and attained confidence and knowledge to claim their rights</p>	<p>Op.2.2.1. (core) Number of people completing basic training programmes (M/W)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>96</p>	<p>118 (F74,M44).</p>	<p>IP's report Monitoring reports Training Reports / attendance lists / Completion certificates</p>	
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