

**CARE INTERNATIONAL SWITZERLAND (CIS)**

**STEP-UP TO EMPOWER WOMEN & END VIOLENCE (SEEV) PROJECT IN SOUTH KORDOFAN STATE**

**(2019 -2021)**

**LOCATIONS OF THE PROJECT: ABUJUBEIHA LOCALITY AND RASHAD LOCALITY – SOUTH KORDOFAN STATE**

**FINAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT**



*FGDs (Women and Youth) in Tajmala village, Rashad Locality, 15 September 2021*

**29 SEPTEMBER, 2021**

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The communities and their leaders, civil societies in the settlements and camps played key role in the success of the Evaluation process and provided valuable information during the household survey; interviews and focus group discussions and willingly allowed the evaluation teams to interact with their families at their homed.

Our recognition also goes to the enumerators, their supervisors, data analysis and entry team for their commitment and hard work, which is significantly acknowledged.

The Consultant would also like to thank and CIS for investing time and resources to undertake this important evaluation to streamline future programmes

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## 2. ABBREVIATIONS /ACRONYMS

ARS	Agricultural Research Center
BRAAH	BRAAH Microfinance Institution
MFI	
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Sudan’s Central Bureau of Statistics
CC	Climate Change
CIS	CARE International Switzerland
DG	Director General
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health
Go’s	Government of Sudan
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HH	Household
IDPs	Internally Displaced People/Populations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generating Activity
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
KIIs	Key Informants Interviews
l/c/d	Litre Per Capita Per Day
LFA	Log Frame Analysis/ Logical Framework Approach
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAL	Monitoring ,Evaluation N
MoPED	Ministry of Production and Economic Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PMER	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
PWD	Person With Disability
SEEV	Step up to Empower Women and End Violence
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Association
SMoH	State Ministry of Health
SWC	State Water Corporation
ToR	Terms of Reference
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### 3. Executive Summary

Step-Up to Empower Women & End Violence (SEEV) Project in South Kordofan State Sudan was funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The project was developed and planned to be implemented during the period December 2019 – to March 2021 and later extended to June, 2021 (including the 3-month non –cost extension)

SEEV project directly contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals “Reduced Inequalities” no. 10, “Decent work and Economic growth” no. 8, “Zero Hunger”, no 2, and Peace, “Justice and Strong Institutions” no.16. It is in line with the principles of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Furthermore, the project is in line with the priorities of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs as outlined in their Policy Document on Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation; reducing poverty social inequality, preventing conflict and instability, promoting sustainable and inclusive growth and climate action.

The Final Evaluation of SEEV project was undertaken during the period 15 August 2021 – 30 September, 2021). The primary aim of SEEV project was to provide the project stakeholders with information about the performance of the project in relation to its stated objectives. The evaluation also examined the project relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, and impact in addition, documentation of feasible practices and lessons learned (ToR indicated in Annex No.1.).

The review involved three professionals/specialists forming the Team with considerable demonstrated experiences in addition to ten enumerators with appropriate experiences in dealing and interacting with the communities and government officials. Four experienced staff from CIS Abujubeiha office efficiently and resourcefully supported the evaluation process (lists including the names and contacts of the evaluation team indicated in Annex No. 7).

To capture the perspectives of the project beneficiaries about the outputs and effects of the project on the situation and status women in terms of economic empowerment, decision making, gender role and SGBV, a household survey was conducted in the two localities covering 265 households in five major clusters besides conducting 12 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) 24 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in the project areas. Details of the review in terms of analysis, results and way forward are included in section

The Final SEEV Evaluation team inspected and reviewed the achievements against the planned activities and the major challenges encountered during the implementation process for the period under consideration from December 2019 to September 2021. It is clearly shown that almost all activities have been implemented by 100% except for few activities such as visit by female and male parliamentarians to advocate with each community on gender equality and women's empowerment issues and the production of annual bulletin on anti-GB (Annex 7)

SEEV Final Evaluation revealed that the Bassline Survey carried out in 2019 preceding the project inception was professionally and skillfully conducted ne. The Evaluation confirmed the fact that the criteria for selecting the project areas and subsequently the identification of the communities were strictly

applied. The field inspections also confirmed that all the selected villages suffer poverty /lack of basic services and above all very poor status of women in terms participation in the decision making process, access to IGAs and gender based violence and discrimination.

Getting the right partners is a prerequisite for any project to succeed. In this regard, CIS succeeded in establishing strong partnership with both national NGO as per HAC conditions and with the government departments who are the final owners together with the communities of the achieved results. CIS established partnership with Turath – a national NGO who have presence in Abujubeiha as a main implementing partner and also signed MOU with Ministry of Production and Economic Development through which the technical support to the different production groups have been delivered. MOU has also been signed with Braah MFI which created strong linkages with SEEV production groups. This relationship made it possible for the concerned production groups and the entire community to access microfinance funds and scale up their business activities

The final Evaluation revealed that the programme was able to achieve results and implement successfully a number of activities over the project duration. The evaluation team has confirmed through the compressive desk review, FGDs, KIIs, Household survey, field inspection and further verifications with a number the of stakeholders from the government and non-government organizations, that, tangible results have been realized and the project made significant progress in its three major domains namely women as decision makers, women’s economic empowerment and the responsive and enabling environment as shown in the findings below

The desk review of the project documents revealed that, the theory of change that SEEV project have been established around, was very valid and very concise. It allowed for formulation of smart outcomes/results. The planned activities for achieving these results were clear developed which helped CIS project Staff to implement without controversy besides smooth engagement of the stakeholder to be onboard and provide the required support for the project. The evaluation team captured have a good example in Rashad locality, when the Administrative Manager of Tandik Administrative Unit in Rashad Locality allocated the best location in the market area for the women to make the stalls for selling vegetables an action that provides profitable and secured area that restores the required dignity for women working in the market. That kind of decision can only be expected when the government official are very much aware about the project objectives which CIS have perfectly made it possible.

According to the agricultural extension department, Social development and animal wealth departments in Abujubeiha and Rashad Locality, SEEV project has been compatible with the government plans. These institutions have been consulted on all interventions and they participated with CIS in every step of the project design and implementation.

The department of social development also used their continuous presence within the communities to facilitate the introduction of the project objectives and activities aiming at empowering women in the conservative communities. All departments benefited from SEEV project to implement activities that would have been very difficult for them to do with the limited government resources. Through SEEV support they managed to strengthen their presence in the selected communities through conducting

awareness sessions and talking to community and religious leaders to support equal chances for women to participate and take leadership within the communities. The departments are now confidently talking about the major breakthrough they have made in women engagement in those communities, something that the evaluation team have seen and herby confirms

In economic empowerment, there is no doubt that the project has brought about a great social shift in transforming women from a mere consumer to a producer of material values through mango and vegetable groups and VSLAs. Some women were able to build new homes and were able to rent the mango trees that were previously men dominated activity. And contributed to the education of boys and girls, as well as becoming business women able to trade on clothes and charcoal selling. Many women have actually travelled depending on their own money without the need to take expenses from men, especially in issues that merely kind of women affairs and for courtesies in social occasions and ceremonies. From the shares and profits that they accumulate, the women were able to expand their cultivated areas and were able to establish a solidarity fund to help the poorest women or those whose homes were set on fire, as well as to contribute to the costs of funerals.

It can be concluded that the project has contributed to change the previous balance of power, in which men are at the fore in issuing decisions. The role of women began to be strengthened after they became a producer thanks to the interventions of the project, as they now contribute to decision-making at the home level, to educating children, and building and renovating their homes better. The evaluation team came across a situation where the head of the men's VSLA in the Sambo community is a woman. Through the productive role of women, their position in the societies has been enhanced as they began to participate in the decision-making and management. This role cannot be achieved by mere legislative and administrative decisions, but by placing women in the heart of production, because the process of participation in leadership and decision-making is a cumulative process

The MTR team observed that the projects staff openness and transparency in communication with the diverse communities resulted in building an extraordinary trust with the communities and their leaders at the grass roots level. This fact has been confirmed and clearly reflected during the interviews, meetings, discussions and inspection of the community existing services. Similarly, the coordination between the project and the line ministries has been found very productive and effective in the project areas. For example, in Tayba village the evaluation team planned to conduct one FGDs including 8 women and KIIs for 2 community leaders and women group leaders, however, upon arrival we found more than 40 women insisting to participate in the discussion and willing came without invitation. Not only that but more women came to participate in HHs survey to voice their opinions and concerns.

### Evaluation Criteria (Evaluation Key Issues and Questions)

S/No	Reporting	Key questions
1	Quality and Relevance of Project Design	<p>South Kordofan State continued to have some sorts of conflict and skirmishes even after the signature of the CPA in 2005. Cycles of displacement and instability affected most of the localities in the State. 310,000 are living in Rashad and Abujubeiha localities. There are 20,300 IDPs in Abujubeiha and 25,000 in Rashad locality and in addition to that 13,000 south Sudanese refugees are living in Abujubeiha. Geographically the two localities lie in the eastern corridor and separated from the State capitol Kadugli by SPLM-N controlled areas, a situation that complicates access and logistics from Kadugli. <u>the multiple rounds of protracted displacement experienced by IDPs has had a disproportionately negative effect on women and girls in particular, making them vulnerable to a broad range of discriminatory practices and violence in their households and communities.</u> The two localities are known in the country for their massive production of mangoes and other agricultural products which provide work opportunities for both IDPs and refugees but those chances are normally constrained by poor infrastructures, frequent access restrictions and severely understaffed government departments that provide basic services. Social norms and beliefs put huge burden on women confining them to the homes and limiting their access to get adequate income and provide livelihood. So, in terms of needs and huge vulnerability of people, the selection of the two localities for SEEV interventions was quite relevant.</p> <p>Assess the appropriateness and relevance of the project design and activities towards the expected overall objective, outputs and results; and what adjustments made if any</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p>▪ <b>To what extent does the project respond to priority issues of the target beneficiaries?</b>            The project responded positively to the priorities of the target population. During the consultation phases the communities came up with certain priorities that the project effectively considered and incorporated in the plans such as (literacy classes, provision of basic skills on cooking and food processing and first aid trainings and various supplies for youth groups)</p> </li> <li> <p>▪ <b>To what extent are the objectives of the project still relevant/valid?</b>            The three outcomes of SEEV project are still very relevant. women access to decision making and economic empowerment have increased significantly resulting on more resilience to shocks and stresses and the overall environment largely improved for women to get equal opportunities as used be exclusively men. Nevertheless, a lot of efforts need to be continued as the need is still huge. The project activities opened the eyes of women to the huge potentials that they have and they know the tools through which they can use their strengths to change their lives. <u>The project has been successfully completed but still the communities need more support to consolidate the gains.</u> During the different interactions with the targeted groups and the stakeholder, the need for such project to continue is huge and it will be of great advantage if CIS could build on the success of SEEV project and maintain some activities that would strengthen the current gains by integrating them in the ongoing or future projects.</p> </li> <li> <p>▪ <b>Are there any major risks that were adequately taken into account in the project design?</b>            In SEEV project design, 8 risks have been identified 5 of them were rated as of moderate impact. The evaluation team looked at three risks of high impact that CIS have effectively overcome. The first risk was about - Implementation of the project creates real or perceived preference for one group, resulting in negative backlash by a group who see themselves as disadvantaged by the project. CIS mitigated that risk as planned. Given the mixed nature of the selected communities that include host communities and IDPs. There is high expectation from the IDPs that the project was solely initiated for them (not to be shared with the host community such as in Sambo and Almusajil). However, the youth in the host community received support for their club (TV screen and other equipment). Although the club location is very accessible and lies along the main road and within 200 meters from where the IDPs are living but some of them are not satisfied. In such situation close monitoring and meeting with the communities and checking the feedback mechanisms will make the situation better.</p> <p>The second risk about Delays in the project implementation and the third risk about high turnover of skilled personnel and diversity in staff members has been perfectly addressed by CIS. The former risk was mostly due to COVID-19 that</p> </li> </ul>



CIS addressed through a no cost extension of the project while for the latter, CIS managed to hire very competent constantans very well balanced in terms of gender and has also strengthened partnership with the concerned government departments through MOUs and other cooperation modalities

- **What are the values of the interventions in relation to the national priorities of the Government of Sudan?**  
Insecurity due to armed conflicts and communal tensions, weak socio-economic structures of communities and influxes of IDPs create challenging environment for implementing projects with such objectives and initiatives like SEEV project. However, the project overcame most of those challenges and delivered results that are essentially needed for the vulnerable people and within the responsibilities and mandates of national and state governments.

The interventions and achieved results by SEEV project support Sudan poverty reduction strategy for 2021-2023 that came in 5 pillars. Particularly pillar II: Fostering Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth which focus on growth in agriculture and livestock, and the role of the private sector. It is clustered across enhancing productivity and growth in agriculture; enabling environment for private sector growth among others. And Pillar III: Boosting Human and Social Development with emphasis on closing the disparities in access to opportunities for self-improvement for women and the very poor, and reducing the inequality in human development outcomes between states and regions. Finally, enhancing women's rights, enhancing social care and development and enhancing role of youth are three of the 10 main priorities stated by the current Transitional Government in 2019.

- **To what extent were the key assumptions underlying the SEEV Theory of Change valid:**
- ✓ **Assumption 1: No sustained deterioration in the security situation in South Kordofan, and the trend continues to support peace and stability within and between communities**

Efforts by North Kordofan State, Abujubeiha and Rashad localities in support of peace and stability is continuous but there are frequent communal tensions, armed attacks and robbery on travelers along Abujubeiha – Rashad – Abassya and even Abassya Umrawaba road and are quite worrisome. The evaluation team also heard about some armed robbery on farmers who work deep in mango fields. Such security incidences could affect the result achieved by SEEV project particularly in the economic empowerment of women. Some men mentioned that they are reluctant to allow women and girls to go the mango farms fearing of possible abuses. Others also talked about the risk of travelling to the local markets organized on weekly basis in most of project selected villages such as Tandik and Tajmala and even Rashad and Abujubeiha as they take big risks to moving with their money on their way back from those markets. Also, transportation of horticultural products to the big markets in Khartoum and other states, although it is continuing but with some risks.

All other three assumptions below were valid.

- ✓ **Assumption 2: Communities, CSOs, local government and other stakeholders are willing and have capacity to engage in the processes of the initiative**
- ✓ **Assumption 3: There is no restriction on access to the areas of intervention by the Government of Sudan**
- ✓ **Assumption 4: Government permission for interventions with elements of protection, SGBV, PSEA and other culturally and politically sensitive topics is maintained.**

- **To what extent was the project design appropriate for contributing to the empowerment of women, girls and other marginalized groups to participate in decision making at the community and household level?**

The project log frame has been designed in a way that ensures activities complement each other in a better way and connected to activities in the two other domains of economic empowerment and enabling environment harmoniously. Establishment of women groups, VDCs, youth groups and providing them with leadership training as part of training package was very important step. Since the decision making roles are very much connected with the economic empowerment, activities under that domain specially, VSLAs and the mango and vegetable production groups have strengthened the women as decision makers

- **To what extent was the project design informed by and aligned with the donor's priorities and policies with regard to women's economic empowerment, safety and inclusive governance?**

The theory of change and the project design were successfully and strategically used and they contribute directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals "Reduced Inequalities" no. 10, "Decent work and Economic growth" no. 8, "Zero Hunger", no 2, and Peace, "Justice and Strong Institutions" no.16. It is in line with the principles of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Furthermore, the project is in line with the priorities of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs as

		<p>outlined in their Policy Document on Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation; reducing poverty social inequality, preventing conflict and instability, promoting sustainable and inclusive growth and climate action. The evaluation team gathered enough evidences through talking directly to the project team and checking progress reports, in the FGDs and KIIS meetings and interviews with the project stakeholders and communities indicated clearly that women have been empowered in terms of decision making and taking leadership roles in their communities. In terms of improving women’s participation and leadership, they are also economically empowered and the overall environment became very conducive for them to enjoy equal rights and opportunities in their communities. Theses evidences will be shown in detail in section 5 of the evaluation report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the reflection of the stakeholders on the project?</li> </ul> <p>Stakeholder reflection on the project implementation and results is extremely positive. Quoting Mr. Adam Abdulgadir Abdulkarim, "Administrative Director of Tajmala Administrative Unit of Rashad Locality “The admin Unit could not play all roles and cater for the big needs of people. NGOs are our right hands. We are committed to work together with CIS and strike success and for that we share our opinion honestly with them and we are confidently take their advices for better results for our people." Same constructive feedbacks have been received from the Ministry of Production and Economic Resources, social welfare department and Braah microfinance Institution, the Freedom and Change Committees and the native administration. The all requesting CIS to extend the project more so that many other people and communities would benefit. Recommendations to support exit strategy, continuation of monitoring of results and smooth handover of results to the government departments have been mentioned by most of the stakeholders</p>								
2	Intervention Planning and Implementation (Efficiency)	<p>Assess to what extent the available resources have been used economically in delivering the project outputs/results, in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness (efficiency).</p> <p>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Was the overall project action plan effectively used? The overall project plan has been effectively used. Activities have been formulated and scheduled in 8 quarters of the two years plan. Most of activities in year one has been completed. COVID-19 pandemic affected the implementation of some activities that requires travel or gathering of people for certain activities in on place.</li> <li>Cost and value for money: To what extent have the project costs been justified by the benefits? The project has achieved the results within the allocated budget. Extension requested without additional cost overcome implementation delays associated with COVID-19. The project also succeeded in overcoming the acute shortages of fuel, local currency fluctuation rate and escalation of services and material prices. More analysis in this regard could be provided if the financial performance has been shared</li> <li>What % of activities in the work plan has been delivered? Please refer to Annex No.7 ?? Where detailed implementation status has been provided. It is clearly shown that almost all activities have been implemented by 100% except for few activities like the visit by female and male parliamentarians to advocate with each community on gender equality and women's empowerment issues and the production of annual bulletin on anti-GBV</li> <li>Is monitoring data being collected as planned, stored and used to inform future plans? The project team managed to share one progress report covering the last quarter of 2020 and MEAL report. about Feedback and complain mechanism has been in place and regularly monitored as indicated below.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">Feedback and complain mechanism report 2020 – 2021</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Total of feedback &amp; compliance received for all acting project</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Feedback and compliance of SEEV</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Response to raised compliance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Total of feedback & compliance received for all acting project	Feedback and compliance of SEEV	Response to raised compliance				
Year	Total of feedback & compliance received for all acting project	Feedback and compliance of SEEV	Response to raised compliance							

2020	158	51	45
2021	119	25	23
Total	277	76	68

**Project management questions:**

**Was flexibility demonstrated in response to changes in circumstances or needs?**

Yes. For example, the project added some activities that have been prioritized by the targeted communities like opening of literacy classes, first aid training and food processing training

**What are the working relationships with partners, stakeholders and donors?**

Working relationship with partner is excellent. All the government partners we have met are very happy with the partnership with CIS. Some of them have clear MOU guiding the partnership. All the stakeholders know the project staff by names. CIS is extremely visible in the project area. According to the household survey 89.9% of the survey respondents know or heard about CIS Interventions in their area while 69.1% participate in one of CIS/ SEEV activities.

**What have been the contributions from partner government institutions, target beneficiaries and other authorities?**

Government institutions provided technical staff to work in the project, provided technical support, training venues and other support while the beneficiary's major contributions were in the positive response to the programme requirement including accepting to contribute shares for the VSLAs, renting of farm lands and other contributions. Braah MFI also provided technical support for VSLAs training and, meeting and training venue and accommodation at minimum cost in their guesthouses in Rashad

3 Effectiveness

**Assess the major achievements of the project to date in relation to its stated objectives**

**Key guiding evaluation questions:**

**To what extent has the project promoted women's economic empowerment and participation in key value chains?**

The women group have been trained on the value chains for agricultural activities on around six crops like tomatoes, potatoes, Okra, egg plants. Chili pepper, bell pepper and they have benefitted a lot from the famers' school and became aware of the whole processes like land rental cost, ploughing, seeds, packing, transportation and the local and Khartoum vegetable market fluctuation. Accordingly, the women group now can easily decide on what to cultivate in terms of market value, when to cultivate, how the cost looks and when to send their produce to the market. That was a huge shift on the way they do business in comparison to the past experiences

**To what extent have the project's VSLAs been effective in increasing the beneficiaries' access to (micro) finance and to increase their resilience to economic stress factors?**

Please refer see the answer of the third question under Potential for sustainability, replication and magnification.

**To what extent has the project contributed to giving a voice to women and girls in community-level decision making structures and within households?**

To a large extend yes. For example in Samabo village the men decided to form a VSLA and they have assigned a women as a chair person

**To what extent has the project influenced men's and boys' perception and attitudes towards women and girls?**

In the different FGDs, KIIs meetings and talking to the targeted community the feedback is very positive on the shift of attitude of men and boys towards women due to the project interventions. Now they are accepting women and girls to be out of their houses engaging in very useful activities in support of the family, and they are familiar know on having them sitting in meetings and speaking up on issues that concerns their wellbeing or affect the communities be it services or knowledge and skills. 84.9% based on the HHS think that, women should be fully represented as active members/leaders in all CBOs/CDOs

**What have been the project's contribution to women's and girls' safety?**

Through training of community leaders, school children and the heavy presence of social workers in the targeted

		<p>communities, awareness have increased on girls education, FGM as harmful practice and the risks associated with early marriage towards more protection for women and girls . Based on the HHS conducted as part of this evaluation 79.2% of respondents think that the has contributed positively on the empowerment and safety of women and girls in their community</p> <p><b>To what extent has the project had an impact on the reporting of GBV cases among target communities?</b> According to the HHS, 9.8 % of households reported having a family member subjected to a kind of abuse based on sex and gender. To create enabling environment protective for women and girls at Rashad and Abujubeiha localities 464 person ( 206 M,258 F) half of them are teachers and PTAs members attended sessions on gender based Violence, child protection, Gender, human and women Rights and PSEA while 4,781 person participated in live drama shows and interactive theatre on the same issues. CIS/SEEV project exposed wide spectrum of community to required information and knowledge to protect women and girls from different kind of abuses. The HHS showed that 57% have been part of discussion session about GBV or PSEA and that. the target communities are now aware about GBV and they know how to address it</p> <p><b>What are the major failures of the project, if any?</b> The evaluation reported some challenges that face the project implementation but there were no cases of failure of the project.</p>
4	Impact	<p><b>Assess the extent to which the benefits received by the target groups had a wider overall effect on the broader communities.</b></p> <p><b>Key guiding questions for the evaluator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>To what extent has the project promoted women’s empowerment (economic and decision-making)?</b> No doubt that SEEV project has brought about a great social shift in transforming women from a mere consumer to a producer of material values through mango and vegetable groups and VSLAs. Some women were able to build new homes and were able to rent the mango trees that were previously men dominated activity. From the shares and profits that they accumulate, the women were able to expand their cultivated areas and were able to establish a solidarity fund to help the poorest women or those whose homes were set on fire beside other social obligations.</li> </ul> <p><b>To what extent the project contributed to achieve more inclusive decision making among target communities?</b> In terms of decision-making process, the most important thing is that more and more women became able to take decision at household level. This is an important step in the gradual shift in women participation in very conservative communities, men dominated and traditional norms. The presence of women in the different women committees, VSLA and VDCs have created opportunities for women to demonstrate their competence and consequently taking higher leadership roles in their communities. The household survey conducted as part of this evaluation indicated that, close to 85% of the respondents agree that, women should be fully represented as active members and leaders in all CBOs.</p> <p><b>Are there any long-term effects started to be seen?</b> The confident that the women gain from SEEV project through y the different intervention specially as basic contributor to household living expenses in food, health and education started to change living condition of the house hold specially in meeting education cost, resilience during the lean period of the year among other advantages</p> <p><b>Are there unforeseen impacts (positive or negative)?</b> SEEV project contributed directly to community peace and coherence without the intervention of the government or implementation of focused national programme The establishment of VSLAs and the various production groups created a good environment for the different community group to get integrated and unify their wills towards common goals of direct benefit to all of them irrespective of their status being host community or IDPs, their religion or where they come from. This will minimize social friction and create a positive environment for stability and sustainable development.</p>
5	Potential for sustainability,	<b>whether the interventions and outcomes of the project are likely to continue (sustainability</b>

<p>replication and magnification</p>	<p><b>Key guiding questions:</b></p> <p><b>To what extent have the key stakeholders accepted and owned the project?</b>  SSEV Project stakeholders have taken strong ownership of the project. Feedback of women mango groups, vegetable groups and the VSLAs and getting Braah MFI on board are comprehensive example for that. More details have been provided in the other parts of the report.</p> <p><b>Which organizations/stakeholders could/will ensure continuity of project activities?</b>  From the government partners it include the two localities Abujubeiha and Rashad, Ministry of Production and Economic Development, Ministry of Social Development , Departments of Animal Wealth, Department of Agricultural Extension ,Range and Pasture, Braah Microfinance Institution and the native administration</p> <p><b>Is there evidence that any of interventions/models (e.g. VSLAs) are being copied, scaled up or replicated by other projects or by the communities themselves?</b>  Braah Microfinance Institution showed big interest on going further with SEEV project interventions. CIS has already signed a MOU with them and they managed to train 34 VSLAs a target that Braah could not have reach with their resources alone. They mentioned that SEEV came with diverse intervention that MFI used to diversify their funding programmes. SEEV mobilized he communities in a way that make it easy for the Braah to expand and reach more beneficiaries. This expansion has changed the economic status of Rashad people to a large extent as mentioned by the Admin and Finance manager of Braah. Women in most of the targeted communities visited by the evaluation team managed to form more VSLAs beyond the project’s targets. they have used the knowledge that became available in their villages and the success stories they have witnessed to establish and run successful VSLAs of their own and without the CIS support</p> <p><b>What practical recommendations can be made for the sustainability and replication of the project?</b>  To ensure sustainability of results by SEEV interventions, it is important that CIS set aside some funds to support smooth exit strategy in which monitoring and technical support could be extended beyond the project period. It also it is important that CIS encourages and facilitates registration of the different production groups in the relevant government departments and deliver refresher training before SEEV phases out to identify and agree on the necessary elements for sustainability and ensure communities are aware about it. More recommendation are provided under recommendations in section 7 of this report.</p>
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## 1. Introduction

### **Background of SEEV Project**

In order to address some of the challenges and inequalities faced by conflict-affected women and girls living in Abujubeiha and Rashad localities, South Kordofan State, CIS secured funding from the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Khartoum. Leveraging this funding, the 2-year SEEV (Step-up to Empower Women & End Violence) Project aimed to promote women’s engagement in decision-making institutions and processes at the community and household levels. The project also sought to empower women economically and to secure an inclusive and enabling environment for women based on the development of inclusive local decision-making structures, and the engagement of men and boys in combatting violence against women and girls.

The project implementation approach was based on engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including private sector enterprises, local and state government departments and microfinance institutions. At the local level, engagement with women and youth groups, native administrations, civil society organisations, social activists, VDCs was supported. A specific consideration was given to facilitating the role of men and boys as change agents for deconstructing persistent social norms that discriminate against women and girls. CIS also worked with traditional community and religious leaders,

local line ministries, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) and individual activists to orient and train them in gender-positive policies and tools.

At the grassroots level, CIS supported women's resilience via the strengthening and diversification of livelihoods, enabling their participation in key value chains as a basis for supporting their economic empowerment. Furthermore, through the Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) model, women in target communities were supported in gaining access to microfinance support. SEEV's multifaceted approach engaged whole communities seeking to improve quality of life for everyone, in order for nobody to be left behind.

## **2. Purpose/Objectives of SEEV Final Evaluation**

The overall objective of the Final Evaluation was to provide the project stakeholders with information about the performance of the project in relation to its stated objectives, covering the period from December 2019 to June 2021 (including the 3-month NCE). The project was evaluated in its entirety, including its relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, and impact). Lessons learned have been documented and practical recommendations for strengthening the design and implementation of future interventions have been clearly outlined.

- ✓ Generate information on the level of achievement of the intervention objectives (outcomes and wherever possible any evidence of emerging impact).
- ✓ Inform and guide the design of future CARE projects.

### ***The specific objectives***

- Assess the relevance of the project design (its activities and objectives) in addressing the priority issues in the targeted community groups 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 is contributing to a long-term positive effect on the empowerment and safety of women and girls in target communities (impact).
- Identify which positive outcomes of the project are likely to continue after the project ends (sustainability).

## **3. Methodology and Approach**

The Final Evaluation of SEEV Project was entirely built on a participatory approach engaging mixed techniques engaging quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques (Secondary data review, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs) and households survey in addition to broad field inspections and observations.

### **3.1. Secondary Data Review**

Desk review serves two functions: to provide direct basic information to be used in the Final Evaluation and to provide insights about issues to be raised and/or confirmed during the data collection. Available information related to the project areas in terms of demography, original documents submitted to donors, baseline report, key stakeholders project annual plans, monitoring reports, surveys, maps and progress reports were thoroughly checked and verified in Khartoum and at the project areas in Abujubeiha and Rashad localities.

### **3.2. Focus group discussions (FGDs)**

12 FGDs were conducted in the two localities (Seven in Abujubeiha and five in Rashad locality). Focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted as integral parts of the project evaluation and assessment process. The discussions provided a good opportunity to actually hear about the satisfaction and concerns of the stakeholders regarding the project progress and challenges. The structured discussions provided good opportunity for having impressions about the effect of the project gaps in services and what needs to be done about them. Opinions were pursued from a wide range of stakeholders at each locality and community levels (such as women group, youth, civil societies, NGOs and community leaders). A form has been developed to facilitate semi-structured discussions with the selected groups to ensure consistency (Annex 3). The number of key persons to be of participants for each FGD was adjusted to ensure that all COVID 19 restrictions are strictly observed.



FGDs with SEEV Project Key Stakeholders in Abujubeiha Locality – 12 September, 2021

### ***3.3. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)***

Key Informant Interviews were conducted as one of the main components of the evaluation process. 24 KIIs were carried out in the project areas (12 in Abujubheiha and 12 in Rashad locality). KIIs involve senior government officials at relevant line ministries, departments, and community leaders' women groups' leader, youth groups, civil societies CIS/programme staff and NGOs. Interviews were all selected villages except .conducted at the locality level and in the targeted villages and settlements in each locality. A checklist including the major issues to streamline the discussions has been established and indicated in (Annex 4).

### ***3.4. Observations and inspections of the programme activities***

The Evaluation team conducted several site inspections to examine in details the outputs of the programme in the selected project areas according to the established logical frame. The review/assessment also incorporated inspections of the established hardware such oil mills infrastructure , fodder factory, equipment and martial distributed to the different troupes (VSLAs , Youth clubs VDCs ) besides the software component including the established Committees and groups in terms of capacity building/ training and functionality .

### ***3.5. Household Survey***

Generally, a household survey is critically important to capture the perspectives and satisfaction of the end users (communities) and stakeholders besides providing the consultant with concrete evidence of the success or failure of the project besides documenting the best practices and lessons learned for the future interventions in other project areas.

A household survey based on a highly-structured questionnaire focusing on quantitative techniques was conducted in the SEEV project areas for a total population of 30,873 in Abujubeiha and 51,768 in Rashad locality. The questionnaire involved demographic information, opinions, and factual data on the results of the project interventions knowledge, practices, and elements for sustainability (Annex No2).

Stratified simple random sampling practice was adopted for the survey. The details plan per area and sample were finalized in consultation with CIS in Khartoum and Abujubeiha.

#### ***Sample Size: Methodology for determining the Sample Size under survey:***

The consultant used the "Sample Size" as a term to define the number of subjects included in a sample. For the consistency uniformity of this Evaluation "sample" understood to mean a group of subjects that is selected from the localities population and is considered to be representative of the true population for this specific end line Evaluation. The sampling framework depends largely on a good up-to-date population frame. In this study the total number of population in each settlement has been obtained from CIS records.

The Consultant team used the use same sits used in the baseline survey. The baseline sites were identified in coordination and consultation with CIS staff in Abujubeiha to ensure that those sites reflect the diversity within both localities in terms of ethnicities of their dweller and the existing livelihoods groups.



Mothers were considered to be the first choice for the interviewers as primary respondents since they are the most appropriate person to answer the questions related to their status in the societies, livelihoods and SGBV. The sampling methodology adopted for the study was stratified simple random sampling.

However the Consultant recommends an increase of approximately 50% in the sample size to cover 250 households in the two localities instead of 172 HHs in the baseline survey. This is basically to ensure that all beneficiaries/communities from the project interventions in the two locates are included the survey as indicated in table No.

**Cluster 1. Locations Covered by SEEV Project Including the Ones Selected for the Household Survey, in Abujubeiha locality**

Village	Admin Unit	Population	Male	Female	No HHs	IDPs	No. HHs
Abujubeiha Town ( Sambo)	Rural Abujubeiha	3107	1407	1700	734	215	35
Abujubeiha Town ( Almusajil)	Rural Abujubeiha	1463	670	793	225	0	
Abujubeiha Town (Aldebaba)	Rural Abujubeiha	2961	1261	1700	423	79	0
Abujubeiha Town (Jabarouna, Aldebaba & Altalaldiea)	Rural Abujubeiha	8021	3028	4993	2400	300	0
Abu-ndkina	Rural Abujubeiha	4500	2000	2500	250	60	0
Karima	Rural Abujubeiha	3841	1839	2002	563	0	30
Tayba	Rural Abujubeiha	6980	3425	3555	1310	40	35
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>30873</b>	<b>13630</b>	<b>17243</b>	<b>5905</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>100</b>

**Cluster 2. Locations Covered by SEEV Project Including the Ones Selected for the Household Survey, in Rashad Locality**

Village	Admin Unit	Population	Male	Female	No HHs	IDPs HH	IDPs Pop	HHs
Taroba	Tandik	4589	1595	2994	277	85	1970	0
Tandik	Tandik	16122	9701	6421	4239		2310	55
Algerewid	Tajmala	1995	880	1115	285	10	317	35
Algardod	Tajmala	1560	700	860	300	80	258	0
Tajmala	Tajmala	25013	10950	14063	1285		2913	60
Debaikir	Tajmala	2489	1376	1113	581	10	518	0
<b>sub Total</b>		<b>51768</b>	<b>25202</b>	<b>26566</b>	<b>6967</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>8286</b>	<b>150</b>

According to the adjustments made at field level, 265 households (108 in Abujubeiha 157 in Rashad locality) have been included in the household survey. The survey covered five key areas in the two localities. Jabarouna, which represents one of the key project area in Abujubeiha has been excluded from the survey in the last minute due inaccessibility (the area has been isolated by heavy rains.)

**3.6. Training and Orientation of the Enumerators and Evaluation Team Members**

Team members facilitating the evaluation processes including CIS Project staff and particularly the enumerators were identified, trained and oriented before the field work on the objective of the evaluation and the best way to collect the required data and information. The training activity included orientation on the objective of the exercise, tools to be used, detailed description of the household's questionnaire and guidelines forms developed for FGDs, KIIs interviews in addition to a check list for assessment and inspection of SEEV project activities in the field.

### 3.7. Data processing and analysis

Information and data from the field and literature review were collated and transformed into various forms (figures /tables/charts) to facilitate the analysis process and the recommendations. Completed questionnaires were manually edited first for any possible inconsistency and then entered into the computer using a data entry program designed for the survey. Data entry Analyst was engaged to enter the survey questionnaires into the computer using a data entry program and Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to clean and analyze the survey data. In -depth analysis was made to come up with conclusions, lessons learnt as well as recommendations around the expected set of outcomes/results stated in the TOR. It is also for feeding and shaping the CIS interventions and enhancing the effectiveness of the implementation process in the future.

### 4. Opportunities and Limitations

- ✓ The appropriate coordination and excellent facilitation of the project staff in Abujubeiha, the involvement of line ministries and the cooperation of communities and their leaders provided the Evaluation team with the required momentum and dynamics to complete the field work in a proper manner.
- ✓ The evaluation was carried out during the rainy season and heavy rains resulted in excluding Jabarouna village which represents one of the key project area in Abujubeiha from the survey in the last minute as the area became isolated and inaccessible
- ✓ The Evaluation team took all necessary measures and directives in connection COVID pandemic. Although the restrictions have been eased to some extent but the regulation are still in place according to the FMOH. Accordingly, the evaluation team limited the number of participants in the FGDs to minimum in open areas.
- ✓ Community engagement in farming during agricultural season compelled the enumerators/evaluators to work long hours.

### 5. Results of SEEV Final Evaluation

SEEV Project Final Evaluation was undertaken during the period 15 August 2021 – 30 September, 2021 in Abujubeiha and Rashad localities of South Kordofan State. The primary aim of SEEV project was to provide the project stakeholders with information about the performance of the project in relation to its stated objectives. The evaluation also examined the project relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, and impact in addition, documentation of feasible practices and lessons learned.

#	Task/activity	Abujubeiha Locality	Rashad locality
1.	Duration of the Evaluation	15 August 2021 - 30 August 2021	
2.	No. of households covered in the Survey	108 HHs	157 HHs
3.	Villages included in the household survey	Abujubeiha Town ( Sambo), Karima , Tayba	Tandik , Tajmala,
4.	No. of KIIs interviewed	12 persons	12 persons
5.	No. of FGDs Conducted	Seven (7)	Five (5) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
6.	Inspection of Software and hardware activities	VSLAs, Mango groups, oil pressor structures, Animal feed and fodder production structures	VSLAs, Mango groups, oil pressor structures, Animal feed and fodder production structures

### ***General Findings and Results***

The final Evaluation revealed that the programme was able to achieve results and implement successfully a number of activities over the project duration. The evaluation team has confirmed through the compressive desk review, FGDs, KIIs, Household survey, field inspection and further verifications with a number the of stakeholders from the government and non-government organizations, that, tangible results have been realized and the project made significant progress in its three major domains namely women as decision makers, women's economic empowerment and the responsive and enabling environment as shown in the findings below

The desk review of the project documents revealed that, the theory of change that SEEV project have been established around, was very valid and very concise. It allowed for formulation of smart outcomes/results. The planned activities for achieving these results were clear developed which helped CIS project Staff to implement without controversy besides smooth engagement of the stakeholders to be onboard and provide the required support for the project. The evaluation team captured have a good example in Rashad locality, when the Administrative Manager of Tandik Administrative Unit in Rashad Locality allocated the best location in the market area for the women to make the stalls for selling vegetables an action that provides profitable and secured area that restores the required dignity for women working in the market. That kind of decision can only be expected when the government official are very much aware about the project objectives which CIS have perfectly made it possible.

The implementation plan of SEEV have been set for a duration of 24 months from December 2019 to November 2021 with quite good number of tasks to be implemented in the first three months including recruitment of the project staff, establishing financial and M&E systems, and carrying out detailed assessments and agree on the working arrangements with the relevant government departments and local NGOs partners. Under the domain of women as decision makers, it has planned for the first year to establish different groups for the targeted population included women groups, youth groups, and VDCs. Activities in support of the second domain which women economic empowerment have been mostly scheduled for the first year the mango producers' groups, VSLA, value chain groups and women vegetables production groups. Activities of the enabling environment which were mainly training activities, conducting different meetings and some supply support for the groups and committees have been scheduled across the project duration of the two years. Looking at the detailed SEEV implementation plan throughout the two years, the evaluation team found it very effective plan however, meeting implementation deadlines as planned normally requires continuation of the implementation without disruption..

Getting the right partners is a prerequisite for any project to succeed. In this regard, CIS succeeded in establishing strong partnership with both national NGO as per HAC conditions and with the government departments who are the final owners of the results together with the communities. CIS established partnership with Turath – a national NGO who have presence in Abujubeiha as a main implementing partner and also signed MOU with Ministry of Production and Economic Development through which the technical support to the different production groups have been delivered. MOU has also been signed with Braah MFI which created strong linkages with SEEV production groups. This relationship made it possible

for the concerned production groups and the entire community to access microfinance funds and to improve and scale up their business activities.

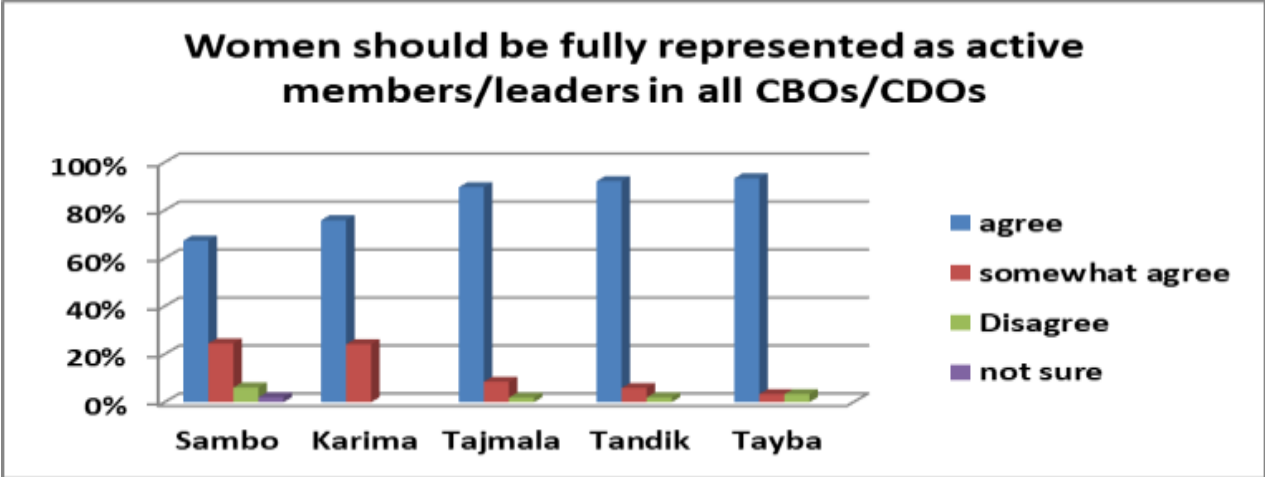
CIS investment on its staff is quite evident. The evaluation team interaction with SEEV team in Abujubeiha was very beneficial and valuable experience. The team demonstrated good knowledge about the full project cycle of SEEV. The good trainings and experiences that they have been exposed to in India and other places especially in the private sector engagement and entrepreneurship, have been used innovatively to support the community to be in groups, start small business and link to the local market.

SEEV Final Evaluation revealed that the Baseline Survey carried out in 2019 preceding the project inception was professionally and skillfully conducted. The Evaluation confirmed the fact that the criteria for selecting the project areas and subsequently the identification of the communities (51 villages) were strictly applied. The field inspections also confirmed that all the selected villages suffer poverty /lack of basic services and above all very poor status of women in terms participation in the decision-making processes, access to IGAs and gender-based violence and discrimination.

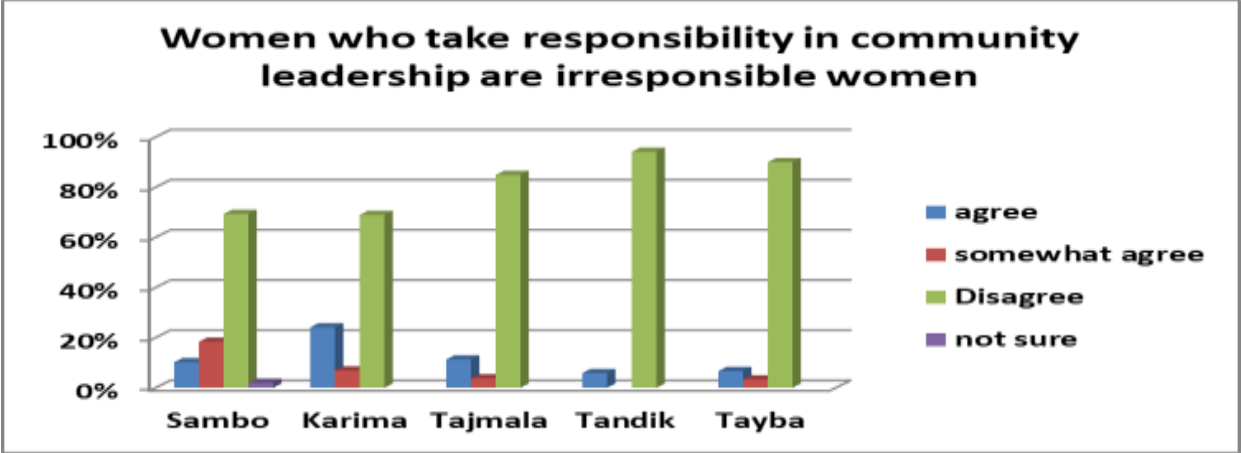
According to the agricultural extension department, Social development and animal wealth departments in Abujubeiha and Rashad Locality, SEEV project has been compatible with the government plans. These institutions have been consulted on all interventions and they participated with CIS in every step of the project design and implementation. The department of social development also used their continuous presence within the communities to facilitate the introduction of the project objectives and activities aiming at empowering women in the conservative communities. All departments benefited from SEEV project to implement activities that would have been very difficult for them to do with the limited government resources. With SEEV support they managed to strengthen their presence in the selected communities through conducting awareness sessions and talking to community and religious leaders to support equal chances for women to participate and take leadership within the communities. The departments are now confidently talking about the major breakthrough they have made in women engagement in those communities, something that the evaluation team have seen and hereby confirms.

#### **5.1. Outcome 1: Women and girls' human capital and access to decision making is increased, enabling them to uphold their rights and seek social justice**

In terms of decision-making process, the most important thing is the ability of women to take decision at household level. This is a very significant step in the gradual shift towards effective women participation in very conservative communities and men dominated and traditional norms. The presence of women in the different committees, VSLAs and VDCs have created opportunities for women to demonstrate their capability and consequently taking higher leadership roles in their communities. The household survey conducted as integral part of this evaluation indicated that, close to 85% of the respondents agree that, women should be fully represented as active members/leaders in all CBOs/CDO as indicated below:



CIS partnership with the Social welfare departments at Rashad and Abujubeiha localities has been very fruitful and beneficial. Through that, the government social workers have received training on the right based approach and SGBV through SEEV project and they managed to make a huge breakthrough in women participation in decision making process and economic activities within their communities. The social workers disseminated the right based approaches, engaged community leaders and religious leaders and have gotten their support to normalize women engagement and participation in leading roles in the community. Again, the training of school children and encouraging them to have their voices heard in their households about equal opportunities for girls within their families and the community they are living in, was very effective. The shift in mindset towards women role have been documented during the household survey where 82.2% of the people now disagree that women who take responsibility in community leadership are irresponsible women

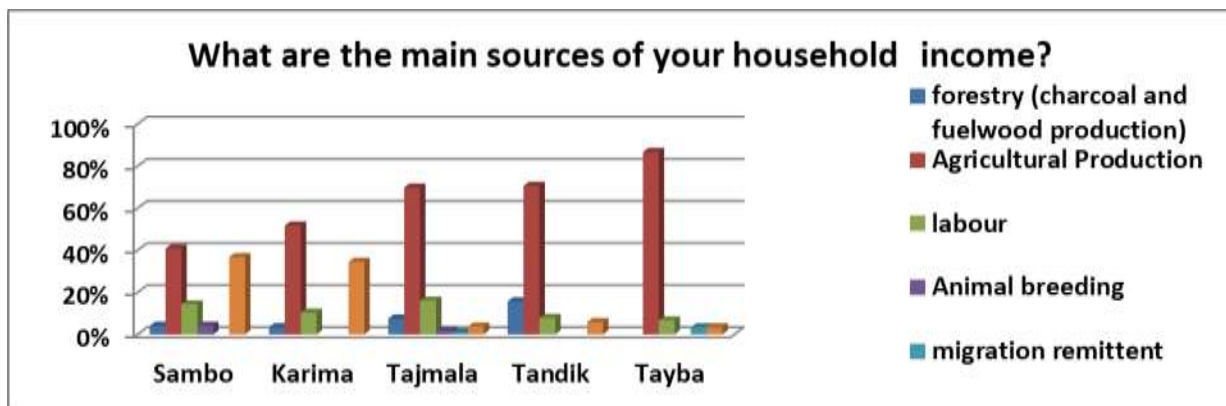
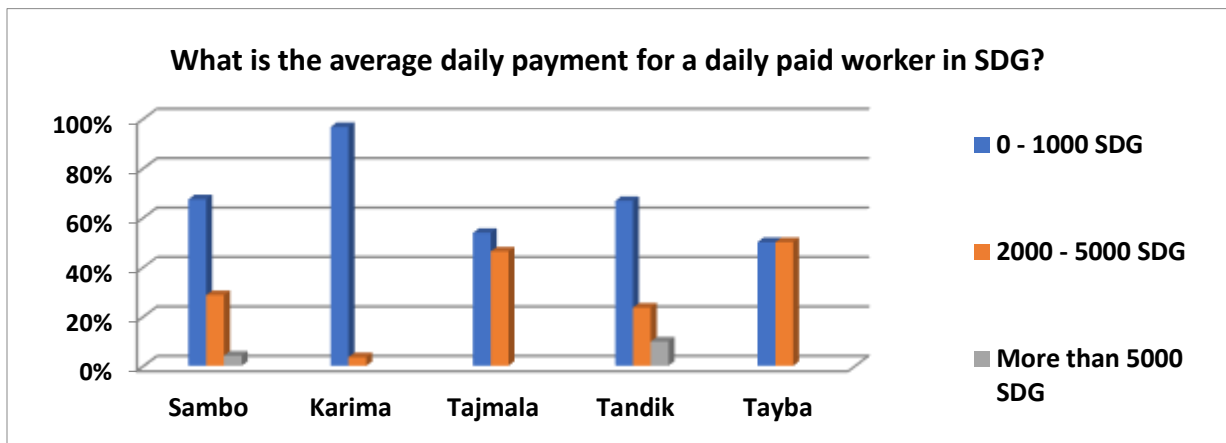


It can be concluded that the project has contributed to change the previous balance of power, in which men are at the fore in issuing decisions. The role of women began to be strengthened after they became a producer thanks to the interventions of the project, as they now contribute to decision-making at the home level, to educating children, and building and renovating their homes better. The evaluation team came across a situation where the head of the men's VSLA in the Sambo community is a woman. Through

the productive role of women, their position in the societies has been enhanced as they began to participate in the decision-making and management. This role cannot be achieved by mere legislative and administrative decisions, but by placing women in the heart of production, because the process of participation in leadership and decision-making is a cumulative process.

**5.2. Outcome 2: Create economic opportunities for diversified livelihood options and increased resilience to shocks and stresses**

According to the results of the household survey 63% of people are living on daily income less than SDG 1000 (\$2). Agricultural production is the main source of income for more than 64% of the people (refer to the two charts below). The Household survey supports the successful selection of SEEV project of agricultural activities as main factor for economic empowerment of women



In economic empowerment, there is no doubt that the project has brought about a great social shift in transforming women from a mere consumer to a producer of material values through mango and vegetable groups and VSLAs. Some women were able to build new homes and were able to rent the

mango trees that were previously men dominated activity. And contributed to the education of boys and girls, as well as becoming business women able to trade on clothes and charcoal selling. Many women have actually travelled depending on their own money without the need to take expenses from men, especially in issues that merely kind of women affairs and for courtesies in social occasions and ceremonies. From the shares and profits that they accumulate, the women were able to expand their cultivated areas and were able to establish a solidarity fund to help the poorest women or those whose homes were set on fire, as well as to contribute to the costs of funerals.

Farmers in the project areas benefitted very much from the knowledge transfer, new technologies, pest treatment and training of farmers on crop varieties, improved seeds and agricultural operations as confirmed by the agricultural extension department. This has resulted in improved productivity and harvest and profitability of the agricultural activities by the groups that SEEV has formed and supported, especially the women vegetables and mango groups

The women group have been trained on the value chains for agricultural activities on around six crops like tomatoes, potatoes, okra, egg plants. Chili pepper, bell pepper and they have benefitted a lot from the famers' school and became aware of the whole processes like land rental cost, ploughing, seeds, packing, transportation and the local and Khartoum vegetable market fluctuation. Accordingly, the women group now can easily decide to cultivate in terms of market value, when to cultivate, how the cost looks and when to send their produce to the market. That was a huge shift on the way they do business in comparison to the past experiences.

Linkages between the different production groups established by SEEV including the mango and vegetables groups with Braah Microfinance Institution was an important step that CIS has taken towards sustainability. It is in full alignment with the government policies for improving the economic status of the people and reduce poverty. The experience of Braah is worthy of attention and development, as it is based on financing without difficult conditions or heavy guarantees and liabilities. It is based mostly on, reputation and moral commitment that is suitable and matches the simple yet dynamic context of rural communities. In future CIS could broker further linkages with the big commercial banks such the agricultural bank that will help the local farmers particularly women individually or within their production groups to scale up their investments and progressively move from micro-projects to mid-size and even relatively bigger projects, which will ensure continuity of the production groups in the face of fierce competition that require the presence of large capital

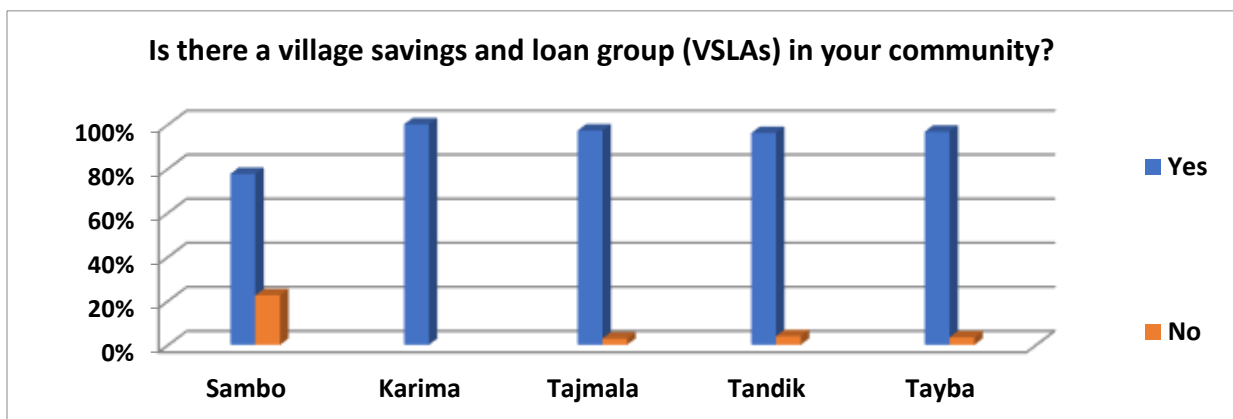
The mango groups can continue in the event that the project expires and does not renew due to the accumulation of experience from the training received through SEEV, revenue they started to make and update on demands and market fluctuation. The knowledge and determination are high and even in the event of the entry of strong competitors, the mango groups could continue to work sustainably

The vegetable group would likely face sustainability problems, had SEEV project phased out. Women, members of the groups do not have the resources to rent lands and make available the required inputs for the agricultural process let alone the cost of making a proper fence and guarding and protecting their

farms. The ability to buy a land and establish a well for irrigation purposes could have promoted chances for women to sustain productions of vegetable and scale it up for the benefit of the group

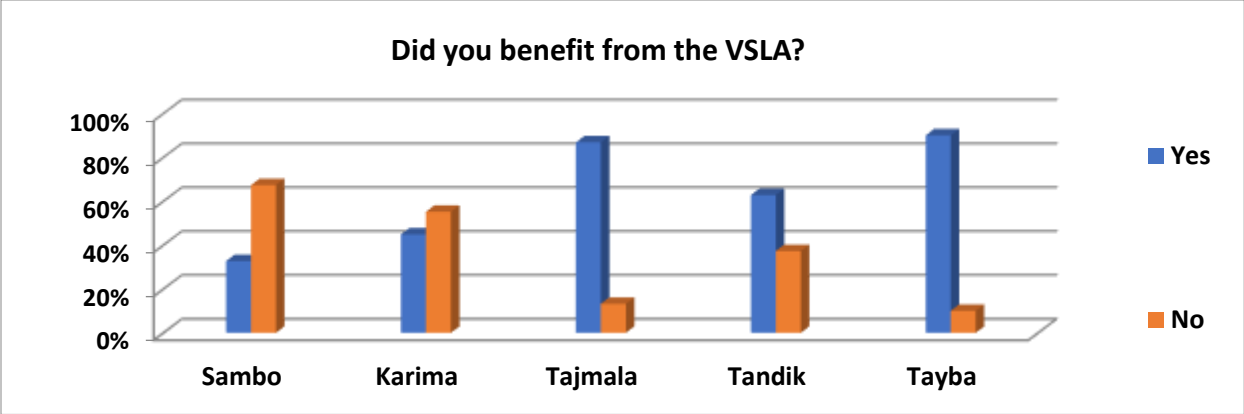
The idea of establishing nurseries in Tandik for production of mango seedlings is a great idea, if the same nurseries have been promoted to produce natural fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers that cost a lot of money and still harmful to environment, that will make this business very rewarding

The VSLAs contributed significantly in changing the lives of many women and families. Income and revenue of the VSLAs have been used to cultivate different cash crops by individual women beyond their known groups, building and renovating homes, and meeting the costs of educating their children. Not only that, but also helped women to gain confidence and have an independent personality besides, the ability to afford the expenses of their own needs without relying entirely on the husbands or the men in the family. Women are now progressively gaining the respect of their communities, their important roles at household and community level have been acknowledge largely, promoting the concept of marital participation and cooperation that was not effectively considered in their communities in the past. Seeing the benefits and the concrete outputs, many husbands now are keen to provide their wives with money to be shareholders in VSLA. Women who were not members of the VSLA are very keen to gain membership and participate, which clearly tells about the successfulness of the activity and the project.



The VSLA is a sustainable intervention. It provided the members with the basic concepts of saving and accessing loans. It has been very acceptable by the community and as such it is sustainable approach especially amongst communities who have seen their benefits. The results of the HHS survey support that fact as almost all the people (93.6%) know there is a VSLA in their communities and that 67.9% of them benefitted from them as shown in the charts below:





**3.3. Outcome 3:** (Outcome 3: Create an enabling environment for women and girls to exercise their fundamental rights)

A high-level advisory group for SEEV project has been established. The group conducted two meetings attended by the high-level government line ministries and community representative. Discussions and recommendations of the meetings put more emphasis on creating synergies and advocacy for women and girl’s wellbeing building on the project interventions and initiatives besides, the commitment of all participants to advance these agenda each from his/ her respective position of responsibility.

To create enabling environment for women and girls at Rashad and Abujubeiha to get their right socially and economically CIS conducted Sensitization sessions for stakeholders on GBV including teachers, PTAs, local community and religious leaders in SEEV targeted communities for 15 sessions the topic have been discussed gender based Violence, child protection, Gender and Sex concept, Human and women Rights, PSEA , The session attended by 464 person ( 206 M,258 F) half of them are Teachers and the other is PTAs members

Live drama shows and interactive theatre performance on gender and protection prospective were conducted to support women and men mixed group dialogues and discussions on traditional norms and gender equality in 12 locations with participation of 4,781 person (781 M, 2061 F, 999 Girl, 940 Boys) Topics addressed through the drama shows included gender and protection issues, domestic violence, women reproductive and production roles, FGM, Early marriage and girl Education. The drama shows contributed significantly in putting on the table all issues that affect women participation and representation in their communities and it actually paved the road for other SEEV activities that have been designed to empower women and give them leadership roles

SEEV project contributed directly to community peace and coherence without the intervention of the government or implementation of a dedicated targeted national programme. The establishment of VSLAs and the various production groups created a good environment for the different community group to get integrated and unify their wills towards common goals of direct benefit to all of them irrespective of their status, being host community or IDPS, their religion or where they come from. This will minimize social

friction and create a positive environment for stability and sustainable development.

CIS strategy in promoting community self-reliance through the activities under economic domain found to be very effective. The VLSA is a good example. Also looking at the break down of items and cost of certain activities such as vegetable groups, CIS supported certain parts of the activities and facilitated for the community to take the other part and then gradually phasing out the support while the community is gradually taking over ownership of the project. That strategy worked well and there are many examples for that.

#### **6. Project Funding status and financial performance - June 2017 up to September 2021**

The programme encountered a number of challenges and bottlenecks during the implementation process. Although the problems are of different nature but they all resulted in delaying the implementation of the planned activities as indicated below:

- Interruption of implementation due to political unrest which started at the end of 2018 and continued in 2019 and 2020 following the establishment of the Transitional Government .
- The spreading of COVID 19 pandemic in the country forced the Government of Sudan to impose restrictions on movement of people and lockdowns from February 2020 which affected all ongoing projects including humanitarian organizations which led to significant delays in the field activities.
- Bottlenecks related to shortages of fuel, procurement of goods and services, fluctuating exchange rates and unrepresented inflation.
- In recent past the areas experienced violence and Tribal conflicts resulting in restricting the staff movement and access limitation.

#### **8. General Recommendations**

- ✓ **Extension of the Programme:** There is a need to extend the project duration to consolidate the gains made possible during the project duration to the most unprivileged women, girls and youth besides ensuring smooth handover process to the relevant government institutions and communities to ensure ownership and sustainability. The Consultant propose an extension of 12 months to allow for developing practical exit strategy and support the communities in commissioning the oil pressor, animal feed and fodder, small dairy preparation projects, calves and sheep fattening ,goat rearing and poultry.
- ✓ In addition of the partnership with the Braah MFI, the relevant departments and CIS could encourage and facilitate partnership with commercial banks such as the Agricultural Bank to scale up the small businesses which have already demonstrated by the Project different production groups
- ✓ The idea of establishing nurseries in Tandik for production of mango seedlings is a great idea, If the same nurseries have been promoted to produce natural fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers that cost a lot of money and still harmful to environment, that will make the project more successful
- ✓ In light of the excessive cutting of trees and climate change, and in order to preserve natural resources such as forests, there is a great need to use cooking gas instead of fuel wood. Shops for cooking gas cylinders could be established and run by women who can sell them in convenient instalments for

vulnerable families in the community. Financing this project can be through Baraa Microfinance in coordination with CIS, this type of activity can continue to support women on an ongoing basis. It is low risk and environmentally friendly and will empower women economically

- ✓ The projects of SEEV nature, designed and funded for multi-year plan require establishment of technical Committees from the different partners to support and participate in the decision making process besides ensuring proper engagement of the government department and further enhancing the sustainability and replication of successful approaches.
  
- ✓ The Consultant recommends the need for documentation of the project successful cases (business skills, the groups experiences and lessons learned, value chains, IGAs) and above all elimination and reduction of poverty and inequity. The documentation can be used as means for advocacy and awareness raising on enhancing women status in the society.
  
- ✓ The management and information system is an area that needs immediate attention for improvement at the project level. There is needs to develop clear monitoring tools and format to track progress, challenges, sharing with other partners for regular reporting of progress based on the planned activities:

**Annexes:**

**Annex 1: Log frame updated with end line findings**

Outcomes : (Domains of change )			Indicator	Target	endline (Achieved)y
1	Women and girls' human capital and access to decision making is increased, enabling them to uphold their rights and seek social justice	1a	% of female who reported increase in their decision making roles at household level and representation at community level	60%	> 60% based on the FGDs, KIIs and other direct interactions with government departments and individual community members. According to the HHS, 84.9% responded that Women should be fully represented as active members/leaders in all CBOs/CDOs
		1b	% of male who have positive perception and attitude towards women and believe they shall enjoy equal rights	60%	80%. Could be higher than 80% based on the FGD and KIIs and interactions with individual community members. Although few men participation the HHS but they have contributed to a percentage of 84.9% of those who agreed that women should have increased decision making role
2	Create economic opportunities for diversified livelihood options and increased resilience to shocks and stresses	2a	% Female who reported improved access to earning opportunities and markets	75%	93% of women have access to markets without difficulties according to the HHS
		2b	% of women who have increased income	60%	Based on the FGD, KIIs and direct observations in the markets in the two localities this target Of 60% have been exceeded
	2c	% of individuals who have access to financial services (SADD)	30%	67.9 % benefited fromVLSAs based on the HHS Looking at a total of 4312 individual who are directly engaged in VSLA activities out of the total SEEV targeted population 48545 this percentage stands at around 9%, but looking on the number of VSLA established by the community out of SEEV project and those who have been linked with Braah MFI the percentage could fairly reach up to 15%	

		2d	% Of people who are engaged in profitable income generating activities SADD	75%	68.7% based on the HHS
3	Create an enabling environment for women and girls to exercise their fundamental rights (HH, community, higher level)	3b	% increase in GBV reported cases	20%	Reported cases still below 20%
		3c	% community members and stakeholders who reported increased knowledge and awareness of gender equality issues and protection.	75%	57% Based on the HHS 57% of community members have been part of GBV or PSEA awareness discussions
		3d	% of female benefiting from program services (Protection services)	75%	Results of HHS revealed high percentage of female who are aware of GBV, PSEA and know how and where to seek protection support. 97.7 % said no when asked if It is acceptable for men to discipline their wives by beating and scolding the
<b>Output (Results)</b>					
1.1	Women ,youth and other community members benefiting from mobilization,sensitization and training on leadership ,decision making and representation , mentored and supported	1.1a	# of women groups established trained and supported	10 groups	10 women groups
		1.1b	# of youth groups established trained and supported	10 groups	10 youth groups
		1.1c	#of VDCs established or strengthened, trained and supported	10 VDCs	10 VDCs
		1.1d	# of female influencers groups established	8	8
		1.1e	# of female influencers groups established & trained	8	8
		1.1f	# of sessions conducted by female influencers groups	16	14
		1.1g	# women participating on the decision making spaces	150	30
1.2	Successful women in leadership roles recognized , celebrated and advocacy for female empowerment is ensured	1.2a	# of visits by male and female parlimentrains to each community	14	0
		1.2b	# of ongoing technical and on job mentoring support sessions to women leaders conducted.	5	5
		1.2c	# of successful women in leadership roles sessions conducted	8	10
2.1	Target community in mango business (production & Processing) particularly women, organized capacitated and benefiting from improved,inclusive and efficient mango value chain	2.1a	# of feasibility assessment for mango value chain conducted	1	1
		2.1b	# of women groups engaged into mango pulp processing and trade established, trained and supported	10	15

		2.1c	# of mango producers groups/associations established and strengthened	10	10
		2.1d	# of mango facilities established/supported	10	10
		2.1e	# of meetings between mango farmers and women groups engaged into mango processing conducted	9	24
		2.1f	# of mango producer (men ,women) received ToT on mango value chain	30 (15 men, 15 women)	30
2.2	Target community benefitng from agribusiness oppertunities and agricultural services within intgrative ,efficient other different 10 cash crops value chains (including Mango)	2.2a	# of Value chain analysis conducted for the selected cash crops	1	1
		2.2b	# of Validation workshop conducted on selected value chains	1	1
		2.2c	# of Value chain implemented (including mangos)	12	5
		2.2d	# of training conducted on value chain crops (production, productivity, quality )	20 (10 men, 10 women)	20
		2.2e	# of women's vegetable production groups established ,trained and supported	30 women	13
		2.2f	# of demonstration farms implemented	3	3
		2.2g	# of farmers field schools organized	6	6
2.3	Target community particularly women benefiting from Economic and icome oppertunities, gianing skills necessary to set-up, run,sustain their livelihoods and access to markets .	2.3a	# of VSLA established and supported (75%) female represnation	150	142
		2.3b	#&% of women accessing loan through their VSLAs	(1875) 75%	
		2.3c	# of women groups organized and liked to MFIs	4	28
		2.3d	# of IGAs group established and strengthened	12	28
		2.3e	# of Individual engaged into IGAs supported	300	450
		2.3f	# of Groups engaged into IGAs Supported	12	28
		2.3g	# of community infrastructure and assets establishe d/supported to facilitate access to markets	2	2
		2.3h	# of community groups supported by match funds	50	30
		3.1a	#Of social norms and practices brief assessment conducted	1	0
		3.1b	# of discussion sessions for traditional and religious	40	40

			leaders: on gender, social norms conducted		
		3.1c	# of people participating on gender and social norms sessions	1000	4,781 person (781 M, 2061 F, 999 Girl ,940 Boys )
3.2	Knowledge and awarness of different formal and informal structures on women rights and gender equity issues enhanced	3.2a	# of Training and discussion on gender equality to government experts conducted.	4	4
		3.2b	# of individuals participating on Training and discussion on gender equality to government experts	80	80
		3.2c	# of individuals participating on orientation and learning sessions for local government on policies and rights-based approach	80	80
		3.2d	#of orientation and learning sessions for local government on policies and rights-based approach	4	6
		3.2e	# of orientation for CSOs and activists on policies and rights-based approach	4	6
		3.2f	# of individuals participating on orientation for CSOs and activists on policies and rights-based approach	80	80
3.3		Women,men ,boys ,girls and other stakholders are organized and sensitized on GBV,PSEA and other gender issues ,wherein an open space for discussions and interface is facilitated	3.3a	# of men and boys groups established ,trained and provided with technical and material support	10
	3.3b		# of trainings conducted for men and boys groups leaders on leadership	10	10
	3.3c		#women and men mixed group dialogues and discussions session conducted	20	20
	3.3d		# of dialogue and discussions sessions among boys and girls in schools on GBV and PSEA conducted	20	16
3.4	Good practices in GBV management, success role model stories shared and different advocacy events are performed and target communities celebrates women .	3.4a	# training sessions for role model men and couples conducted	6	12
		3.4b	# of stories on successful management of violence at household developed and shared	10	8
		3.4c	# of celebration and advocacy events to share role model male stories conducted	20	2

		3.4d	# of International Women's Day at community and locality level celebrated	4	3
		3.4e	# of annual bulletin on anti-GBV produced	2	0

**Annex 2**  
**CARE International in Sudan**  
**Terms of Reference (TOR) for Project Final Evaluation**

Required:	Sudan-based International Consultant/ Consultancy Firm or National Consultant
Project Title:	Step-up to Empower Women & End Violence (SEEV)
Donor:	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Khartoum, Sudan
Locations:	South Kordofan State
Duration of Appointment:	25 days
Expected Start Date:	30 June, 2021

**1. CIS background**

CARE International in Sudan (CIS) has been operational in Sudan since 2009, with emergency and early recovery interventions on sectors such as WASH, health & nutrition, livelihood diversification and economic empowerment. Within the economic empowerment and livelihoods promotion program, different projects are operational to address the needs of some of the country's most vulnerable and at-risk communities. These economic empowerment projects include livelihoods diversification, women economic empowerment, natural resources management, business engagement of the youth and women, all framed to promote conflict resolution and peaceful co-existence.

CIS uses a gender transformative approach aimed at building social norms, attitudes, and behaviours that support gender equality. This approach focuses on women's empowerment and men's engagement. In 2020, CIS reached a total of 800,000 direct beneficiaries and 1.2 million indirect beneficiaries across Sudan. With an average annual budget of 11 million USD. CIS is currently working across six states (East Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, Kassala, Gedaref and Khartoum State). CIS' programme of work is implemented in partnership with 10 NNGOs and several consortia and strategic alliances. CIS has 182 national and international staff members (129 male and 53 female) located across the 6 offices in the focal States. The head office is located in Khartoum, while field and sub-offices are located in East Darfur, South Darfur, and Kassala, South Kordofan and Gedaref states.

**2. Background to the assignment**

In order to address some of the challenges and inequalities faced by conflict-affected women and girls living in Abujubeiha and Rashad localities, South Kordofan State, CIS secured funding from the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Khartoum. Leveraging this funding, the 2-year SEEV (Step-up to Empower Women & End Violence) Project aimed to promote women's engagement in decision-making institutions and processes at the community and household levels. The project also sought to empower women economically and to secure an inclusive and enabling environment for women based on the development of inclusive local decision-making structures, and the engagement of men and boys in combatting violence against women and girls.

The project implementation approach was based on engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including private sector enterprises, local and state government departments and microfinance institutions. At the local level, engagement with women and youth groups, native administrations, civil society organisations, social activists, VDCs was supported. A specific consideration was given to facilitating the role of men and boys as change agents for deconstructing persistent social norms that discriminate against women and girls. CIS also worked with traditional community and religious leaders, local line ministries, civil society organisations (CSOs), community-based organisations (CSOs) and individual activists to orient and train them in gender-positive policies and tools.

At the grassroots level, CIS supported women's resilience via the strengthening and diversification of livelihoods, enabling their participation in key value chains as a basis for supporting their economic



empowerment. Furthermore, through the Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) model, women in target communities were supported in gaining access to microfinance support. SEEV's multifaceted approach engaged whole communities seeking to improve quality of life for everyone, in order for nobody to be left behind.

**Overall project goal:** To empower women and girls living in Abujubeiha and Rashad localities, South Kordofan State, to achieve a good quality of life and a life free from violence.

To achieve the overall project goal, CIS considered that change is needed across three domains that are mutually constitutive, so that a change in one can trigger changes in another. These domains of change are summarized below:

#### **Women as decision makers**

To improve women's participation in decision-making on issues which affect the whole community, CIS worked with Village Development Committees (VDCs) to strengthen inclusive governance and civic participation in target villages. The project sought to establish VDCs focusing on issues known to be flashpoints of conflict and discrimination, such as water, health, youth, market management and natural resource management. CIS worked to educate communities on the importance of representation by both male and female VDC representatives of all ages, so that traditionally underrepresented community members have a seat at the table.

#### **Women's economic empowerment**

CIS identified an opportunity to train women in the mango harvesting and processing of mango pulp, in collaboration with DAL Agricultural Group, one of the leading agricultural producers in Sudan. Based on CIS's successful previous experience in food processing training in Darfur, associations of women mango farmers were formed in target villages and were provided with tools and training to engage in the mango value chain. The groups were also linked with DAL Group for the collection and purchase of mangoes for a profit (negotiated with CIS' support based on demand and market prices per season). In addition, CIS established VSLAs consisting of groups of around twenty participants (all female) that were provided with guidance on VSLA byelaws and practical savings/loan management. The VSLAs provided a safety net without risk of debts, with the money saved was used for income-generating activities, to purchase household needs, or to access social services such as health and education. In addition to the direct, tangible benefits of increased access to financial resources, VSLAs have the additional benefit of empowering the poor and disenfranchised by building confidence in decision-making.

#### **Responsive enabling environment**

In order to achieve sustainable gender equality, there was a need to engage men and boys, the traditional bearers of power, as positive advocates for women's empowerment. Utilizing tools and lessons learned from similar initiatives, CIS sought to support the establishment of men's groups in target villages and to provide training on how to address gender inequalities affecting the community. Similarly, CIS sought to work with boys and girls in schools across target localities to counteract discriminatory practices before they are normalized. Finally, the project sought to organize orientation sessions on women's mango-processing and other IGAs, to minimize misconceptions and to highlight the benefits of women's participation in key value chains.

With this background, CIS is seeking to recruit an experienced and suitably-qualified consultant to conduct a Final Evaluation for the SEEV project, assessing the project's progress and performance as the project's no-cost extension (NCE) ends on 30 June 2021.

#### **Purpose/objectives of the evaluation**

**3.1 The overall objective** of the assignment is to provide the project stakeholders with information about the performance of the project in relation to its stated objectives, covering the period from December 2019 to June 2021 (including the 3-month NCE). The project shall be evaluated in its entirety, including its relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, and impact). Lessons learned shall be documented and practical recommendations for strengthening the design and implementation of future projects shall be formulated.

Therefore, the practical recommendations emerging from this evaluation will:

Generate information on the level of achievement of the intervention objectives (outcomes and wherever possible any evidence of emerging impact).

Inform and guide the design of future CARE projects.

**3.2 The specific evaluation objectives** are on key parameters for the evaluator to study:

1. Assess the relevance of the project design (its activities and objectives) in addressing the priority issues in the targeted community groups and institutions.
2. Assess to what extent the project resources have been used economically and in a timely manner (efficiency).
3. Assess the major achievements of the project to date (effectiveness).
4. Assess bottlenecks, opportunities and lessons learned.
5. Assess to what extent the project is contributing to a long-term positive effect on the empowerment and safety of women and girls in target communities (impact).
6. Identify which positive outcomes of the project are likely to continue after the project ends (sustainability).

### 3. Evaluation Key Issues and Questions

#### 4. Quality and Relevance of Project Design

Assess the appropriateness and relevance of the project design and activities towards the expected overall objective, specific objectives and results; and what adjustments made if any.

Key guiding evaluations questions:

- To what extent does the project respond to priority issues of the target beneficiaries?
- To what extent are the objectives of the project still relevant/valid?
- Are there any major risks that were adequately taken into account in the project design?
- What are the values of the interventions in relation to the national priorities of the Government of Sudan?
- To what extent were the key assumptions underlying the SEEV Theory of Change valid:
  - Assumption 1: No sustained deterioration in the security situation in South Kordofan, and the trend continues to support peace and stability within and between communities
  - Assumption 2: Communities, CSOs, local government and other stakeholders are willing and have capacity to engage in the processes of the initiative
  - Assumption 3: There is no restriction on access to the areas of intervention by the Government of Sudan
  - Assumption 4: Government permission for interventions with elements of protection, SGBV, PSEA and other culturally and politically sensitive topics is maintained.
- To what extent was the project design appropriate for contributing to the empowerment of women, girls and other marginalized groups to participate in decision making at the community and household level?
- To what extent was the project design informed by and aligned with the donor's priorities and policies with regard to women's economic empowerment, safety and inclusive governance?
- What is the reflection of the stakeholders on the project?

#### 5. Intervention Planning and Implementation (Efficiency)

Assess to what extent the available resources have been used economically in delivering the project outputs/results, in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness (efficiency).

Key evaluation questions for the evaluator:

- Was the overall project action plan effectively used?
- Cost and value for money: To what extent have the project costs been justified by the benefits?
- What % of activities in the workplan has been delivered?
- Is monitoring data being collected as planned, stored and used to inform future plans?
- Project management questions:
  - Was flexibility demonstrated in response to changes in circumstances or needs?
  - What are the working relationships with partners, stakeholders and donors?
  - Were donor reporting deadlines met?
- What have been the contributions from partner government institutions, target beneficiaries and other authorities?

#### 6. Effectiveness

Assess the major achievements of the project to date in relation to its stated objectives.

Key guiding evaluation questions:

- To what extent has the project promoted women's economic empowerment and participation in key value chains?
- To what extent have the project's VSLAs been effective in increasing the beneficiaries' access to (micro) finance and to increase their resilience to economic stress factors?
- To what extent the project increased skills and access of beneficiaries to actively participate in local and regional value chains
- To what extent has the project contributed to giving a voice to women and girls in community-level decision making structures and within households?
- To what extent has the project influenced men's and boys' perception and attitudes towards women and girls?
- What have been the project's contribution to women's and girls' safety?
- To what extent has the project had an impact on the reporting of GBV cases among target communities?
- What are the major failures of the project, if any?

### 6.1. Impact

Assess the extent to which the benefits received by the target groups had a wider overall effect on the broader communities.

Key guiding questions for the evaluator:

- To what extent has the project promoted women's empowerment (economic and decision-making)?
- To what extent the project contributed to achieve more inclusive decision making among target communities?
- Are there any long-term effects started to be seen?
- Are there unforeseen impacts (positive or negative)?

### 6.2. Potential for sustainability, replication and magnification

Assess whether the interventions and outcomes of the project are likely to continue (sustainability).

Key guiding questions:

- To what extent have the key stakeholders accepted and owned the project?
- Which organisations/stakeholders could/will ensure continuity of project activities?
- Is there evidence that any of interventions/models (e.g. VSLAs) are being copied, scaled up or replicated by other projects or by the communities themselves?
- What practical recommendations can be made for the sustainability and replication of the project?

## 7. Methodology

The evaluator will use the following key data collection methods, but not limited to, for the evaluation:

- a. Document review (secondary data): The evaluator will review project documents: the baseline report; project proposals; project reports (narrative and financial).
- b. On-site visual observation: In conjunction with other methods, the evaluator will observe implemented activities; take photographs or videos as appropriate, etc.
- c. Interviews: Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with key informants (groups or individual) (project staff, government staff, VDC members, VSLA members, women's groups, youth groups and value chain actors).
- d. Focus group discussions with target women, girls, men and boys, as well as community leaders.
- e. Questionnaires: Evaluator will design very specific and structured set of closed questions (yes/no or multiple-choice questions), as well as or they can also more e open-ended questions framed within the key guiding evaluations questions.

## 8. Profile of the Consultant

The consultant should be specialized in the area of women's empowerment, inclusive governance, livelihood studies (incl. microfinance and value chains), rural development, agricultural international development, or any related background with excellent experience in monitoring and evaluation. The consultant will have the primary responsibility for conducting the evaluation and writing the final Evaluation report. The consultant should possess strong statistical skills and will be expected to coach data enumerators, lead and coordinate the data collection, entry and analysis of data and report writing to a publishable standard. All leadership of the tasks and expenses are to be covered by the consultant.

Specific requirements:

- Advanced university degree in governance, rural development, social science, agriculture, or related field.

- Extensive knowledge and experience working in South Kordofan.
- Demonstrated knowledge of project evaluations and strong research skills.
- Demonstrated skills in statistics.
- Experience in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of donor-funded projects.
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills.
- Excellent spoken and written English and Arabic.
- Good computing skills.

## 9. Reporting Requirements/outputs and deliverables

The report should be submitted in English language and should be of high enough quality (publishable). It should provide substantive evaluation against indicators as outlined in the project work plans

The report should contain an executive summary; be analytical in nature (both quantitative and qualitative); be structured around issues and related findings/lessons learnt; include conclusion and recommendation.

A draft report on key findings will be shared with the project coordinator for reviews and enrichment. The project coordinator will be the contact person between the consultant and CIS to ensure all outputs are delivered as per the ToR.

In line with CIS programming, the assessment should be gender sensitive, participatory and promote a learning approach. The consultant should ensure that the assessment covers these essentials in the report: A) Was the stakeholder involvement appropriate? B) Did the project promote a gender sensitive approach? C) Were women's priorities and aspirations adequately considered in delivering the interventions?

## 10. Logistical Support

The Final Evaluation will take place in the project's target areas in South Kordofan State, which includes the following localities and locations.

1. Abujubeiha Localities (Abujubeiha town Jabrouna & Debibat Gumaa, Sampoo, Aldibaiba, Abu-ndkina, Karima and Tayba)
2. Rashad Localities (Debaikir, Taroba, Tandik, Tajmala, Algardod, Algrewid).

Logistical support (scheduling of interviews with staff, arrangement of field accommodation during data collection, organizing transport to field as per the means CIS staff is using, access to official facilities including internet, documentation—printing, photocopying of tools etc.) will be provided by CIS.

## 11. Other Conditions

- The consultant must adhere to the CARE Code of Conduct and CARE Security Protocol during the entire duration of the assignment.
- CIS may provide the consultant accommodation in the field in its guesthouse, if available. Other items CIS will provide include: office space, internet connectivity in CIS premises.
- CIS will not provide *per diems* or allowances. All out-of-pocket expenses must be taken into consideration when proposing daily fees.
- The consultant should budget for enumerators and translators and present this as a separate section in her/his proposal. But s/he must take into account local scale for similar work. CIS will consider reasonable rates and number of such hires.

**Annex 3**  
**Household Survey**  
**Households Survey Questionnaire**  
**Subject: Step-up to Empower Women & End Violence (SEEV) Project**  
**South Kordofan State**  
**Final Evaluation of the Project**  
**Introduction**

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We are carrying this survey on behalf of CIS and full consultation with South Kordofan State. The issue is about reviewing the progress made and challenges encountered during the implementation of Step-up to Empower Women &amp; End Violence (SEEV) Project in your area over the last two years. We here to listen to you and seriously consider your opinions.</li> <li>• We have a permission from all authorities to come here to interact with communities, men, women, and youth and community leaders.</li> <li>• The information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your name will not appear in any report.</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You may talk freely about your problems, needs, and concerns because your opinion will help the state and the partners to provide assistance based on your own needs.</li> <li>• All your opinions are important. There is no right or wrong here.</li> </ul>  |

**Part 1: BASIC INFORMATION ON RESPONDENT’S FAMILY**

Name of State: ..... Name of Locality: .....Name of Admin. Unit: .....

**Location and demography**

1. Name of Town/ Village/ Nomads settlement .....
2. Settlement:  IDPs  refugees settlements  Nomads
3. Total Number of persons in the Household:  
 Total.....Males.....Females.....Person with special needs/disability.....
4. Who is the respondent?  
 Father  Mother  Adult Male  Adult Female  Adult Person with special needs/disability...
5. Level of Education:  
 Illiterate  Khalwa (Religious Education in Mosque)  Primary  Adult Education  Secondary  University  
 Post Graduate
6. Number of Children whose age is:  
 Between 5 - 18 years.....  between 1 - 5 years.....  under 1 year.....

**Part 2: Women empowerment in terms of leadership and decision-making aspects**

7. Women should be fully represented as active members/leaders in all CBOs/CDOs  
 Agree  somewhat agree  Disagree  Not sure
8. Men are more rational than women in managing the community development issues?  
 Agree  somewhat agree  Disagree  Not sure

9. Women who take responsibility in community leadership are irresponsible women  
 Agree  somewhat agree  Disagree  Not sure
10. Do you think that the project has contributed positively on the empowerment and safety of women and girls in your community?  
 Agree  somewhat agree  Disagree  Not sure

**Part 3: Women's Economic Status**

11. What are the main sources of your household income?  
 Agr. Production  labour  Animal breeding  migration remittent  forestry (charcoal and fuelwood production)  others
12. Does your family practice IGAs to enhance the family livelihood status?  
 Yes  No
- If yes, please
13. Mention the types of IGAs that has been practised by your family over the last year  
 Cultivation of sorghum, sesame  Home Gardening  Handicrafts  Food processing
14. Is there a village savings and loan group (VSLAs) in your community?  
 Yes  No
- If yes
15. Did you benefit from the VSLA?  
 Yes  No.
16. What is the average daily payment for a daily paid worker in SDG?  
 0-1000 SDG  2000-5000 SDG  more than 5000 SDG
17. What do you think about Access to markets?  
 Easy  not difficult  Difficult

**Part 4 Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)**

18. Have you been part of any discussion session about GBV or PSEA?  Yes  No
- If Yes
19. Where was the session held?  
 At household  in school  public place
20. Has a family member been subjected to any kind of abuse based on sex or gender?  
 Yes (%)  No
- If yes
21. Where do the affected people turn to solve the problem?  
 Native Administration  Community based Protection Group  Community Mediators (Ajaweed)  Others
22. In domestic disputes, men are wiser and more rational than women?

Agree  somewhat agree  Disagree  Not sure

23. It is acceptable for men to discipline their wives by beating and scolding them?  
 Yes  No.

24. Wives have the right to argue with their husbands if they disagree with them.  
 Agree  somewhat agree  Disagree  Not sure

**Part 5 Gender Role**

25. Do you agree to the Statement that, Men should play a role in taking care of children at HH level?  
 Yes  No.

26. Do you believe that Women key duty in the household should be restricted to cooking and cleaning?  
 Yes  No.

27. A woman that cannot give birth to child is less favourable  
 Agree  somewhat agree  Disagree  Not sure

28. Boys are more valued than girls because they are the real investment for the household in the future  
 Agree  somewhat agree  Disagree  Not sure

29. Women should be encouraged to contribute significantly to households' livelihoods?  
 Yes  No

**Part 6: CIS/Donor/SEEV Visibility**

30. Do you know or heard about CIS Interventions in your area?  
 Yes  No

31. Did you participate in one of CIS/ SEEV t activities?  
 Yes  No (mention?)

**Annex 4**

**Subject: Focus Group discussions FGDs  
Step-up to Empower Women & End Violence (SEEV) Project  
South Kordofan State  
Abujubeiha and Rashad Localities  
Final Evaluation of the Project**

**Introduction:**

We are carrying this survey on behalf of CIS and full consultation with South Kordofan State. The issue is about reviewing the progress made and challenges encountered during the implementation of **Step-up to Empower Women & End Violence (SEEV) Project** in your area over the last two years. We here to listen to you and seriously consider your opinions.

We have a permission from all authorities to come here to interact with communities, men, women, and youth and community leaders.

The information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your name will not appear in any report.

You may talk freely about your problems, needs, and concerns because your opinion will help the state the partners to provide assistance based on your own needs.

All your opinions are important. There is no right or wrong here.

**Introduction and background on the objective of the Final Evaluation**

- ✓ Participants of the FGDs will be informed and oriented on the objective of the SEEV Final evaluation process, especially the engagement of the stakeholders in an open free dialogue to capture their perspectives in relation to the progress and challenges encountered during period 2019- 2021. Their opinions and observations will be very crucial to shape the way forward and the road map for the future interventions and replication of approaches and lessons learned.

**Audience of the focus group discussions**

- ✓ All key stakeholders will be considered without discrimination to participate in the FGDS. Women, men, youth, community leaders and IDPs will be the main audience of these discussions,
- ✓ Separate FGDs will be exclusively conducted for the women groups in the two localities (women union and other women representing women civil societies in the project areas).
- ✓ Members of the communities selected from the different villages

**Ensure that names and occupations of the participants in the FGDs are properly recorded.**

Team ( )

No.	Name	Title	Location	Signature
1				
2				

**Major issues to discuss**

1. Start with general questions on access to social services, gaps on services and situation of the natural resources in the area to ensure smooth start?
2. Ask them to give their impressions and observation about the Project from the time of inception to date?
3. Do you think that all steps related to the development, planning and implementation of Project under review e have done in a participatory manner engaging all key stakeholders down to the user’s beneficiaries’ level?
4. Raise the issue of the participation and engagement on the planning and implementation of the project activities.
5. How many times did they participate in meetings, training and awareness campaigns? ,
6. Do they know about VSLA, VDCs role and functions? Did they participate in their formation, attending their meetings?
7. Do the villages feel that the associations are useful and functioning well?
8. Have they been part of any discussion session about GBV or PSEA? Do they observe any positive changes towards attitudes towards women empowerment, safety and equity?
9. Do they think that the advent of the project contributed in improving their livelihoods? To extent? In what area (income, empowerment of women).
10. Do they believe that the project replication in other localities can bring some benefits to the



women?)

11. Do they believe that the project in its total has brought some benefits to their livelihoods situation over the last two years despite the challenges faced the implementation process over the last two years?

## **Annex 5**

### **Key Informants Interviews**

#### **Step-up to Empower Women & End Violence (SEEV) Project**

#### **South Kordofan State**

#### **Final Evaluation of the Project**

### **Introduction and background**

The participants will be informed and oriented on the objective of the final evaluation of the SEEV project especially the engagement of the stakeholders in an open free dialogue to capture their perspectives in relation to the project interventions, results, impact and challenges encountered during the implementation. Points captured during the KIIs will help to provide the project stakeholders with information about the performance of the project in relation to its stated objectives, covering the period from December 2019 to June 2021 and provide CIS with more information on the level of achievement of the intervention objectives (outcomes and wherever

### **Audience of the KIIs focus group discussions**

- Native administration (traditional community leaders)
- Leaders of Women Group
- Leaders of Youth groups
- Local government at Locality level (executive Directors)
- Microfinance Administration
- Ministry of Social development
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Religious leaders
- Civil Societies
- CIS staff
- Turath (National NGO)
- Individual activists

### **Complete the from below (interviewee)**

No.	Name	Title	Location	Comment/observation
1				

**Major issues to discuss**

1. Start with general questions on the role and mandate of the institution /organization/Committee with more emphasis on current opportunities and challenges pertaining to SSEV project activities and objectives?
2. Ask whether SEEV activities are recognized by the institutions and have been factored in their programmes and plans. This is just to ensure smooth start?
3. Do you think that all steps related to the development, planning and implementation of Project under review have done in a participatory manner engaging all key stakeholders down to the user’s beneficiaries’ level?
4. Do you think that the overall objective, scope and duration of the project are somehow different from the previous projects/activities implemented in the locality /state? If yes, on what aspects?
5. Ask the respondent to give his/her impressions and observations about the Project from the time of inception to date
6. What about IGA supported by the project? Do you think it has positive impact on empowering women and improve household livelihood conditions?
7. To what extent does the project respond to priority issues of the target beneficiaries?
8. What are the values of the interventions in relation to the national and local priorities of the Government of Sudan?
9. To what extent has the project promoted women’s economic empowerment and participation in key value chains?
10. To what extent has the project contributed to giving a voice to women and girls in community-level decision making structures and within households?
11. What have been the project’s contribution to women’s and girls’ safety?
12. To what extent has the project promoted women’s empowerment (economic and decision-making)?
13. To what extent have the key stakeholders accepted and owned the project
14. Is there evidence that any of interventions/models (e.g. VSLAs) are being copied, scaled up or replicated by other projects or by the communities themselves?
15. What about the material and technical support provided to different committees and groups established by the project (women group, youth group, VSLA and others)
  1. Are there any long-term effects started to be seen?
  2. Finally, do you think that after two years of the project inception, the objectives and scope of the project are still valid to proceed to the next step? It will be very much useful for the way forward if you can identify areas, activities or practices that may require some adjustments or changes to maximize the benefits of the project in the remaining period.

**Annex 6**  
**Field Investigation and Inspection**  
**Step-up to Empower Women & End Violence (SEEV) Project**  
**South Kordofan State**  
**Final Evaluation of the Project**

These are guidelines to support the team members to conduct the site inspections and field observations of the hardware services provided at community level.

Locality: .....

Name of the village/ Settlement.....

## General Information about the selected Site/Location

### Factors to observed and recorded

Type of the established activity /system

1. Quality/ standard/specifications
2. Functionality and use
3. Element of sustainability
4. Community role and management
5. Gender issues ( women engagement)
6. Documentation ( photographs and videos)
7. Visibility (banners, signboards, billboard etc.)

### Major activities to be inspected

- ✓ Community gardens
- ✓ Cultivated areas , rangeland and farmlands protected by Established shelterbelts – wind breaks
- ✓ Reforestation and rehabilitation of pasture and agriculture lands
- ✓ Adoption of new technology option - Two water system established using solar powered pump + installation of drip irrigation kit
- ✓ Fire lines to prevent fire from spreading to pasture areas
- ✓ Observe if there are any signs of open defecation in the village surroundings or near the water sources
- ✓ Check if bill boards are erected at each project site

## Annex 7 Status of activities implementation

**Project Goal: To empower women and girls living in Abujubeiha and Rashad localities, South Kordofan state, to achieve quality of life and a life free from violence.**

Activity	Target	Implementation Status	Comments
Recruitment of project staff	1	completed	
Project launching workshop at State level	1	completed	
Project launching workshop at Khartoum	2	completed	
Learning visit	2	completed	
Quarterly review meetings	6	completed	
Annual learning review meeting at state level	1	completed	
Development and sharing of video script on Women's Success Stories	1	completed	

Prepare lesson sharing bazaar in South Kordofan	2	completed	
Learning sharing bazaar Khartoum	1	completed	
Project final evaluation	1	completed	
Joint monitoring visits		completed	
<b>Domain 1: Women as decision makers</b>			
Establish women's groups in the targeted communities (community sessions and follow up)	10 communities	completed	
Material and technical support to women groups (year II assess performance and develop action plan)	10 groups	completed	
Provide training for women groups leaders in leadership, decision making and representation (year II, review, assess performance, develop action plan)	10 groups	completed	
Establish youth groups (with 50% female youth representation including in leadership positions) in the targeted villages (year I community sessions to establish, Year II, review and evaluation)	10 communities	completed	
Material and technical support to youth groups	10 groups	Completed	
Provide training for youth groups leaders in leadership, decision making and representation	10 groups	Completed	
Establish or strengthen VDCs in 10 targeted villages (year I - community sessions and performance assessment and review in year II)	10 communities	Completed	
Material and technical support to VDC groups	10 Groups	Completed	
Provide training for VDC group's leaders in leadership, decision making and representation	10 groups	Completed	
Organize female influencers into groups (leaders/business women)	8 groups	completed	
Train influencers in leadership, advocating and communicating change	5 days training session	completed	
Support trained influencers to visit each community (including per diem, travel etc.)	16 sessions	completed	
Visits by female and male parliamentarians to advocate with each community on gender equality and women's empowerment issues (10 communities)	10 session	not completed	
Recruit agency to provide mentoring training	14 day	Completed	
Ongoing technical and on the job mentoring support to women leaders	5 session	completed	
Recognize successful women in leadership roles (session and award)	35 women	completed	
<b>Domain 2: Women's Economic Empowerment</b>			
Feasibility assessment for mango value chain (Consultant)	1 assessment	Completed	
Support for mango pulp processing (tools and training)	10 group	not achieved	
Establish and strengthen mango producers groups/associations and facilities	10 group	Completed	
Orientation and discussions for mango farmers and women's groups engaging in mango processing and trading	10 session	Completed	
Value chain analysis for the selected cash crops	1 study	Completed	done
Validation workshop on selected value chains	1 work shop	Completed	done
Establish and support VSLAs (75% female representation)	150 group	215 Completed	
Establish and strengthen value chain groups/producers associations as needed	64 group	Completed	
Value chain implementation for up to 10 value chains (including mangos)	65 group	Completed	64 farm for 640 beneficiaries

Conduct training on value chain crops (production, productivity, quality )	10 community	Completed	conducted 2 class trainings and on the job training and follow up by seconded from Ministry of production
ToT training to selected mango producers (women and men) on the whole value chains (production and quality assurance )	6 training days	completed for 450 Women	30 women Mango Groups every groups have 15 members
Establish and strengthen other IGA groups (petty trades and food processing etc.)	12 groups	28 groups	this is for 28 mature VSLA
Support given to individuals and groups engaging in IGAs	12 groups	28	the same above
Establish and support women's vegetable production groups (training, seeds, tools, rent for land etc.)	30	13	every group contain of 15- 25 members
Organize and link women's groups with MFIs	4	28 group	the same above
Provide training on improved crop and livestock production and productivity	2 training	completed	
Cash for community infrastructure and assets to facilitate access to market	2 infrastructure /assess	6	6 market stall have been constructed to 32 women 16 in abujibiha and 16 in Rashad
Match fund for community groups based building on their contributions	50 groups	30	support of 30 mango groups
Identify and use demonstration farms to communicate change	6 farm	completed	
Organize farmers field schools to promote good farm management practices	6 school	completed	
Domain 3: Enabling environment for women and girls			
Conduct social norms and practices brief assessment to collect baseline data on selected key indicators	1 study		
Establish high level advisory group: establish, orientation session, conduct bi-annual meeting	1 group	completed	the group have been established and conducted of 2 meeting

			attended by the high decision maker from relevant government line ministries and community representative
Training and discussion on gender equality to government experts (health, water, agriculture, animal resources, social affairs)	4 session	4	2days for the government staff from the head of 2 localities and the others for the government staff from SEEV communities
Orientation and learning sessions for local government on policies and rights-based approach	4 session	6 session	3 on Rashad and the other 3 in Abujibiha
Orientation for CSOs and activists on policies and rights-based approach	4 session	6 session	4 on Rashad and the other 3 in Abujibiha
Training and Discussion sessions for traditional and religious leaders: gender, social norms	4 training	4	this have been conducted from representative from 10 communities
Interface meetings between Women Groups & VDCs, government, CSOs and local leaders	40	40	tis have been conducted by participant who have attended the polices and right based approach
Establishment and training of men and boys groups in target communities	10 communities	completed	10 men and 10 boys groups have

			been established
Material and technical support to men and boys groups	10 group	12 groups	distribution of sport material for boys as requested and support of 6 communities centers for mens
Provide training for men and boys groups leaders in leadership	40 session	60 session completed	20 session from orientation 20 session for training and 20 session for refreshment and distribution the support from this groups
Sensitization sessions for stakeholders on GBV including teachers, PTAs, local community and religious leaders in each targeted community	10 session	12 session have been	12 session have been conducted to PTAs , Teachers and community leaders
Conduct dialogue and discussions sessions among boys and girls in schools on GBV and PSEA	10 training days	16 session have been	for all target communities
PSEA briefing for all staff, contractors and partners - state and Khartoum level	10 training days	completed	conducted for CARE staff ,seconded staff , consultant ,venders
Support women and men mixed group dialogues and discussions	20 session	completed	most of them have been during the opening of adult

			literacy classes
Identify and training of role model men and couples to initiate male engagement and promote equality	6 session	14 session	12 session have been conducted to select role model and 2 days training on training on gender perspective
Support dialogue sessions to be led by religious leaders on gender equality and other related issues in each community	20	67	this have been by different way decided by the participant who attended the training for religious and native administration leaders such as Coffee session, Islamic session , Friday mosque speachs,symposium ....etc
Develop stories on successful management of violence at household level and share	2	8	
Celebration and advocacy events to share role model male stories	10	2	2 big celebration at 2 localities attended by representative from all SEEV communities , Staff from line ministries , CARE staff



			(the NL Ambassador and his team have been attend the on have been conduct at Abujiboha
			2 big celebration at 2 localities attended by representative from all SEEV communities , Staff from line ministries , CARE staff and one at CSRE office
Celebration of International Women's Day at community and locality level	4	3	
Produce annual bulletin on anti-GBV and the journey to avoid and prevent its existence	1	0	
Project launching workshop at State level	1	1	
Project launching workshop at Khartoum	2	1	

**Annex 8**  
**SEEV Final Evaluation**  
**Lists of Persons Met and Interviewed**  
**Step-up to Empower Women & End Violence (SEEV) Project**  
**Final Evaluation of the Project**

**Abujubeiha Locality South Kordofan State**

**Members of the Evaluation Team**

#	Name	Title	E- mail Address/Location	Tel. No
1.	Hilal El Fadil Ahmed	WASH and Water Resources Expert	Hilal12356@yahoo.com	+ 249 912174445
2.	Abu Obeida El Siddig	Projects Management Expert	abuobeidasiddig@gmail.com	+249 912704822
3.	Ahmed El Fadil Ahmed	Agricultural and Animal Production Specialist	khuldoun@gmail.com	+249915978300
4.	Shaniaz Mustafa Idris	Statistician/ Data and information Analyst	Shahi_soni2010@yahoo.com	+2499090010928
5.	Shahira Mustafa	M&E and IT Specialist	shoshomustafa7@gmail.com	+249 91552 2149

**CIS Staff who supported SEEV Final Evaluation Process in Abujubeiha and Rashad Locality**

S/N	Name	Title	E- mail Address/Location	Tel. No
1.	Nahla Idris Adam	FSL project manager	nahlaidris@care.org	+249918218720
2.	Mohamed Kheiralla	Agri/Business Officer	Mohammed.kheiralla@Care.org	+249962325548
3.	Adam Mohamoud Adam	MEAL	adamoud50@yahoo.com	+249910833253

4.	Iman Abd Ibrahim	MEAL Officer	Iman.Hasaua@Care.org	+249920133332
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**SEEV Final Evaluation**  
**Final Evaluation of the Project**  
**List of the Enumerators of the Households Survey in Abujubeiha Locality**

#	Name	Title	E-mail	Telephone #
1	Abdulbasit Abdalla Elfaki	Agricultural Engineer	abufada29@gmail.com	+24991301629
2	Ahmed Osman Ahmed	Assistant Agricultural Extension	-----	+249915436305
3	Alaa Elsheikh Hasaballa Almaala	Assistant Agricultural Extension	alaasooo49@gmail.com	+249919733723
4	Thowaiba Abdulkarim Ibrahim	Operation Officer _ Kordofan University	-----	+249918397474
5	Bintwahab Mohamed Adam	Social Worker	-----	+249961253848

**Key Informants Interviews (KIIs)**  
**Abujubeiha Locality**  
**List of Key Persons Met and Interviewed**  
**11- 17 September 2021**

#	Name	Title	Telephone #	Email
1.	Abdullfadeel Abdullmounim	Alsheikh of the village	Tayba	0919410283
2.	Somia Osman Suleiman	Women Leader/VDCs	Sampo	+249912929764
3.	Haitham Abdalla Adam	Manager - Turath	+249911486630	-----
4.	Hamza hasan Mohamed	Native Administration of	Karima village	+249902092485
5.	Nahla Idris Adam	FSL Project Manager	nahlaidris@care.org	+249918218720
6.	Mohamed Kheiralla	Sr Agri/Business Officer	Mohammed.kheiralla@Care.org	+249962325548
7.	Zubaidah El smani	Head of the Women Groups	Tayba	+ 249 916415221
8.	Adam Mohamoud Adam	MEAL – CIS Abujubeiha	adammoud50@yahoo.com	+249910833253
9.	Iman Abd Ibrahim	MEAL Officer	Iman.Hasaua@Care.org	+249920133332
10.	Tarig Abdalla Ahmed Gasim	Advisor, Animal Wealth - Abujubeiha	tarigabdalla189@gmail.com	+24917982199
11.	Hasan Omer Tomsah	Community leader	Sampo	+249910645252
12.	Hajer Mohammed Noor	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	+ 249 962464060

**SEEV Final Evaluation**  
**Focus Group Discussions**  
**Meeting with the Project Key Stakeholders in Abujebeiha Locality**  
**13 September, 2021**

#	Name	Title	Telephone #	Email
1	Ismael Mohamed Ismael	Advisor, Animal Wealth - Abujubeiha	+249913408676	-----
2	Tarig Abdalla Ahmed Gasim	Advisor, Animal Wealth - Abujubeiha	+24917982199	tarigabdalla189@gmail.com
3	Barsham Alabbass Eljabrein	Agricultural Extension - Abujubeiha	+249969161638	-----
4	Maha hasan Mohamed Ahmed	Director, Agricultural extension, Kadugli	+24991183824	Mahamoua73@gmail.com
5	Salha Gumaa Fadllala	Social Development - Abujubeiha	+249915212668	-----
6	Hawa Eltahir Ahmed	Director, Locality -Social Department	-----	-----
7	Haram Mohamed Ali Bala	Agricultural Extension - Abujubeiha	+249913586320	-----
8	Nahid Mohamed Salih	Agricultural Extension- Abujubeiha	+249914784535	-----

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**  
**Sampo Village - Abujebeiha Locality**  
**Women Groups and Youth (A)**  
**13 September, 2021**

#	Name	Title	Location	Telephone #
1	Somia Osman Suleiman	Women Leader/VDCs	Sampo	+249912929764
2	Rokia Yahia	VSLAs /Treasurer	Sampo	+249 121889493
3	Hawa Abdrahaman Mhamed	Youth Leader	Sampo	+249 091476772
4	Fatma Mohamed Suliman	Value Chains/IGAs	Sampo	+249 968182423

5	Fatma Adam bakheet	VDCs	Sampo	+249912929764
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**SEEV Final Evaluation  
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)  
Sampo Village - IDPs  
13 September, 2021**

#	Name	Title	Location	Telephone
1	Hasan Omer Tomsah	Community leader	Sampo	+249910645252
2	Abood Ghaboosh Trik Elnaem	Community member	Sampo	+249964842731
3	Abdalla Farag Kamabel	Community member	Sampo	+249962061265
4	Faragalla Mohamed Gumaa	Community member	Sampo	.....

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)  
Tayba Village - Abujebeiha Locality  
Women Groups and Youth (A)  
13 September, 2021**

No	Name	Title	Location	Tel. No.
1	Hajer Mohammed Noor	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	+ 249 962464060
2	Tasnim Abdullgayoum Abdullaziz	VSLAs	Tayba	+ 249 900360943
3	Jadah Abdullwhab Omer	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	+ 249 918542071
4	Al radeyah Alsmmani Dorbah	VSLAs	Tayba	
5	Fatima Hamad	VSLAs	Tayba	
6	Fatima Ali Altaeyb	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	+ 249 908483552
7	Baheyah Altaeyb Hasballah	VSLAs	Tayba	
8	Um Alhassan Mohammed ALmarhy	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	+ 249 90442151
9	Hawa Altagani Altoom	VDC	Tayba	+ 249 969159639
10	Khadija Adam yousif	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	
11	Malekah Mohammed Salih	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	+ 249 963170799
12	Umama Adam Ismail	VSLAs	Tayba	+ 249 961690051
13	Zaineb Alshekh	VSLAs	Tayba	
14	Halima	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	+ 249 903795685
15	Amna Ismail Hamd	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	+ 249 908541041
16	Hawah Ahmed Yousif	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	+ 249 959170310
17	Halima Mohammed hamad		Tayba	
18	Zubaidah El smani	Head of the Women Groups	Tayba	+ 249 916415221

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)  
Tayba Village - Abujebeiha Locality  
Women Groups and Youth (B)  
13 September, 2021**

No.	Name	Title	Location	Tel. No.
1.	Khadega Mohamed	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	
2.	Amna Abdalla	VDCs	Tayba	
3.	Dar Alslam Suliman	VDCs	Tayba	0910095513
4.	Fatima Haroon	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	090510602
5.	Zahraa HasabAllah	VSLAs	Tayba	
6.	Aisha Ahmed Kabashi	VSLAs	Tayba	
7.	Mahasin HasabAllah Ali	VSLAs	Tayba	
8.	Keltoum Mohammed	VSLAs	Tayba	
9.	Al sbbak Abdullrazig	VSLAs	Tayba	
10.	Fatima Abdulfadil	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	
11.	Zaineb Eid	VSLAs	Tayba	
12.	Zahraa El Imam	VSLAs	Tayba	
13.	Khadija Daheya	VSLAs	Tayba	0962295172

14.	Maryam Abdullmounim	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	
15.	Um kalthoum Altaeyb	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	
16.	Hawa Rodwan	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	
17.	Fatma Yousif	VDCs	Tayba	904068030
18.	Aisha Mohamed	Value Chains /IGAs	Tayba	

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**  
**Tayba Village - Abujebeiha Locality**  
**Community leaders and youth**  
**13 September, 2021**

No.	Name	Title	Location	Tel. No.
1.	Abdulfadeel Abdullmounim	Alsheikh of the village	Tayba	+249 919410283
2.	Mohammed Abdullah	Member of Youth Group	Tayba	+249 964497806
3.	Moukhtar altoom Ahmed	Member of Youth Group	Tayba	+249 910245336
4.	Hamid Bashir Hamid	Member of Youth Group	Tayba	0967911022

**SEEV Final Evaluation**  
**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**  
**Karima Village - IDPs**  
**13 September, 2021**

#	Name	Title	Location	Telephone
1	Munir ABDulatif Mohamed	VDC	Karima	+249 961588726
2	Marwa Mohamed Ibrahim	Women Groups leader	Karima	+249
3	Marwa Omr Abakar Adam	Deputy, Women Groups leader	Karima	.....
4	Rokia Abdalla Mohamed	Chief of VSLA	Karima	+24990841189
5	Aisha Mukhtar Abbakar Mohamed	VSLA member	Karima	.....
6	Khadija Hamza Ibrahim	Chief of VSLA	Karima	.....

**Rashad Locality**

**SEEV Final Evaluation**  
**List of the Enumerators of the Households Survey in Rashad Locality**  
**16 September, 2021**

#	Name	Title	location	Telephone #
1	Izzadin Arabi Ahmed	Animal Wealth, Rashad Locality	Rashad Town	+2499129303221
2	Hasan Adam Ahmed	Agricultural Engineer	Rashad Town	+249917079327
3	Mariam Suleiman Omer	Social Worker	Rashad Town	+249909053761
4	Fatma Adam Ismael	Teacher Head of Women Group ,Tagmala	Rashad Town	+249906992921
5	Aisha Elzaibag Yahia	Teacher ,Head of Women Group ,Tagmala	Rashad Town	+249908091070

**SEEV Final Evaluation**  
**Focus Group Discussions**  
**Meeting with the Project Key Stakeholders in Rashad Locality**  
**16 September, 2021**

#	Name	Title	Telephone #	Location
1	Izzadin Arabi Ahmed	Director, Animal Wealth, Rashad Locality	+2499129303221	Rashad
2	Musa Adam Abdulkarim	HAC, Rashad Locality	+249110591203	Rashad
3	Mohamed Abdalla Abdulrahman	Planning and Agrarian Reform Department	+249915704724	Rashad
4	Hasan Adam Ahmed Mohamed	Agricultural Engineer	+249917079327	Rashad
5	Amal Hamad Adam Noureldin	Social Welfare, Rashad Locality	+249115229503	Rashad

**Key Informants Interviews (KIIs)**  
**List of Key Persons Met and Interviewed**  
**11- 17 September 2021**

#	Name	Title	Location	Telephone
1.	Izzadin Arabi Ahmed	Director, Animal Wealth, Rashad Locality	+2499129303221	Rashad
2.	Sayed Alish	Operations Manager- Baraah Microfinance	Rashad town	+249918653300
3.	Adam Abdelgadir Abdulkarim	Administrative Officer, Tajmala Admin Unit	Tajmala	+249917099516
4.	Elsamani Ahmed Mahgoub	Chief, Freedom and Change committees - Tajmala	Tajmala	+249114364786
5.	Saifeldin Mohamed Adam	Admin/Finance Manager,	Rashad town	+249124924498
6.	Yahya Mohamed Suliman	Chief of the Youth Group	Tajmala	
7.	Mutasim Ibrahim Ahmed	Chief of Youth Group	Tandik	+249918958055
8.	Elnakhiel Ibrahim Adam Ibrahim	Value Chain/IGAs	Tajmala	+249918668705
9.	Sabeela Ismaeal	Value Chains/IGAs	Tajmala	+249 964169784
10.	Hawaa Mohamed Osman	Chief of Mango Group	Tandik	+249961151670
11.	AbdelGadir Adam Mohamed	Secretary, VDC	Tandik	+249961818419
12.	Elsamani Ahmed Mahgoub	Freedom and Change	Tandik	+249114364786

**SEEV Final Evaluation**  
**Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**  
**Tajmala Village - Rashad Locality**  
**Women Groups leaders**  
**16 September , 2021**

#	Name	Title	Location	Telephone #
1.	Aisha Ahmed Eltoum	VDCs	Tajmala	+249 908091070
2.	Hawa Ibrahim Babikir	VSLAs	Tajmala	+249 966444947
3.	Souad Mohamed Doud	VDCs/ Value Chain/IGAs	Tajmala	+249 902898070
4.	Fatima Adam Ismael Abdalla	Value Chain/IGAs	Tajmala	+249906992921
5.	Mashaer Ibrahim Yagoub	Value Chain/IGAs	Tajmala	+249909867690
6.	Elnakhiel Ibrahim Adam Ibrahim	Value Chain/IGAs	Tajmala	+249918668705
7.	Sabeela Ismaeal	Value Chains/IGAs	Tajmala	+249 964169784
8.	Fawziya Ahmed	Value Chains/IGAs	Tajmala	+249 967522693
9.	Fatma Abdalmoneim	VDCs	Tajmala	+249 944012769

**SEEV Final Evaluation**  
**Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**  
**Tandik Village - Rashad Locality**  
**Youth and Community leaders**  
**16 September , 2021**

#	Name	Title	Location	Telephone #
1.	Saifeldin Abdelbagi Musa	Chief of VDC	Tandik	+249911073620
2.	Mutasim Ibrahim Ahmed	Chief of Youth Group	Tandik	+249918958055
3.	AbdelGadir Adam Mohamed	Secretary, VDC	Tandik	+249961818419
4.	Elsamani Ahmed Mahgoub	Freedom and Change	Tandik	+249114364786

**Focus Group Discussions**  
**Tandik Village - Rashad Locality**  
**Women groups leaders**  
**16 September , 2021**

#	Name	Title	Location	Telephone #
1.	Makka Ibrahim Idris	Mango Group - leader	Tandik	+249902717250

2.	Husna Ahmed Adam	Chief of Vegetables group	Tandik	+249969747554
3.	Amna Osman Shaggag	VSLA	Tandik	+249963042296
4.	Fathia Ibahim Shaggag	Women Groups	Tandik	+249960262421
5.	Hawaa Mohamed Osman	Chief of Mango Group	Tandik	+249961151670

**SEEV Final Evaluation  
Focus Group Discussions (FGD)  
Staff of Baraah Microfinance Foundation  
16 September, 2021**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Tel. No.</b>
1.	Saifeldin Mohamed Adam	Admin and Finance Manager	Rashad	+249124924498
2.	Sayed Obeaid	Operations Manager	Rashad	+249918653300
3.	Adam Mustafa Mohamed Ali	Admin Manager	Rashad	+249912958536