



**END OF PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT,
“ENHANCING THE FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS
COPING MECHANISMS FOR CONFLICT AFFECTED
COMMUNITIES IN IMOTONG STATE”**

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DISCLAIMER

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CHD	:	County Health Department
CMR	:	Clinical Management of Rape
FFS	:	Farmer Field School
GBV	:	Gender-Based Violence
HHs	:	Households
IABC	:	Innovative Institute of Agriculture, Business and Capacity Building
PFA	:	Psychological First Aid
PHCCs:		Primary Health Care Centers
PHCUs:		Primary health Care Units
PSS	:	Psychosocial Support
SMoH	:	State Ministry of Health
UNMISS:		United Nations Mission in South Sudan
VSLA	:	Village Saving and Loan Association
DDR:		Disaster Risk Reduction
CFW:		Cash For Work

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CARE South Sudan has been operating in the former Eastern Equatoria State (now Imotong State) since 2015. Since fiscal year to 2017 to 2018, CARE South Sudan, received funds from SDC to support improve the resilience capacity of food insecure and conflict affected communities of Torit County and Pageri Administrative Area of Imotong State, South Sudan. The project was aimed to improve the food security, livelihoods, gender relations at household level and peaceful coexistence among 2,900 households (approximately 17,400 individuals). The target Bomas of the project Fodofodo, Ifuanyak, Nyong and Ilangi in Nyong Payam; Moti/Enyif in Ifwotu Payam in Torit County. Abila, Anzara and Rei in Nimule Payam and Avumadria, Masindi, Bilinya and Gandzi in Mugali Payam of Pageri County.

The main goal of the project was to improve the resilience capacity of food insecure and conflict affected communities of Torit County and Pageri Administrative Area of Imotong State, South Sudan.

The specific objectives were to; Contribute to improving food security for 2,900 vulnerable households through innovative crop production diversification and community structures; Strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities through sustainable livelihoods and income generation opportunities and enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities

This study was conducted by two evaluators, the lead consultant, Mama Julius and Iranya Peter Araku, the co-consultant. The evaluation objectives were to: assess the relevance of the project; assess the effectiveness of the project; assess the efficiency of the project; assess the impact of the project; assess the sustainability of the project; collate and analyze lessons learnt and challenges faced in implementation of the project and make recommendations to CARE to guide in implementation of future projects. The flow of the evaluation criteria focused on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

The evaluators obtained the sample size by employing the Krejcie, V., and Morgan, W. (1970) table annexed to this report. In all there was one Assistant Food Security officer in Torit, Energy Saving Technology Facilitator was unable to be reached. One ToT representative of Energy Saving Technology was reached. 18 VSLA representatives of the 40 VSLAs were met as key informants, the rest took part in the interviews. 1 RRC representative was interviewed in Torit and 1 other in Nimule/Mugali. 2 Role Model Farmers were interviewed from Torit and 3 in Nimule/Mugali. 1 Government Representative from Agriculture was interviewed in Torit and 3 in Nimule/Mugali. 5 Representatives of cash for work beneficiaries were interviewed in Torit and 5 in Nimule/Mugali. 2 DRR Representatives were interviewed each in Torit and Nimule/Mugali. 3 Social Workers were interviewed in Torit and 5 in Nimule/Mugali. Two chiefs were interviewed, 1 in Torit and the other in Nimule/Mugali. Finally, 164 Survey respondents. From SPSS and EXCEL the Likert scale was analyzed and the interpretation of the levels of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

Relevance

According to the Government staff, CARE project staff, VSLA beneficiaries, role model farmers, FFS members, chiefs the mean responses on project relevance were very high at mean response of 3.93 (78.6%) out of maximum of 5, implying very strong agreement based on the 5-point Likert Scale. In general, the project is relevant in terms of accomplishing the planned activities. In addition to reports of the project, observations and understandings of the evaluation team, all of the achievements reported by the project in progressive and final reports were confirmed to be true and also defended by the stakeholders.

Those who said that the livelihood situation of the beneficiaries were very agent, urgent to certain extent and urgent (all in the category of agent) added to 72.9% while those who said that it was not urgent were only 10%. An average of 17.2% declined to give their response on the matter of urgency of the project.

The average urgency of food security needs at the time of project design stood at 73% (50.9%, 14.4% and 7.7%) respectively for urgent to certain extent, urgent and very urgent. Only 12% of the respondents said that the food security needs were not urgent. This implies the implementation of the project was relevant and thus worthwhile.

The findings showed that the 92.1% of the respondents said that the services provided to cope up with challenges of food access and availability were helpful, that is 26.7% very helpful, 33.1% helpful, 32.3% helpful to certain extent and 32.3% helpful respectively on average. Only 2.5% said that these services were not helpful.

Effectiveness

From the average rating of specific objectives generated from the outputs, the effectiveness of the project was rated at average scale of 3.83 (76.6%) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This means that respondents agreed that the project implementation was effective. In general, the project was effective in terms of accomplishing the planned activities. In addition to reports of the project team and observations and understandings of the evaluation team, all of the achievements reported by the team in progressive reports as well as final project reports were confirmed true and also defended by the stakeholders. Whereas the overall effectiveness was rated at 76.6%, the timeliness gave a mixed picture, for instance, those in Torit who said the implementation was timely were 62% compared to 38.2% in Nimule/Mugali and averaging at 50.1%.

Investigation of how the beneficiaries were approached was conducted. The findings showed that on average those who approached CARE were the majority 48.31%, followed by those approached by the project 26.86%, some were recommended by other beneficiaries at 10.72%, only 0.53% each either joined the project when colleagues approached the project on their project, recommended by a local person or institution. Only 0.53% said there was no need for assistance. To a big extent the approach was more bottom up rather than top down. The channels of approach were; 69.9% through workshops, 75% through public gatherings, 73.4 through discussions, 56% through visits by project staff.

Inquiries on beneficiary selection criteria by CARE 73.9%, the respondents said that beneficiary selection criteria was explained. Only 26.1% say this was not explained to them. Further inquiries among the FGD members showed that those not aware of the selection criteria were the ones not regular in community meetings.

Overall beneficiary selection criteria was investigated for fairness, this was rated at average of 74.4% for fairness, 77.5% in Torit and 74.4% in Nimule/Mugali in Pageri Administrative area. Another aspect of the involvement of beneficiary in project design was evaluated and findings showed that 55.1% were involved in project design, 37.1 said they were not asked in project design while 7.2 were asked but chose not to get involved.

It was discovered that with timeliness of the project the respondents were satisfied at 70.9% (15.9% highly satisfied, 34.4% satisfied and 20.6% satisfied to some extent respectively). On the part of satisfaction with timeliness of service delivery, it was 80.1% (34.6% highly satisfied, 32.4% satisfied and 13.1% satisfied to an extent respectively). Looking at method of service delivery, the satisfaction totaled at 71.4% (29.1% highly satisfied, 24% satisfied and 18.3% satisfied to an extent respectively). For the case of suitability of service, the satisfaction totaled at 66.1% (20.7% highly satisfied, 27.8% satisfied and 17.6% satisfied to an extent respectively). Finally, on adequacy of service, the satisfaction totaled at 76.3% (19.5% highly satisfied, 30% satisfied and 26.8% satisfied to an extent respectively).

Efficiency

The efficiency of the process of project implementation from the specific objectives averaged at a scale of 3.84 (76.8) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This implies that the respondents agreed that the project implementation was efficient. The efficiency was enhanced by beneficiary trainings, stakeholder consultations and awareness trainings as well as field staff support from Juba office, particularly finance, human resource, procurement and administration and logistics teams. However, efficiency was somewhat compromised by start-up delays. Generally, most activities were efficiently implemented.

Inquiries were made on whether the intervention covered the vulnerable and needs of the community in Torit 85% of the respondents agreed while 20% did not agree. On the hand in Nimule only 46.8% agreed, 33% did not agree

while 20.2% had no idea. On average 65.9% agreed that the CARE project addressed the needs of the vulnerable and the needy in the community. The % that did not agree thought that consultation on seeds to grow was minimal for them to guide CARE on the seeds they wanted to grow.

Timeliness of delivery averaged at 50.1% and highest in Torit at 62% and 38.3% in Nimule/Mugali. The major constraint to aspect of timeliness was linked to delay in seed distribution of 2017, though all other aspects of the project such as VSLA, GBV intervention, Energy Saving Technologies and Cash for Work were all done timely. Comparatively, 2018 was better than 2017, in in timeliness of delivery of seeds from beneficiaries point of view. There were no complaints in all aspects of timeliness of the other interventions other than the delayed seeds of 2017.

The overall level of satisfaction with the project was inquired and the results averaged at 60.2% and 27.8% for those not satisfied. The level of satisfaction is highest in Torit at 64% and low in Nimule/Mugali at 56.4%.

The findings showed that those who say that the project met the needs of food insecure families in Torit were 74% and 40.4% in Nimule/Mugali and averaging at 57.2%. Comparatively Nimule/Mugali may require more intervention in food access and availability enhancement targeting more in the future than Torit in future project due to this response variation.

Those who get just enough and enough food after project intervention are 23.4% and 38.3%, totaling to 61.7% in Nimule/Mugali respectively while those who get just enough and enough food in Torit were 40% and 35%, totaling to 75% respectively. Torit was comparatively better in terms of food access and availability. The average for just enough was 31.7% and enough 36.6%, totaling to 68.3% and still hungry 31.1%. Regarding the quality of the inputs, the findings showed that those in Torit, those who said the inputs were very good were 26% and 69% good, totaling to 95% while those in Nimule saying the inputs were good were 24.5% and very good were 42.6%, totaling to 67.1%. On average the inputs were 25.2% very good and 55.8% good.

The participants following the training are able to train others, which agrees with a high percentage of 80% of the respondents who agreed on the Likert scale that the trainings were efficient. For instance, on average 67.5% of the respondents said they are able to train other members on the better agronomic practices, Torit is on average better than Nimule/Mugali in this regard, 69% compared to 67.5% in Nimule/Mugali respectively.

Impact

The average rating of the impact of the project from the specific objectives generated from the outputs was 3.81(76.2) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This implies that the respondents agreed that the project had an impact to the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. In general, the project achieved some good level of impact in terms of achievements from the planned activities/outputs. In addition to reports of the project, observations and understandings of the evaluation team, all of the achievements reported by the reports such as final reports and progress reports were confirmed and also defended by the stakeholders.

When it was inquired what kind of businesses are being done following the project implementation, the findings showed agriculture constitutes 39.6% of the activities, followed by commerce and trade 37.9%, then manufacturing that includes food vending 13.6%, services such as restaurants 5.1% and 3.7% declined to give their opinion. The impact of the project is relatively better in Torit compared to Nimule/Mugali of Pageri Administrative area.

Inquiries were done on the businesses that earned most income and the results showed that commerce/trading earned most income at 49.6% followed by agriculture/livestock at 38.6%, then manufacturing at 5.6 and least with services at 4.1% among the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are now able to generate more money in case of an emergency like sickness, school fees, etc. The average ability to generate income in case for treatment and school fees in case of emergency was 66.9%. Those who saved between 0-2000SSP were 49.45%, followed by those between 4001-6000SSP at 13.6% and least between 10001-12000SSP at an average of only 1.1%.

The gender specific issues have been observed and addressed. Women and men are able to participate in farming practice. There was also equally sharing of the family resources by men and women in the household. For example,

when your husband dies the relatives would want to take everything left by the man from the children and the wife. Thus there is reduction on the violence against women and the children in the community. GBV has greatly reduced at an average response of 80.3%, 85% in Torit and 75.5% in Pageri (Nimule/Mugali) areas. The respondents are now able to report cases of GBV to relevant authorities constituting an average of 76.7% (Nimule/Pageri 74.5 % and Torit 78.9%).

Sustainability

Sustainability of a project is a vital consideration for long-term benefits to project beneficiaries as well as to communities in general. Sustainability analysis handled issues of whether the benefits of the projects are likely to be sustained, the extent to which the benefits of the project likely to be sustained, likelihood of continuation and sustainability of project outcomes and benefits thereafter, the exit strategies, and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints and the recommendations for similar support in future whenever necessary. Sustainability rated at a scale of 3.86 (77.2%) out 5 on the Likert scale, implying that the project is sustainable. Since government staff from Agriculture, Cooperatives and community development, RRC, medical workers including boma chiefs, religious leaders, model farmers, leaders of farmers groups, were involved implementation, it is easier to integrate identified follow-up activities in their work-plans. Since participation is among the surest way of ensuring sustainability, it would be important for local authorities, community groups and NGOs to integrate the completed actions into their plans.

For instance, the ability decision making in the family increased in the areas of buying and selling property, 67% in Nimule/Mugali and 75% in Torit. The decisions to plan for food production and acquire family assets each, also increased at 79.8 at Nimule/Mugali and 76.5% in Torit. 83% of the respondents in Nimule/Mugali said that they are able to send children to school compared to 74% in Nimule, averaging at 78.15%.

Lessons learned

VSLAs have had a great contribution to the income improvement on welfare of the project beneficiaries in form of school fees and carrying of micro-business such as bread production and sale among others. The already started efforts could be upgraded to realize much bigger impacts in the future projects.

Overall GBV, PSS and peace building activities were the best implemented and followed by VSLAs. Time was not enough to conduct the FSL interventions

Limited time hinders implementation effectiveness and efficiency, consequently impact and sustainability making beneficiaries to fail to see relevance. If security situation improves in South Sudan, future development projects of CARE should therefore, be a minimum of 2 years to be able to give room for innovations so as to cause significant changes to the livelihood of beneficiaries.

Participatory planning at grass root with the community at all stages of the project improves achievement of results. This should be maintained, CARE applied it at all stages since inception stages to the end and it should continue to build on these vital strategies.

Increasing number of women beneficiaries in a project improves project success and impact. CARE performed well in this regard. This gender equity representation should be maintained in future projects.

The criteria for registration and verification for CFW was followed. Hard work spirit was improved and majority of CFW beneficiaries were women, about 75%.

Within the groups, the capacities to work are not the same. Some members are old aged-and thus, other farm and non-farm activities could be identified to support them in, irrespective of being members of the farmers' group.

Conclusions

The project relevance rated highest (78.6%), followed by sustainability (77.2%), efficiency (76.8%), effectiveness (76.5%) and impact (76.2%). Thus, future projects should focus more on impact, followed by effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and then relevance.

Recommendations

The recommendations on the objective of reduction of food insecurity and promote food availability and accessibility for vulnerable and food-insecure households through innovative crop diversification and community structures are as below.

Develop a cluster of farmers to produce their own seeds, with particular technical aspects of seed production covered and demonstrated practically. This should not only be for farm production but they should be trained to produce seeds and have surplus for marketing to get additional income. This will mean developing an umbrella union to coordinate all the seed farmers in the long run. This activity requires not less than two years to actualize the concept and model. Perhaps seed banking options could also be explored.

Promote local seed varieties that perform well in the local environmental conditions through encouraging local seed production (promoting seed fair) in addition to introducing new varieties. Usually imported seeds have challenges in adapting to local environmental conditions.

Consultation of the farmers on the varieties of seeds to plant should be done prior to promoting particular seeds. This requires varietal seed needs assessment.

Support interested farmers to do ox-ploughing as a business in form of ploughing services, like one group or model farmer in Torit and another in Nimule/Mugali. This should be a practicing farmer but also interested to do ploughing services, sell spare parts and business plans with clear directions should be developed at least 2-3 years' time horizon. Then those interested within each county will know whom to contact for ploughing services. Perhaps this also calls for matching fund grant, because the idea is to make it a business.

If possible, as the security situation in the country improves, future development projects should consider implementation time of not less than two years. One year is enough to mentor, coach, government staff, local leaders and lead/model farmers so that better sustainability is enhanced for project interventions. By having adequate time trainings like post-harvest handling will not be done hurriedly and thus, time will be enough for hands-on learning and adoption of best practices and appropriate technologies.

Increase the budget to be able to increase the appropriate technologies of value addition in post-harvest handling, mobility in form of project car and improve staffing levels.

More nutritional education is required, so that the beneficiaries master the benefits of the food nutrients in the various crops, as well as their corresponding food preparation and preservation. This will also enhance adoption of the crops grown by the beneficiaries.

Promote input trade fairs to encourage farmers create market for their seeds within their localities to reduce burden of importing seeds at high cost from neighbouring countries.

Train farmers to get and apply the concept of farming as a business based on field practical experience. Study visits to model farms within and out of the country in East Africa could be used as ingredients of mindset change.

Simple drip irrigation technologies exist using drum or bucket system, CARE could try to train, support and encourage farmers to use these technologies in addition to treadle pump technology that they already promoted for increased vegetable and fruit tree production.

Regarding the strengthening resilience of conflict affected communities through sustainable livelihoods and income generation, the following recommendations were made;

Continue with training of farmers in commercial fruit tree nursery production and establishment (budding and grafting as a business inclusive), establishment of agro forestry trees, woodlots, etc. Facilitate development of at least 1 model fruit tree nursery production in Torit and 1 in Nimule.

Train farmers in other technologies such as making of charcoal briquettes and solar drying of crop produce.

The IEC materials are good. If funds allow in future projects more could be provided.

CARE has a great strength in promoting gender equity across a wide spectrum of themes such as GBV, peace building, PSS, etc., these should be consolidated in Eastern Equatoria but the experiences taken to other parts of the country so that the good benefits do not allow revolve in one area but the benefits are widely enjoyed by many beneficiaries in the country.

Name tags should be introduced and used during implementation and payment of cash related interventions in the future. This is good and monitoring and supervision of the interventions.

Introduce work for asset where beneficiaries work and in exchange get assets such as goats which is expected to reduce dependency syndrome.

In case Cash for Work is to be maintained the timing should be between December-March where the community are not engaged in land preparation yet. The timing by CARE within March was good and thus active periods of land preparation and field management of crops should not be targeted as months of these interventions.

The recommendations on enhancing community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities are as follows;

The awareness was good in environmental protection. There is need for more interventions on aspects such as fruit tree nursery establishment (budding and grafting as a business inclusive), establishment of agro forestry trees, woodlots, etc.

Environmental protection goes a long way in other technologies such as making of charcoal briquettes, solar drying of produce. These were not innovated perhaps they were not the initial focus of the project given time constraint but could be given a try in the future projects.

The chief of Fodofodo advised that lesson sharing of best practices as well as those of challenges for decisions that could be taken by social workers, gender focal points and peace committees should be promoted in future projects on gender related interventions.

The involvement of higher authorities such as ministry of gender and social development need to be increased according to chief of Fodofodo boma, so that the records and progress of peace committee activities are not only tied to CARE and peace committees at local levels. Experience sharing could also be facilitated to be done at state level to have total gender equity promoted.

In case funds allow, CARE should support future activities of peace committees by constructing simple shades with a simple room for keeping records, for coordinating and conducting meetings by the peace committees to minimize disruption by weather in terms of rain and violent winds.

SECTION 1: PROJECT CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

In this section of the report, the aspects covered were the Project context, Project goal, Specific project objectives, Project target population, The Evaluator, Evaluation objectives, Evaluation schedule, Evaluation study design, Evaluation study sample, Evaluation criteria employed, Measurement of variables, Data processing, Ethical consideration of the study and Challenges of the study.

2.2 Project context

CARE South Sudan has been operating in the former Eastern Equatoria State (now Imotong State) since 2015. Since fiscal year to 2017 to 2018, CARE South Sudan, received funds from SDC to support improve the resilience capacity of food insecure and conflict affected communities of Torit County and Pageri Administrative Area of Imotong State, South Sudan. The project was aimed to improve the food security, livelihoods, gender relations at household level and peaceful coexistence among 2,900 households (approximately 17,400 individuals). The target Bomas of the project are; Fodofodo, Ifuanyak, Nyong and Illangi in Nyong Payam; Moti/Enyif in Ifwotu Payam in Torit County. Abila, Anzara and Rei in Nimule Payam and Avumadria, Masindi, Bilinya and Gandzi in Mugali Payam of Pageri County. This evaluation followed a process of using an existing assessment report and project reports done during the projects life time. Data was collected during the evaluation and compared to baseline data/assessment report against the same indicator in order to measure progress towards defined outcomes/results. The monitoring reports, project reports and other relevant secondary information were referred as part of the evaluation process.

2.3 Project goal

The main goal of the project was to improve the resilience capacity of food insecure and conflict affected communities of Torit County and Pageri Administrative Area of Imotong State, South Sudan.

2.4 Specific project objectives

Specific Objective 1: Contribute to improving food security for 2,900 vulnerable households through innovative crop production diversification and community structures.

Specific Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities through sustainable livelihoods and income generation opportunities.

Specific Objective 3: To enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities.

2.5 Project target population

The project targeted 17,400 vulnerable IDPs and host community members (2,900 HH) affected by conflict in the project areas.

2.6 The Evaluators

This study was conducted by two evaluators, the lead consultant, Mama Julius and Iranya Peter Araku, the co-consultant. Mama Julius has Master's Degree in Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, Bachelor's Degree in Agribusiness Management and Diploma in Institution Management. The knowledge, skills and positive attitudes acquired during his training and related field practice in these areas are a good assortment required for the consultancy. Since in the ToR one of the relevant qualifications is Masters in related fields, the consultant automatically became an impeccable fit to conduct the assignment. Mama Julius has previously conducted a number of evaluations in Food Security and Livelihoods in South Sudan. He conducted final Evaluation of Producing for Urban Markets Project (PUMP)-Fish Project (Juba and Terekeka, Republic South Sudan) for SNV from 15th - 28th/12/2015. He also conducted impact evaluation of girls in control menstrual hygiene and management project in South Sudan in EES on behalf of SNV in 2015. He evaluated a program to increase and diversify agricultural production and contribute to the resilience of households in targeted areas to benefit about 1,600 households in 6 villages in Pathoun East Payam, with cash for work incorporated as an intervention approach. The project was approved in June 2012 and its activities that reached 1,630 HHs in the six villages in Pathoun East Payam were finalized by the end of February 2015 on behalf of Oxfam Intermon.

The co-consultant, Iranya Araku Peter has vast expertise in Participatory researches such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA), and Visualization in Participation Program (VIPP) and

Ladder of Life (LOL) Poverty research tools. Additionally, he has good skills in Qualitative and Quantitative research methodologies of data analysis and collection techniques which includes SPSS, Epidata, Stata, Spreadsheets, NUDIS*T (QSR N6), or NVivo software. He designs research tools, logical framework approach (LFA) for collecting data. He supervises and implements research methodologies in line with concept and objectives. Finally he has skills Basic statistics, reproductive health (ASRH) and HIV/AIDS, Conflict Resolution, Behaviour Change, Poverty and Psychosocial Issues.

2.7 Evaluation objectives

- (a) To assess the relevance of the project.
- (b) To assess the effectiveness of the project.
- (c) To assess the efficiency of the project
- (d) To assess the impact of the project.
- (e) To assess the sustainability of the project.
- (f) To collate and analyze lessons learnt and challenges faced in implementation of the project
- (g) To make recommendations to CARE arising from the project

2.8 Functional evaluation schedule

Data collection was in the period, 20th July, 2018 to 22nd in Torit and from 22nd to 26th of July, 2018. Data entry and analysis was conducted from 28th -29th July to 1st August, 2018. Report writing commenced from 2nd to- 4th August, 2018. The draft report was ready by 5th August 2018 and the final report was produced by 12th of August, 2018. The details of the functional evaluation schedule have been annexed.

2.9 Evaluation study design

The study applied combination of approaches including project theory modelling. This involved studying the project theory model (intervention logic), analyzing the process through which the action produced the observable changes; how the changes were measured, contextual factors that explain variances in outcomes in different project areas among others and the counterfactual was based on issues baseline data (the pre-intervention situation). Contextual analysis of how outcomes were affected by contextual factors such as the local economy, the political context, the characteristics of participating communities and the level of support from local institutions were descriptively analyzed. In addition, the evaluation applied most significant change approach. In this, participatory group tools were used to identify important changes that have taken place in target community or partners and to explain the factors that contributed to the changes. It involved direct and indirect interactions with beneficiaries to determine what, if any, has been the impact of the project on their lives, and any intended and unintended consequences. The counterfactual was based on the situational understanding of the beneficiaries before the project. The participatory appraisal involved reconstructing explanations of what changes the interventions produced and how.

2.10 Evaluation study sample

The evaluators obtained the sample size by employing the Krejcie, V., and Morgan, W. (1970) table annexed to this report. In all there was one Assistant Food Security officer in Torit, Energy Saving Technology Facilitator was unable to be reached. One ToT representative of Energy Saving Technology was reached. 18 VSLA representatives were met. 1 RRC representative was interviewed in Torit and 1 other in Nimule/Mugali. 2 Role Model Farmers were interviewed from Torit and 3 in Nimule/Mugali. 1 Government Representatives from Agriculture was interviewed in Torit and 3 in Nimule/Mugali. 5 Representatives of cash for work beneficiaries were interviewed in Torit and 5 in Nimule/Mugali. 2 DRR Representatives were interviewed each in Torit and Nimule/Mugali. 3 Social Workers were interviewed in Torit and 5 in Nimule/Mugali. Two chiefs were interviewed, 1 in Torit and the other in Nimule/Mugali. Finally, 164 Survey respondents.

Table 1: Sample size achieved from the targeted population

Respondents	Targeted	Sample Torit	Sample Nimule /Mugali	Method of sample selection
ASFSL officer	2	1	0	Purposive sampling
Energy Saving Technology Facilitator	1	0	1	Purposive sampling
ToT Representatives, Energy Saving Technology	2	1	0	Purposive sampling
VSLAs 2 FGDs (10 members each)	40	5	40	Simple random sampling of beneficiaries
Government Representatives from RRC	2	1	1	Purposive sampling
Government Representatives from Agriculture	4	1	3	Purposive sampling
Role Model Farmers	5	2	3	Purposive sampling
DRR Representatives	4	2	2	Purposive sampling
Representatives of cash for work beneficiaries (5 (3 females and 2 males)	10	5	5	Simple random sampling of beneficiaries
Social Workers	8	3	5	Purposive sampling
Chiefs	2	1	1	Purposive sampling
D.G Social Development	1	0	0	Purposive sampling
A/GBV Protection Officer	2	0	1	Purposive sampling
Area Manager	1	1	0	Purposive sampling
FGDs, Peace Committee Representatives (2, 5 members in each FGD)	10	5	2	Purposive sampling
FFS Representatives 2 (1 male and 1 female)	2	1	1	Purposive sampling
Survey respondents of beneficiaries	140	70	94	Simple random sampling of beneficiaries
Total	228	98	159	

Source: Consultants, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

2.11 Evaluation criteria employed in the study

The flow of the evaluation criteria focused on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The tool is used for seeking the views of all the stakeholders like government officials, beneficiaries, community leaders and CARE staffs. The criteria employed both qualitative and quantitative approach in which key informant guides, case studies, and surveys were used to consults the stakeholders in Imatong State, South Sudan.

2.12 Measurement of variables

From SPSS or EXCEL the Likert scale was analyzed and the interpretation of the levels of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability were done as follows;

Table 2: Measurement and interpretation of the Likert scale

Description	Range	Mean	Interpretation of level of agreement
Strongly disagree	1	1.00-1.80	Very low
Disagree	2	1.81-2.60	Low
Sometimes	3	2.61-3.40	Moderate
Agree	4	3.41-4.20	High
Strongly agree	5	4.21-5.00	Very high

Source: Secondary data

2.13 Data processing

The consultant processed the collected data by editing, cleaning, entry and then analysis. Editing ensured correctness, accuracy and consistency as per the responses and observations made. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and EXCEL software were used for data analysis because they are fast, consistent, and able to handle many variables simultaneously.

2.14 Ethical consideration of the study

M/E-CARE together with their project team, South Sudan supervised the evaluation process. Before data collection pilot testing the data collection tool were done in order to verify the reliability and validity of the tool. During field data collection, accuracy was taken care of in doing the interview and in capturing data through checking through all completed responses (on a daily basis) to ensure any mistakes or inconsistencies are corrected on time will add value to quality assurance. Before data analysis, there were performance of data quality checks using various methods such as synthesis and content analysis of related variables to ensure consistency and to investigate the internal logic between related variables. This facilitated the data cleaning process before embarking on data analysis.

The consultants ensured appropriate, safe, and non-discriminatory participation of all respondents in the study. This included obtaining free and informed consent and withdrawal, and ensuring that data is kept in a secure and confidential manner and the anonymity of respondents is protected in the presentation of findings. The consultants ensured confidentiality and respect for respondents. Voluntary compliance from the respondents to participate in the study was sought before they were requested to fill the questionnaires and engage in FGDs/interviews and were allowed to inquire any clarifications from the research team.

2.15 Challenges of the study

The time allocated for planning purpose before the evaluation was inadequate. In order to solve the challenge of time, not to reduce the quality of evaluation, two researchers conducted the data collection, one concentrated in Torit, Mama Julius and the other, Iranya Peter Araku, carried the data collection exercise in Nimule/Mugali. In order to have exhaustive inquiries, the researchers triangulated the data collection methods using many methods that included Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews, observations and literature reviews to obtain as much data as possible for writing the report. Thus, there was no gap in data collection.

One of the VSLA project staff in Torit was unavailable for interview since she had already left CARE due to the end of the SDC II project. A case in point was the staff who played active role on VSLAs in Torit. However, secondary data reviews, interviews of the Assistant Food Security Officer, Assistant VSLA officer, GBV and Protection Officer and VSLA members filled the data and information gaps required for the study.

SECTION 2: FINDINGS AS PER EVALUATION CRITERIA

2.1 Introduction

In this section the findings have been structured in terms of relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, impact and sustainability.

2.2 Representation of survey respondents

The analysis of the representation of the survey respondents are summarized in table 3 below. Majority of the respondents lived in urban areas at an average of 43.9%, followed by those who were rural at 31.6% and least by those who were peri-urban at 24.6%. Males represented 42.1% of the respondents while females were 57.9%. Majority of the respondents are in the age bracket of 30-35 representing 29.2%, 50.4% of the respondent had primary education and 67.3% of the respondents were married.

Table 3: Representation of the survey respondents

Residence	Percentage in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percentage in Torit (n=70)	Average %
Urban	29.8	58.0	43.9
Peri-urban	19.1	30.0	24.6
Rural	51.1	12.0	31.6
Sex	Percentage in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percentage in Torit (n=70)	
Male	37.2	47.0	42.1
Female	62.8	53.0	57.9
Age ranges	Percentage in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percentage in Torit (n=70)	
18-23 years	5.3	10.2	7.8
24-29 years	14.9	18.0	16.5
30-35 years	33	25.3	29.2
36-41 years	25.5	17.0	21.3
42-47 years	10.6	25.1	17.9
48-53 years	9.6	1.8	5.7
54 above years	1.1	2.6	1.9
Education level	Percentage in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percentage in Torit (n=70)	
None	16	24.1	20.1
Nursery	3.2	0.0	1.6
Primary	44.7	56	50.4
Secondary	23.4	15.6	19.5
Tertiary	2.1	1.9	2.0
University and above	5.3	2.4	3.9
Don't know	5.3	0.0	2.7
Marital status	Percentage in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percentage in Torit (n=70)	
Single	11.7	15.0	13.4
Married	69.1	65.4	67.3
Divorced/separated	6.4	15.0	10.7
Widowed	12.8	4.6	8.7

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018

2.3 Relevance

According to the government staff, CARE project staff who involved the Area Manager, Gender Protection Officer, Assistant Food Security and Livelihood Officer and Assistant VSLA officer, VSLA beneficiaries as well as well as the role model farmers, FFS members, chiefs the mean responses on project relevance were very high at mean

response of 3.93 (78.6%) out of maximum of 5, implying very strong agreement based on the 5-point Likert Scale. The evaluators found out whether the livelihood situations of the beneficiaries were really urgent based on at the time of project design and eventual implementation. Those who said that the livelihood situation of the beneficiaries were very agent, urgent to certain extent and urgent (all in the category of agent) added to 72.9% while those who said that it was not urgent were only 10%. An average of 17.2% declined to give their response on the matter of urgency of the project.

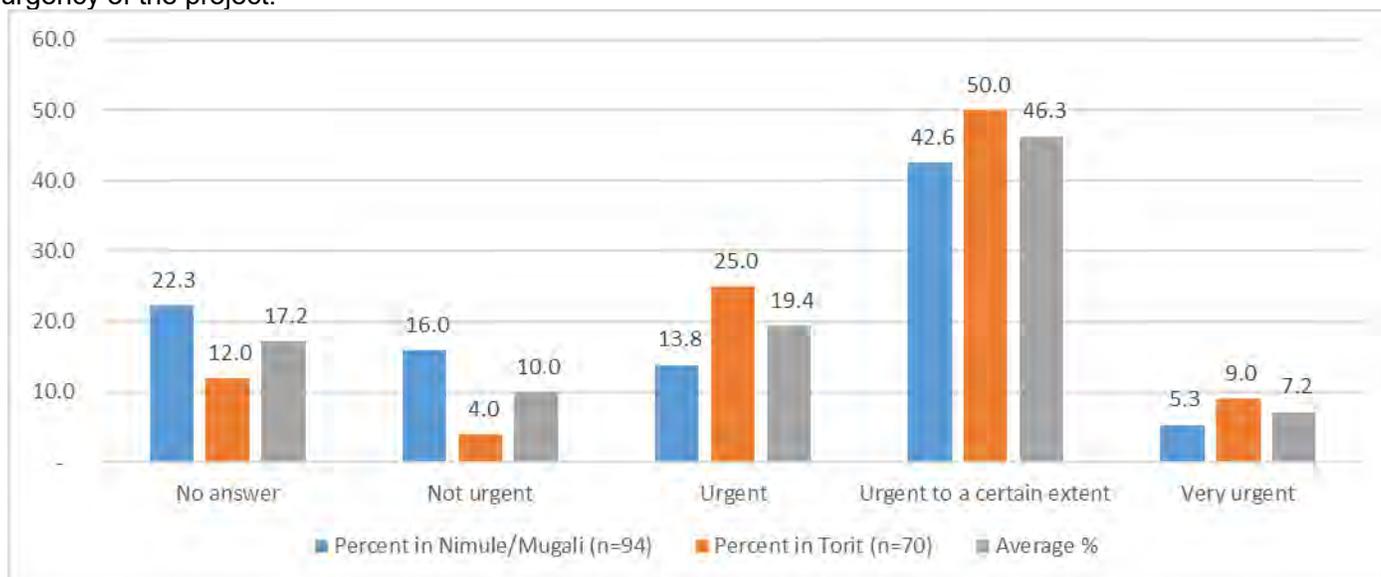


Figure 1: Urgency of the project as one of the ways of investigating project relevance

Objective 1. Contribute in reducing food insecurity and promote food availability and accessibility for 2,900 vulnerable and food-insecure households through innovative crop diversification and community structures by May 2018.

The project targeted 2,900 vulnerable households in Imatong state to increase access to food and improve positive coping mechanisms. Overall the respondents agree at mean response of 3.91 (78.2) out of maximum of 5 respectively, that the project contributed in reducing food insecurity and promoting food availability and accessibility in the area. When the conflict started in 2016, most people in the area were displaced and lost their property while others had tortures and lost livelihood. Care supported the displaced communities in Torit and Pageri counties to meet their livelihood needs by providing them with farm tools and seeds. Furthermore, the urgency of the project in terms of food security situation were evaluated and the findings are provided in the table below. The average urgency of food security needs at the time of project design stood at 73% (50.9%, 14.4% and 7.7%) respectively for urgent to certain extent, urgent and very urgent. Only 12% of the respondents said that the food security needs were not urgent. This implies the implementation of the project was relevant and thus worthwhile.

Table 4: Urgency of the project in terms of food security situation at the time of project design

Response	Urgency Percentage in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Urgency Percentage in Nimule/Mugali (n=70)	Average %
No answer	18.1	12.0	15.0
Not urgent	16.0	8.0	12.0
Urgent to a certain extent	46.8	55.0	50.9
Urgent	13.8	15.0	14.4

Very urgent	5.3	10.0	7.7
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Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The levels of achievement of objectives have been sequenced in the outputs below;

Output 1.1 - Food access and availability

Overall the relevance of food access and availability to the beneficiaries was rated at 3.9 (78%) out of 5 on the Likert scale. Inquiries were as a result made to find out whether the project met the needs of the food insecure. Inquiries to find out whether services provided by the project to cope with food access and availability (food insecurity) were agent was done. The findings showed that the 92.1% of the respondents said that the services provided to cope up with challenges of food access and availability were helpful, that is 26.7% very helpful, 33.1% helpful, 32.3% helpful to certain extent and 2.5% helpful respectively on average. Only 2.5% said that these services were not helpful.

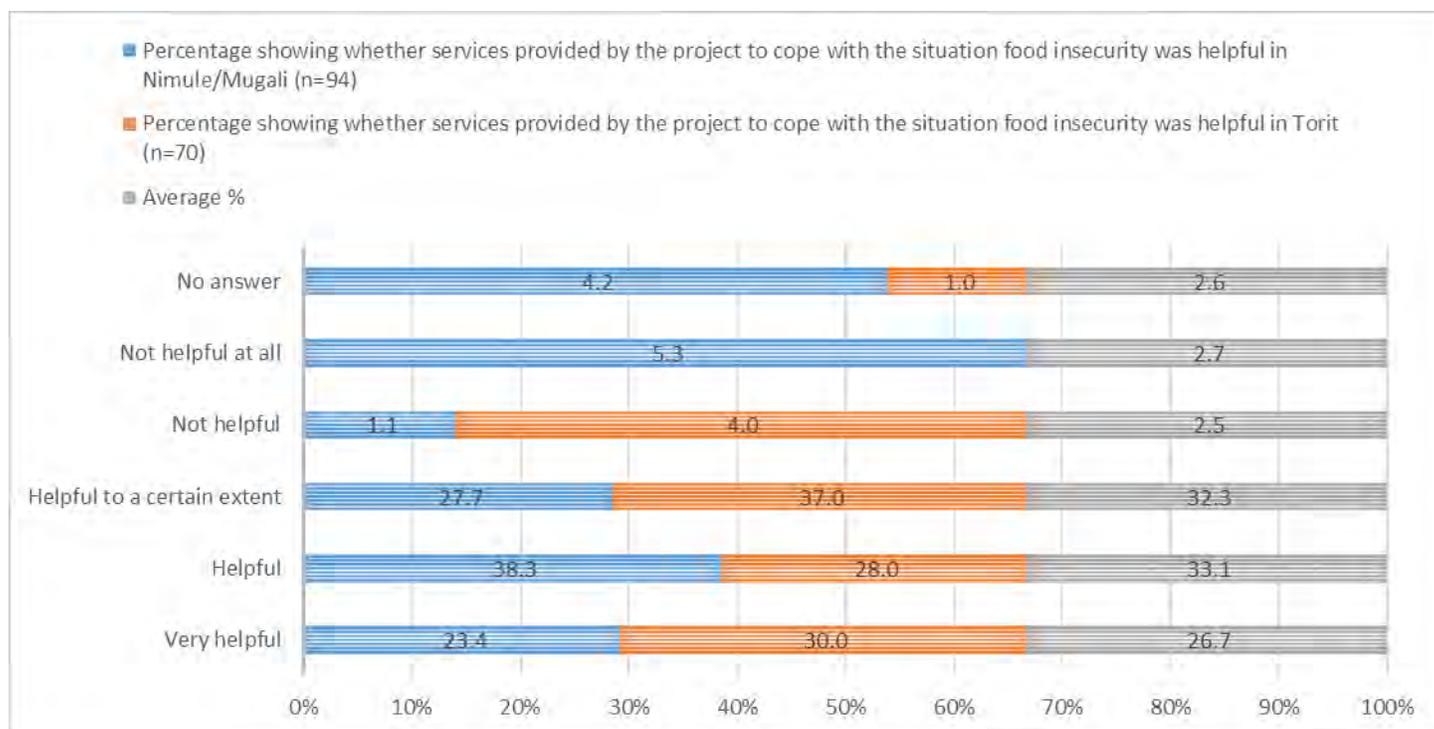


Figure 2: The extent to which the services provided by the project to cope with the situation of food insecurity were helpful

The result of the Likert scale above was obtained after summing up all the results of relevance in this output and getting its average from the specific indicators described below;

1.1.1. Stakeholders sensitization / consultations (1 per Targeted Payam)

According to the government staff, CARE project staff, VSLA beneficiaries, role model farmers, FFS members, and chiefs, the mean responses on consultation of stakeholders done by project staffs were high 4.2 (84%) out of maximum of 5, implying agreement based on the 5-point Likert Scale. Besides, the stakeholder identification was a collective responsibility that emerged right from stakeholder meetings. Multi-stakeholder consultation approach was employed by the project staff. This made them to become part of the project at every stage of the project life cycle and this increased project relevance both at local and national levels. The stakeholders believed and trusted the SDC project. For instance, two separate project inception workshops per county for four project Payams were conducted in August 2017. The workshops were conducted on August 3, 2017 to introduce the project to stakeholders and participants included government officials, non-government and community based organizations representatives and community leaders from Nimule and Mugali Payams of Pageri County and Nyong and Ifwoto

Payams of Torit County. It was also discovered in the evaluation from the project staff that an assessment of lessons learnt and recommendations from phase one of the projects was also discussed. Throughout the workshops, government officials and community leaders promised support in working with CARE to ensure that success of the project. In Pageri County, 16 (10 men and 6 women) people attended the event while in Torit 22 (13 Male, 9 Female) people participated during the launching of the project.

1.1.2 Procurement of seeds and tools for distribution (1 kit per targeted household)

The Farmer Field School respondents in Torit and Nimule highly agreed that procurement and distribution of seeds and tools solved their challenges related to these inputs challenges and the mean response of was at 4.7 out of maximum of 5, implying strong agreement based on the 5-point Likert Scale. This agrees with the end of project final report findings that showed that, the overall target of the project was to reach 2,900 HHs (17,400 individuals) with seeds and tools assistance as well capacity building on good agronomic practices. During the entire project period, a total of 3078 HH (2286 female HH and 792 male HH) were reached through FSL (Laker, 2018)¹. The project got seeds (sorghum-543kgs and cowpeas-543Kgs and okra-30 packets from FAO in kind to support SDCII and were distributed to 540 HH in Torit county in September 2017.

Among the tools received were; hand hoes (1 per HH), watering cans (15 per FFS group), axes (5 per FFS group), treadle pumps (1 per FFS group), linear rope rolls (3 per FFS group), sickles (10 per FFS group), and rakes (6 per FFS group). On the other hand the vegetable seeds that were distributed included egg plants, Amaranthus, okra, “Kudhra”, okra, tomatoes, collards, cowpeas and onions. The cereal crops were sorghum and maize seeds. Seed distribution was one thing but other side of the coin is access to cultivable land. In order to facilitate access to land, contacts with local authorities was initiated in September 2017 in Torit County. The local authorities offered land for IDPs for crop production on the basis of agreements/contracts that are valid for a short period of time. Access to land in Nimule was easy as most people had access to land through their local leadership like the chiefs.

1.1.4 Training farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop and vegetable varieties

Training of farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop varieties among the FFS was generally considered relevant at a Likert of 4.1 that implies high agreement. 12 farmer groups (7 in Pageri and 5 in Torit) were mobilized and trained on improved methods of crop production so as to boost increased crop production.

This is justified by comments from one of the key informants amongst the Catholic 1 FFS in Torit, in the names of Olga Eunice who says, “in addition to the other vegetables such as okra, Amaranthus, we were introduced to new vegetable varieties such as collards, onions and egg plants. These increased the diversity of vegetables that we grow for both home consumption and income”.

1.1.5 Conducting training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted)

The farmers from Torit and Nimule highly agreed at 3.9 based on the 5-point Likert Scale that training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted) was relevant. This is because these trained them on appropriate land preparation, pests control, disease control, weed management, harvesting and post-harvest handling. This activity was conducted during the period of May-September 2018 production.

1.1.6. Conducting training for 2,900 farmer households on post-harvest handling processes

The project targeted to train 2,900 farmer households on post-harvest handling processes. The respondents agreed that at mean response 3.8 out of maximum of 5, on the 5-point Likert Scale that this training was relevant. Only that, because of time shortage in the project, this topic was not adequately covered, because some of the crops such as sorghum were still at early stages of growth before an explicit training could be conducted on post-harvest handling. The training lessons obtained during FFS sessions were basically introductory and not at appropriate timing of the crop life cycle.

¹ Laker, M. (2018). *Enhancing the Food Security and Livelihoods Coping Mechanisms for Conflict Affected Communities in Imotong State, Final Report*. Juba: CARE.

1.1.7 In Field vehicle hire and Transportation of project supplies and inputs

This hire of vehicles for transportation of project supplies and inputs was moderately relevant according to project staff and their agreement was at mean response of 2.6 out of maximum of 5, on the 5-point Likert Scale. This is because the hiring process at times delayed activities in the field, in cases where the car owners responded slowly to their related tasks due to long logistical procedures.

Output 1.2 Community capacities to manage and improve production enhanced

Overall the relevance of community capacity to manage and improve production enhanced was rated at 3.91 (78.2%) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This result was obtained after summing up all the results of relevance in this output and getting its average from the specific indicators described below;

1.2.1. Formation and training of 12 farmer associations formed (1 per Boma targeted)

The formation of 12 farmer associations per boma in form of FFS were viewed to be relevant and the agreement of the respondents averaged very high at mean response of 4.7 out of maximum of 5, implying strong agreement based on the 5-point Likert Scale. This is because through farmer associations, trainings and extensions on, business skills, modern methods of soil management such as erosion control, proper spacing, crop protection, harvesting and post-harvest handling are enhanced and it saves time according one of the beneficiaries in Torit Catholic 2 FFS key Informant. Topics covered included group constitution and leadership operational procedures, skills development, business models and group lifespan among others. The groups were also trained on good agronomic practices of both vegetable and field crop production. Farmer associations have facilitated collective knowledge and information sharing and created strong social cohesion and ownership to improve their daily lives. Through farmer associations the wider community learnt through observation and emulating good farming practices being pursued by group members. Overall, 62% of the total association memberships of 362 were women.

1.2.2. Identification and setting up of 12 farm demonstration sites to facilitate on farm learning among farmers (1 per Boma)

The identification and setting up of 12 farm demonstration sites to facilitate on farm learning among farmers (1 per Boma) was viewed as relevant by model farmers and FFS members at mean response 3.54 which is a high agreement out of maximum of 5, implying agreement based on the 5-point Likert Scale. The benefits provided by one of the model farmers in Torit among the Planter FFS were that, the model farmers facilitate FFS members on their own farms. Their training was conducted in April 2018 for Torit in 3 days. Aspects such as disaster management, business skills and conflict management were incorporated. Hands-on practical trainings were conducted in the demonstration sites where 1,912 farmers (1,278 women and 634 men) have been trained on different aspect of best agronomic practices and management using the FAO FFS approach.

1.2.3. Establishment and strengthening of 4 Community based learning centers to facilitate learning and sharing of best practices (1 per Payam)

By the end of the project, one demonstration center located at Nyong Payam was established. The respondents had moderate agreement on the relevance of community based learning centers at mean response of 3.3 on the 5 point Likert scale. The reasons for the moderate agreement were land shortage in urban areas and insecurity to access far lands. In addition time was not enough to establish all the planned community learning centres.

1.2.4 Identify and train role model farmers on critical aspects for farmer to farmer mentoring and coaching

The Farmer Field School (FFS) respondents agreed at mean response of 4.1 out of 5 of the Likert Scale that the of role model farmers on critical aspects for farmer to farmer mentoring and coaching. CARE made effort to train model farmers to act as change agents of technological transfer of good agricultural practices such as in timing of land preparation as well as related agronomic practices such as weeding, pest and disease management among others. In total 12 model farmers (6 Females and 6 Male) from 12 farmer associations targeted from the State were trained as shown below. Four community based extension workers (4 male) and other 12 farmers (10 men and 2women) also attended the training together with the model farmers.

Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation

The relevance of the overall objectives of strengthening resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation was high. The respondents' extent of agreement to the achievement of this objective among the VSLA and FFS members averaged at mean response of 3.9 out of 5 of the Likert Scale. The progress in achieving objectives as per specific outputs has been organized as follows;

Output 2.1 Increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities

Overall the relevance of increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities was rated at 4.28 (85.6%) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This result was obtained after summing up all the results of relevance in this output and getting its average from the specific indicators described below;

2.1.1 Procurement of materials and kits to support formation of savings groups

The procurement of materials and VSLA kits reinforced the economic and social capital of women, thus contributing to the reduction of their vulnerability to sexual violence and especially to denial of resources and opportunities. As a result the relevance of this particular output for inclusion into the project was rated at 4.3, very high agreement that it was relevant by the VSLA respondents. Among the material and kit items provided were the 1 box to accommodate the money and other VSLA kit items, passbook (30 per VSLA) group for recording shares and loans including repayments, 1 ruler to guide in recording, 2 pens for writing, 1 stamp, though the kit missed bags for keeping social funds, fines and savings.

2.1.2 Formation and training of 40 groups and mobilize locally generated savings to capitalize small scale income generating activities

The relevance of the formation and training of 40 groups for mobilization of locally generated savings to capitalize small scale income generating activities was rated at an average of 4.34 on the five point Likert scale.

One of the extension officers, of Torit, in the names of Suzan Ingofe, said that, "A VSLA is a more transparent, structured and democratic version of the informal savings groups. The women are encouraged by this transparency to save. They have benefited out of the VSLAs. An example in point is Paska Oromo from Oluak Hollum VSLA in Ilangi, who obtained 3700 SSP from loans and invested in baking bread. Their group collected 54,520 in form savings due to this transparency and trust among the members.

2.1.3 Conducting of training on business skills and financial literacy for savings groups

The relevance of the training in business skills was rated high at mean response of 4.2 out of maximum of 5, on-point Likert Scale, implying a high agreement. For instance, among Ojo VSLA in Torit, since the women borrowed to develop micro-businesses such as making and selling of tea, making local brew, vegetable production, when one woman who was loaned 6000SSP in February 2018 defaulted, the members became serious and gave her some grace period to enable her pay, until she was able to work hard and repay since members had understood business concept. Such tolerance meant that the project enhanced social cohesion, collaboration and building of trust among community members

These skills acquired from the trainings have benefited VSLA members to manage HH resources, assess personal finances, set and achieve financial goals, and monitor business activity which is critical for group members who engaged in IGAs as they are able to use the newly acquired business/financial literacy in their everyday life. The group member also benefited from seed and tools support as well as capacity building on agronomy.

Output 2.2 Improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power

Overall the relevance of improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power was rated at 3.6 (72%) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This result was obtained after summing up all the results of relevance in this output and getting its average from the specific indicators described below;

2.2.1 Sensitization of community leaders on cash for work activity and task identification

Cash for work intervention started on 16th-03-2018 to 29th-4-2018. A sensitization meeting was held with community leaders at Directorate of Cooperatives and Community Development for the case of Torit. The relevance of the sensitization of community leaders on cash for work activity and task identification was rated high at 3.98 out of 5 on the Likert scale among implementers and beneficiaries of Cash for Work. This sensitization has for instance encouraged buy-in, participation and support in supervision of the cash for work component of the implementation

by representatives from RRC, chiefs, religious leaders and an engineer from ministry of physical infrastructure in Torit. The chiefs also took part in mobilization of the community following the sensitization by CARE staff on the Cash for Work the methodology. Dominic Ben Loyara, a block chief of Ilangi was amongst the leaders who participated in this program.

2.2.2 Rapid training and awareness creation on the cash for work task

The respondents of Cash for work rated the relevance of rapid training and awareness creation high on the cash for work task at an average scale of 3.6 out 5 on the Likert scale. This means they agree that the training was good. This training provided an understanding of the roles of the participants, selection criteria of beneficiaries among others that reduced potential conflicts of interests in the implementation. For instance among the criteria that were provided in the training were that non-working classes be included as well as the elderly, female-headed households, the youths and disabled. These categories of beneficiaries were not forced by CARE to participate in the intervention, but rather they joined voluntarily based on the needs expressed by their leaders of the kinds of beneficiaries to join the program. This training also provided insights on how verification could be done and participants in beneficiary verification team such as RRC, CARE, Chiefs and the enumerators.

2.2.4 Implementation of cash for work tasks at community level

Generally, the implementation of cash for work tasks at community level was rated moderate at 3.2 (64%) that implies sometimes relevant. The following were some of the reasons provided for moderate agreement of why cash for work interventions should be implemented at community level. The cash is relatively small to cause significant change in community asset improvement. Furthermore, the community members used local tools such as the hand hoes and soils were dry around March. Therefore, digging of drainage trenches were not easy during the work, for instance, in Ilangi A-D, Fodo-fodo in Korton, Askal and Longute due to shortage of modern tools. Where work was easy to do was when the members used the intervention to open crop fields for sorghum according to RRC representative in a key informant interview from Torit.

Objective 3 - To enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri Admin Area

The overall relevance of inclusion of the objective leading to the enhancement of community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri Administrative area was investigated. The overall relevance of the objectives to the beneficiaries averaged high at 3.98 (79.6%) of the 5 point Likert scale, implying high agreement. Overall, the project has achieved the peace building programs. When the conflict started in 2016, most people in the area were displaced and lost their property while others have undergone tortures and lost livelihood. The project established and validated existing peace committees per Boma. They trained peace committees on their roles and responsibilities, Do No Harm approach, leadership, peace building and conflict management skills. The project further conducted community dialogue meetings, community awareness and training on conflict mitigation. They also supported women and youth activities to promote peace building.

There was improved relationship in the household between men and women. People are able to save money in the house after understanding each other. Peace among the community members in the Boma. Men are now appreciating their women in the area. There was respect and decision making among men and women in the house and men are also doing work of women without raising much ego. The acceptance of the programs by Payam administrator and the chief makes the activities more successful. The extent of the relevance of the objectives is sequenced as follows;

Output 3.1 Improved Community systems to promote gender equity

Overall the relevance of improved community systems to promote gender equity was rated at 4.2 (84%) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This result was obtained after summing up all the results of relevance in this output and getting its average from the specific indicators described below;

3.1.1 Refresher training to community based caseworkers and focal points

The relevance of refresher training to community based caseworkers and focal point was rated high by the respective case workers and focal points in Torit and Nimule/Pageri at 3.96 out of 5 on the Likert Scale. The project provided refresher trainings to community based case workers and focal point on psychosocial support,

psychological First Aid, case management and management of child survivors on gender based violence. GBV prevention awareness programs were implemented to reduce violence in the community. Throughout the project duration, two separate trainings were conducted in Pageri and Torit County by CARE GBV/Protection Staffs. Dignity kits were given to the young women in four Bomas of Mugali Payam. Some individual GBV survivors were supported by the programs. The IEC materials on GBV prevention were printed and distributed to the community members. The project also conducted community based case management and psychosocial support sessions and training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention and referral pathways in the community.

The social workers were also trained with community members on advocacy and awareness, conflict mitigation, protection and psychosocial issues. For instance, girls who are forced into early marriages were able to talk to their parents about their future. The community members who have benefited from the programs could now resolve their own issues with the help of the relevant authorities. The contributing factors were community awareness, provision of physical activities like taking them to health facilities, fetching water for the vulnerable individuals, provision of dignity kits help the survivors to cope very fast.

3.1.2 CMR training

FAO and SDC supported projects and in collaboration with State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and the State Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare of Imatong State, the project organized two sessions of a 5-day training course on CMR/PFA from December 16th – 20th, 2017 and April 10-14, 2018 in (Nimule) Pageri and Torit respectively. CARE conducted training on CMR, GBV advocacy and awareness creation sessions, and male engagement and dialogue sessions. When the evaluators inquired the relevance of the CMR training, the case workers and focal points agreed that the relevance was very high at mean rate of 4.3 out of 5 on the Likert scale. This meant that they strongly agreed of the inclusion of the CMR training in the SDC II project. The targets of CMR training were the medical personnel and social workers. In Nimule/Pageri the training took three days in Motherland hotel for 3 days. The following table is an example of male engagement session that was organized in Torit. It emphasizes the relevance of the intervention, represented by the turn up for the meetings.

Table 5: Male Engagement Session conducted in Torit

Boma	Male	Female	Total	Date	Location
Fodo –fodo	24	21	45	9/5/2018	Hai Longute
Illangi	18	25	43	7/5/2018	Inkas Youth Centre
Nyong	17	28	45	14/5/2018	Illuhum Prim. School
Ifanyak	17	27	44	4/5/2018	Ifanyak Comm. Centre
Enyif	3	35	38	8/5/2018	County Headquarter
Breakdown	79	136	215		

Source: CARE, Monthly Report: 27thMay, 2018

3.1.3 GBV advocacy and awareness creation session

The relevance of GBV advocacy and awareness creation session was rated high at 3.8 implies that the respondents agree that this intervention was relevant in the project. In areas of GBV and conflict prevention, peoples' attitude have changed. They are able to solve conflict among themselves peacefully. The right people are targeted in the community though the dignity kits are inadequate for the beneficiaries. They were sensitized about the project activities and able to accommodate without much queries. Honesty and open communication of the CARE staff build community confidence and responses to the programs. Responsiveness of the local government officials helps the project to be successful. For instance, GBV advocacy and awareness creation was conducted in 3 bomas of Mugali.

3.1.4 GBV education material printing and distribution to strategic locations

The GBV Information, Education and Communication materials printing, distribution and dissemination in strategic locations was regarded very relevant by the social workers in key informant interviews and rated very high at 4.4 out of 5 on the Likert scale, implying that they strongly feel that these materials were very necessary. These were in

form of booklets, pullout banners, posters, banners, hats, t-shirts and caps. The IEC materials used were those that are used at global scale.

Key relevant messages are;

Red T-shirts: "Stop violence against Women and Girls". These were printed and used on the 16 days of Activism.

Pull up banners: "Stop violence against Women and Girls".

Posters: "Say no to Gender Based Violence"

Grey caps: "End child marriage now" and "Stop Gender Based Violence". The following figure shows the usage of IEC materials during the 16 days of Activism in Torit.



Figure 3: Usage of IEC materials during the 16 days of Activism in Torit.

Source: Photos during the 16 Days of Activism

3.1.5 Conducting of community based psycho-socio support sessions (1 per quarter per location)

When the relevance of conducting community based psycho-socio support sessions (1 per quarter per location) was inquired, the respondents who were the social workers agreed that this was relevant at an average scale of 4.1 out of 5 on the Likert scale. This is a high level of agreement. There was professional guidance and counseling as per the consent of the client. The consent forms were used to achieve these. On the consent forms, there was provision for an agreement of the client to append a signature in case ready to benefit from the support and desired services are selected.

3.1.6 Conducting of training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention

An evaluation of the relevance of conducting of training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention was done and the community leaders such as the chiefs agreed at a scale of 4.01 out of 5 on the Likert scale, implying they strongly agreed that the training was relevant to them. These trainings were conducted on 3rd to 4th May in Torit at Dynamic Hotel and 23rd to 24th October 2017 in Royal Palace Hotel in Nimule. The topics covered were the concepts of GBV, understanding power dynamics and gender inequality, women rights, testing perception and rethinking masculinity.

3.1.7 Facilitation to community based GBV prevention volunteers

In this project 10 Community leaders were trained/facilitated to become community GBV prevention volunteers, 5 in Torit in September 2017 and April 2018 and the other in Nimule/Mugali in October 2017 and April 2018. Now whether this was a relevant activity or not was inquired during the evaluation. It was discovered that the volunteers who are social workers, focal points and case workers regarded this as very highly relevant with an average scale of 4.8, implying that they strongly agree. They volunteer to offer awareness on negative cultural norms that perpetuate gender based violence as community activists and importance of supporting survivors to access available services in a way that does not cause any harm or stigmatization.

Output 3.2 Enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence

Overall the relevance of enhanced community systems to promote peaceful co-existence was rated at 3.55 (71%) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This result was obtained after summing up all the results of relevance in this output and getting its average from the specific indicators described below;

3.2.1 Training of existing peace committees

Inquiries were conducted to find out whether training of existing peace committees were relevant. The findings showed that the peace community members met during the investigations at evaluation said that they agree that their trainings were relevant with a Likert scale averaged at 3.6 out of 5. This is because these committees mediate conflicts between conflicting parties, conduct awareness on peaceful co-existence, coordinate with chiefs in conflict resolution. For Torit alone there were 55 Peace committees (26 females and 29 males). The topics covered were peace building, leadership skills, roles and responsibilities of peace committees and communication skills. The peace committee trainings were held in January 2018.

3.2.2 Conduct community dialogue meetings

The relevance of whether to conduct or not conduct community dialogue meetings was evaluated. First, of all the idea was welcome at community level. For Torit these meetings were held 5 times, one each at Ilangi, Nyong, Fodofodo, Ifuanyak and Ifwotu. The respondents, particularly the social workers agreed agree that the dialogue meetings were relevant with a Likert scale averaged at 3.6 out of 5. The relevance of the meetings were to promote balance of gender roles at HH level, train the activists of the dialogue in the relevant skills desired for dialogue and showing them importance of peaceful co-existence. For Torit the dialogue took place from March 2018 and 3 Hours per day per location.

3.2.3 Conduct Community awareness and training on conflict mitigation

CARE conducted community awareness and training on conflict mitigation at their centres. The relevance of this activity was investigated at evaluation. The social workers rated the relevance high at 3.5 out of 5 on the Likert scale, thus, this shows that they agree that the awareness was relevant.

3.2.4 Support youth and women activities to promote peace at community level

The relevance of supporting youth and women activities to promote peace at community level was another aspect evaluated. It was discovered that these efforts by CARE was not for nothing but the respondents from the women beneficiaries of this approach rated it high at 3.5 out of 5 on the Likert scale. This implies that they agree that the intervention was relevant. For Torit, from Eastern Equatoria women Group, 5 women were nominated and facilitated with the right messages to give awareness to promote peace in Nyong-Ilihum, Fodofodo-Mairo, and Ilangi-Muruari. This was in March 2018. The topics of awareness were; rights of women, forms of GBV, Women Services available, encouraging men to allow their women to access the women centre and these were provided financial support of up to 3000SSP.

Output 3.3 Improved Community systems to protect the environment

Overall the relevance of improved Community systems to protect the environment was rated at 4.2 (84%) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This result was obtained after summing up all the results of relevance in this output and getting its average from the specific indicators described below;

3.3.1 Conduct training for 2900 households on energy saving stoves construction

The project conducted training for 2900hh on energy saving stoves construction. Thus, the evaluators were interested in finding out the relevance of this intervention. They found out that the beneficiaries appreciated the intervention in saving them from destructive use of firewood and consequent destruction of the environment. The trainer also indicated that women also found this technology was important, as the fuel efficient stoves reduces the consumption of firewood and it reduces their exposure to vulnerabilities and protection risks since the frequency of moving to the bushes to fetch firewood reduces. The scale of rating of relevance averaged at 4.5 out of 5 on the Likert scale, which is very high that means that they strongly agree that the technology is relevant. The communities were trained on how to construct energy saving stoves and availed with simple raw materials to construct stoves at homes. For example, in Nimule/Mugali, 8 participants were trained per Boma and each was given 6 metallic bars for training more 6 in their villages.

3.3.2 Training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy development

Preceding to the training, CARE project staff trained on Community-owned Vulnerability and Capability Assessment (COVACA) methodology conducted community meetings to revalidate existing 12 DRR committees in 12 project supported bomas. The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees were formed, trained and supported with DRR strategy development. They were also trained on DRR and environmental conservation best practices and awareness creation of the community members. As a result, when the beneficiaries were asked to rate their level of agreement of relevance of training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy development, they rated at 4.3 out of 5 on the Likert scale, which is very high, implying that they strongly agreed that they were relevant.

3.3.3. Conduct community awareness and training session on DRR

The common disasters in Torit and Nimule/Mugali are drought, Insecurity, Human diseases, Crop diseases, crop pests and weeds, Livestock diseases, Bush fires, Soil erosion and soil exhaustion, Floods, Violent storms/winds, Rock slides and soil creep, some cases of Cattle raids, Inter-tribal conflicts and Hailstorms. CARE included awareness and trainings that are aimed at reducing these disasters among the project beneficiaries through use of Disaster Management Committees. Thus, when the relevance the related disaster risk reduction trainings were inquired, the extension agents and local leaders said that the trainings were necessary and thus they agree with Likert scale averaging at 3.7 out 5.

2.4 Effectiveness

From the average rating of specific objectives generated from the outputs, the effectiveness of the project was rated at average scale of 3.83 (76.6%) out 5 on the Likert scale. This means that respondents agreed that the project implementation was effective. Whereas the overall effectiveness was rated at 76.6%, the timeliness gave a mixed picture, for instance, those in Torit who said the implementation was timely were 62% compared to 38.2% in Nimule/Mugali and averaging at 50.1%.

Investigation of how the beneficiaries were approached was conducted. The findings showed that on average those who approached CARE were the majority 48.31%, followed by those approached by the project 26.86%, some were recommended by other beneficiaries at 10.72%, only 0.53% each either joined the project when colleagues approached the project on their project, recommended by a local person or institution. Only 0.53% said there was no need for assistance. To a big extent the approach was more bottom up rather than top down. The channels of approach were; 69.9% through workshops, 75% through public gatherings, 73.4 through discussions, 56% through visits by project staff,

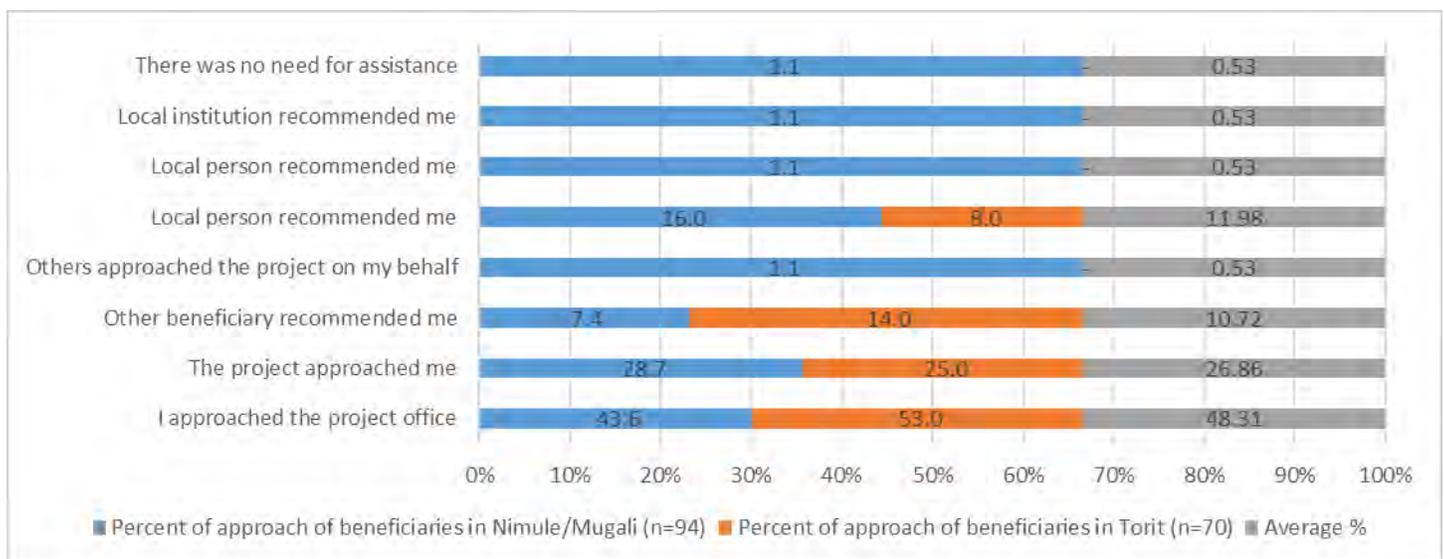


Figure 4: Process of becoming a beneficiary in the project

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018.

Inquiries on beneficiary selection criteria showed that CARE 73.9% of the respondents said that beneficiary selection criteria was explained. Only 26.1% say this was not explained to them. Further inquiries among the FGD members showed that those not aware of the selection criteria were the ones not regular in community meetings.

Table 6: Explanation of beneficiary selection criteria

Response	Percentage saying that CARE explained beneficiary selection criteria in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percentage saying that CARE explained beneficiary selection criteria in Torit (n=70)	Average %
Yes	64.9	83.0	73.9
No	35.1	17.0	26.1

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018.

Overall beneficiary selection criteria was investigated for fairness, this was rated at average of 74.4% for fairness, 77.5% in Torit and 74.4% in Nimule/Mugali in Pageri Administrative area.

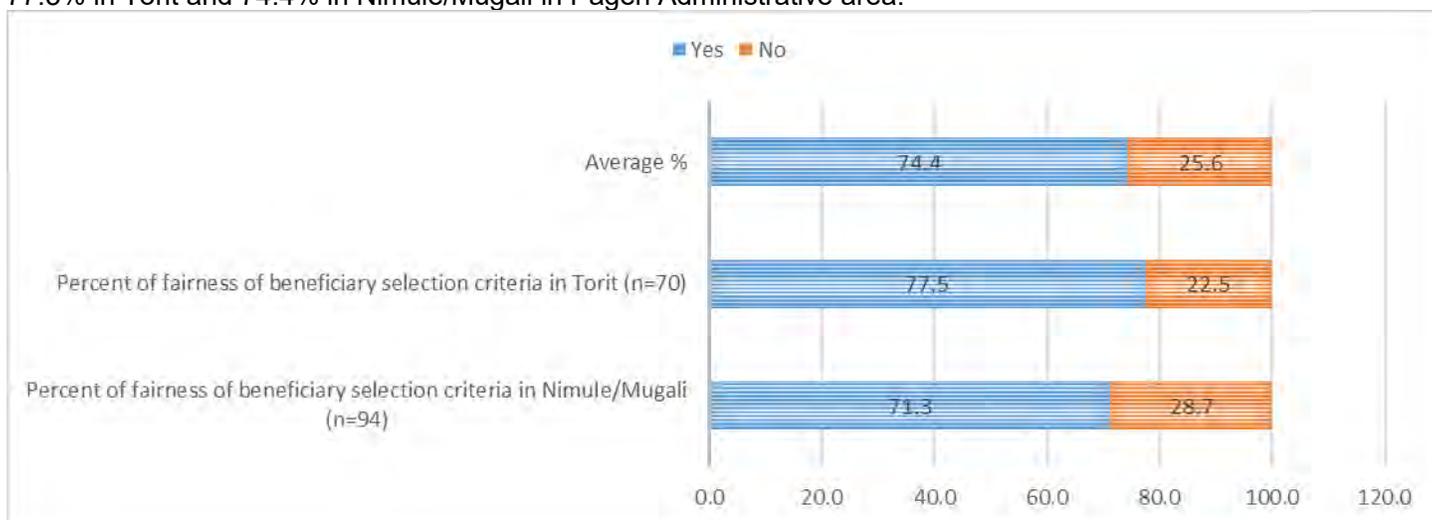


Figure 5: Fairness of beneficiary selection criteria

Another aspect of the involvement of beneficiary in project design was evaluated and findings showed that 55.1% were involved in project design, 37.1 said they were not asked in project design while 7.2 were asked but chose not to get involved.

Table 7: Involvement of beneficiaries in project design

Involvement in project design	Percent in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percentage in Torit (n=70%)	Average %
Yes	52.1	58.0	55.1
No, Project didn't ask me to be involved	41.5	34.0	37.7
No, Project asked me to be involved but I chose not to be involved	6.4	8.0	7.2

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The other aspects of project effectiveness such as timeliness of the project, timelines of service delivery, method of service delivery and adequacy of service were investigated. It was discovered that with timeliness of the project the respondents were satisfied at 70.9% (15.9% highly satisfied, 34.4% satisfied, and 20.6% satisfied to an extent, respectively). On the part of satisfaction with timeliness of service delivery, it was 80.1% (34.6% highly satisfied, 32.4% satisfied and 13.1% satisfied to an extent respectively). Looking at method of service delivery, the satisfaction totaled at 71.4% (29.1% highly satisfied, 24% satisfied and 18.3% satisfied to an extent respectively). For the case of suitability of service, the satisfaction totaled at 66.1% (20.7% highly satisfied, 27.8% satisfied and 17.6% satisfied to an extent respectively). Finally, on adequacy of service, the satisfaction totaled at 76.3% (19.5% highly satisfied, 30% satisfied and 26.8% satisfied to an extent respectively).

Table 8: Timeliness of project, timeliness of service delivery, method of service delivery, suitability of service delivery and adequacy of service delivery

Response	Timeliness of project in Nimule/Magwi	Timeliness of project in Torit	Average
No answer	13.8	8.0	10.9
Highly satisfied	14.9	17.0	15.9
Satisfied	28.7	40.0	34.4
Satisfied to an extent	21.3	20.0	20.6
Not satisfied	19.1	14.0	16.6
Not satisfied at all	2.1	1.0	1.6
Response	Timeliness of service delivery in Nimule/Magwi	Timeliness of service delivery in Torit	Average
No answer	1.1	6.0	3.5
Highly satisfied	19.1	50.0	34.6
Satisfied	30.9	34.0	32.4
Satisfied to an extent	20.2	6.0	13.1
Not satisfied	26.6	3.0	14.8
Not satisfied at all	2.1	1.0	1.6
Response	Method of service delivery in Nimule/Magwi	Method of service delivery in Torit	Average
No answer	2.1	5.0	3.6
Highly satisfied	19.1	39.0	29.1
Satisfied	18.1	30.0	24.0
Satisfied to an extent	26.6	10.0	18.3
Not satisfied	21.3	2.0	11.6

Not satisfied at all	12.8	14.0	13.4
Response	Suitability of service in Nimule/Magwi	Suitability of service in Torit	Average
No answer	5.3	11.0	8.2
Highly satisfied	18.1	23.4	20.7
Satisfied	25.5	30.0	27.8
Satisfied to an extent	21.3	14.0	17.6
Not satisfied	22.3	12.6	17.5
Not satisfied at all	7.4	9.0	8.2
Response	Adequacy of service in Nimule/Magwi	Adequacy of service in Torit	Average
No answer	8.5	6.0	7.3
Highly satisfied	18.1	21.0	19.5
Satisfied	17.0	43.0	30.0
Satisfied to an extent	25.5	28.0	26.8
Not satisfied	30.9	2.0	16.4

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

Objective 1. Contribute in reducing food insecurity and promote food availability and accessibility for 2,900 vulnerable and food-insecure households through innovative crop diversification and community structures by May 2018.

The overall effectiveness of the project implementation was rated on the Likert scale on reduction of food insecurity and promoting food availability and accessibility for 2,900 vulnerable and food-insecure households through innovative crop diversification and community structures by May 2018. The overall position is high, with Likert scaling averaging at 3.6 (72%) out of 5. The specific aspects of the progress in achieving objectives have been organized as below;

Output 1.1 - Food access and availability

The variables on food access and availability were evaluated for effectiveness.

#	Variables on Food accessibility and availability	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of effectiveness
1.1.1	Stakeholders sensitization / consultations (1 per Targeted Payam)	3.9	78	High, agree
1.1.2	Procurement of seeds and tools for distribution (1 kit per targeted household)	4	80	Very high, strongly agree
1.1.3	Training farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop and vegetable varieties	3.3	66	Moderate, sometimes
1.1.4	Conducting training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new	4.1	82	High, agree

	crop varieties being promoted)			
1.1.5	Conducting training for 2,900 farmer households on post-harvest handling processes	3.2	64	Moderate, sometimes
1.1.6	In Field vehicle hire and Transportation of project supplies and inputs	3	60	Moderate, sometimes
	Overall	3.6	72	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

Overall, when the variables on food access and availability were evaluated for effectiveness against the Likert scale, the rate was 3.6 out of 5 which, is 72% that meant that respondents agreed that the project was effective.

Based on stakeholders' sensitization / consultations (1 per Targeted Payam), the overall rating for effectiveness on the Likert scale of 3.9 out of 5. This implies that stakeholders and beneficiaries agree that the process was transparent and participatory. This is probably because the findings also showed that involvement of both men and women in consultative meetings was enhanced. For instance, in Pageri County, 16 (10 men and 6 women) people attended the event while in Torit 22 (13 Male, 9 Female) people participated during.

The effectiveness of the procurement of seeds and tools for distribution (1 kit per targeted household) was rated at 4 out of 5 on the Likert scale, which is 80% indicating a strong agreement. Based on actual achievement of targets in this regard, the distribution of crop seed in 2018 season was conducted to 2,020 registered HHs in Pageri and Torit County by the end of the project. This is 69.6% of the target HHs planned from the end of project report that is close to the opinion on effectiveness by the respondents. In this average of 69.6%, female beneficiaries were 71.1 % while male beneficiaries were 28.9%.

Training farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop and vegetable varieties in terms of effectiveness was rated at 3.3 (66%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which is 66%, representing a moderate agreement. 12 farmer groups (7 in Pageri and 5 in Torit) were mobilized and trained on improved methods of crop production that minimized traditional farming practices, availability of seeds bearing in mind the use of locally produced seeds and climate change. When analysis of the respondents in the survey was carried out for Torit and Pageri combined, the results agreed with the moderate results in the effectiveness on the adoption as shown in the table below;

Table 9: Adoption of new improved crop and vegetable varieties in terms of effectiveness

Crops	Before CARE project			After CARE project			Difference
	Percent Nimule/Mugali (94)	Percent Torit (n=70)	Average Percent	Percent Nimule/Mugali (94)	Percent Torit (n=70)	Average Percent	
Maize	26.6	32.5	29.6	41.5	45	43.25	13.65
Beans	6.4	7	6.7	3.2	7	5.1	-1.6
Sorghum	12.8	10.3	11.6	14.9	21	17.95	6.35
Cassava	30.9	21.2	26.1	11.7	7	9.35	-16.75
Groundnuts	12.8	7	9.9	11.7	10	10.85	0.95
Cow peas	4.3	11	7.7	3.2	8	5.6	-2.1
Okra		7	3.5	2.1	2	2.05	-1.45

Tomato		3	1.5	6.4		3.2	1.7
Others	6	1	3.5	3.2		1.6	-1.9
No answer				2		1	

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The table above shows that adoption was better for maize, followed by sorghum, groundnuts, tomatoes and finally groundnuts.

The Likert scale results on effectiveness of conducting training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted) was rated at 3.2 out 5, which is (64%) on the Likert scale, indicating a moderate agreement. On the part of the project, 100% of the trainings were conducted, except the respondents rated the effectiveness, moderate since project time was not adequate to see some of the results on the trainings in their fields this year, long maturing crops were still un-harvested by the end of the project. Below were the findings of the achieved targets of the trainings. The table below shows that females were 60.4% and males 39.6% in the trainings on agronomic practices in the various groups. The trainings of the beneficiaries with farming skills were not adequately done. The short term interaction given to the farmers could not allow them orient in farming activities fully, though from amongst them many of them actually picked the ideas right. This made a few farmers helpless because they cannot make decision in the agricultural production.

Table 10: The distribution of beneficiaries that got trainings in good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted)

#	County, Payam, Boma and group names	Females	Males	Total	% Female	% Males
1.	Pageri, Mugali, Ganzi, Tamama FFS	20.0	10.0	30.0	66.7	33.3
2.	Pageri, Mugali, Avumadrici, Taakudruenya FFS	20.0	9.0	29.0	69.0	31.0
3.	Pageri, Mugali, Bilinya, Abedriku FFS	20.0	10.0	30.0	66.7	33.3
4.	Pageri, Mugali, Bilinya, Anyievu Marire FFS	21.0	9.0	30.0	70.0	30.0
5.	Pageri, Nimule, Yuwe FFS	11.0	12.0	23.0	47.8	52.2
6.	Pageri, Nimule, Aleamavokozo FFS	10.0	20.0	30.0	33.3	66.7
7.	Pageri, Nimule, Olikwi, Amariya	3.0	27.0	30.0	10.0	90.0
8.	Torit, Nyong, Ifwanyak, Peace FFS	26.0	4.0	30.0	86.7	13.3
9.	Torit, Nyong, Fodofodo, Catholic Women FFS	46.0	3.0	49.0	93.9	6.1
10.	Torit, Nyong, Ilangi, Marahabe FFS	12.0	9.0	21.0	57.1	42.9
11.	Torit, Ifwotu, Enyif, Fanyakazi FFS	23.0	7.0	30.0	76.7	23.3
12.	Planter	14.0	16.0	30.0	46.7	53.3
	Total	226.0	136.0	362.0	724.5	475.5
	Average	19	11	30	60.4	39.6

Source: CARE, SDC II final project report, 2018

The effectiveness of conducting training for 2,900 farmer households on post-harvest handling processes was rated moderate. This is because there were minimal efforts towards trainings on post-harvest handling processes due to the short project time that was not adequate to reach the harvesting stages of some of the crops such as sorghum and maize.

Finally, the transportation by Field vehicle hire and Transportation of project supplies and inputs was also rated moderate at 3 out of 5 on the Likert scale which is 60%. The beneficiaries said at times what they were to receive in terms of seeds and tools delayed and when project staff were asked to make further explanations on this, the reason was that some vehicle owners in some cases delayed to deliver supplies due to logistical processes that have to follow particular phases hence a bit of delay in payments in services. As a result of vehicle hire, there was at times challenges transport for the extension workers since the places are very far and it becomes difficult for the beneficiaries. This affected the logistical challenges for extension workers to access the farmers in their Bomas to monitor the progress of the activities.

Output 1.2 Community capacities to manage and improve production enhanced

Evaluation of the variables on output for community capacity to manage and improve production was evaluated on the 5point Likert scale and the findings are as below.

#	Variables on enhanced community capacity to manage and improve production	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of effectiveness
1.2.1.	Formation and training of 12 farmer associations formed (1 per Boma targeted)	4.3	86	Very high, strongly agree
1.2.2.	Identification and setting up of 12 farm demonstration sites to facilitate on farm learning among farmers (1 per Boma)	3.8	76	High, agree
1.2.3.	Establishment and strengthening of 4 Community based learning centers to facilitate learning and sharing of best practices (1 per Payam)	3.5	70	High, agree
1.2.4	Identification and training of role model farmers on critical aspects for farmer to farmer mentoring and coaching	2.7	54	Moderate, sometimes
	Overall	3.6	72	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

Overall the respondents of FFS agreed that the output of community capacity enhancement to manage and improve production was effective at Likert scale of 3.6 out of 5, which brings a percentage of 72%. The selected community members' capacities were built through trainings in best agronomic practices, financial literacy, peace building and GBV prevention and awareness. During the implementation of the project, there was internal evaluator from the head offices who monitored the project activities and assess its impact in the communities. The evaluator was basically assessing the project input which was well done. However, the specific indicator variables in this output were further evaluated and their effectiveness are described below;

The effectiveness of the formation and training of 12 farmer associations formed (1 per Boma targeted) was evaluated and this was rated at an average of 4.3 out of 5 on the 5 point Likert scale, giving 86% that meant that the respondents strongly agreed that it was effective. Their rating agreed with the level of achievement on the part of the project, where 12 farmer associations were established and operational in the 12 project bomas, hence 100% achievement. Seven (7) farmer associations were established in Pageri County while 5 associations were established in Torit County. To reinforce the effectiveness of these groups and promote sustainability, all the groups were trained and supported on how develop group plans that describes how groups would leverage the project investments after the end of project by CARE FSL team. Topics covered include group constitution and leadership operational procedures, skills development, business models and group lifespan among others. The groups were also trained on good agronomic practices of both vegetable and field crop production. These activities helped farmers to understand the extent of their contribution required for the long term success of their associations.

The effectiveness of the identification and setting up of 12 farm demonstration sites to facilitate on farm learning among farmers (1 per Boma) was evaluated. Findings showed an average rating of 3.8 out on the 5 point Likert scale, giving 76% that meant that the respondents agreed that it was effective. The findings showed had a match of the respondents' opinion and thus, a total of 12 demonstration sites were established and operational (7 in Pageri and 5 in Torit) to demonstrate both vegetable and crop production technologies and better farming practices to the farmers and the communities in Imotong State. However, as reported in the mid- year project report, the establishment the demonstration plots were delayed due to challenges in obtaining land for the demo plots.

The effectiveness of the establishment and strengthening of 4 Community based learning centers to facilitate learning and sharing of best practices (1 per Payam) was evaluated and the findings from FFS respondents were rated at 3.5 out 5 on the Likert scale, giving 70%. This meant that beneficiaries agreed that this was effective for the case of Torit where it was established. Despite this good response, there were no physical structures constructed due to delays in getting land for the construction as well as disagreement on the nature of the quality of structures given the limited time of the project by the local authorities in the county Agriculture Department. Agricultural tools to aid in learning at the centers were distributed to the 12 farmer producer groups following the cancellation of the establishment by March 2018.

The effectiveness of the identification and training of role model farmers on critical aspects for farmer to farmer mentoring and coaching was evaluated and this was rated at 2.7 out 5 on the Likert scale, which is moderate, only 54%. While, 12 role model farmers (4 Female, 8 Male) were initially identified as reported in the midterm report, some of the identified farmers have been left the either left location or have been replaced by the famer groups. Some of them were not serious, hence a replacement.

Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation

The overall effectiveness of strengthening resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation was evaluated. Overall, this was rated high at 3.95 (79%) out 5 on the Likert scale. The progresses of the specific aspects in the output are as below;

Output 2.1 Increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities

The VSLA members were happy and said that the target of ensuring increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities was achieved and hence overall, this was rated at 4.1 out of 5 on the Likert scale, constituting 82% indicating a very strong agreement. The project was effective in delivering desired/planned results within a period of one year. Both men and women embrace the project and accept the concept of the project. Selected beneficiaries participated in cash for work activities to raise money for starting saving groups. The specific levels of effectiveness were also evaluated and these are shown in the table below;

Table 11: Evaluation of the effectiveness of increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities

#	Indicators of enhanced community capacity to manage and improve production	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of effectiveness
2.1.1	Procurement of materials and kits to support formation of savings groups	4.3	86	Very high, strongly agree
2.1.2	Formation and train 40 groups and mobilize locally generated savings to capitalize small scale income generating activities	4.1	82	High, agree
2.1.3	Conducting of training on business skills and financial literacy for savings groups	3.9	78	High, agree
	Overall	4.1	82	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The effectiveness of the procurement of materials and kits to support formation of savings groups was evaluated and this was rated at 4.3 on the 5 point Likert scale (86%), indicating a strong agreement. The timeliness of the project is very important and assessment of the VSLA program was done in a good time and right manner which brought success of the VSLA program. SDC II project supported economic interest groups with technical support (training, supervision and VSLA kits). 40 VSLA groups were supported with office supplies and other material (metallic boxes, padlocks, passbooks) needed to start up the VSLA.

The effectiveness of the formation and train 40 groups and mobilization of locally generated savings to capitalize small scale income generating activities was evaluated and the findings were rated at 4.1 out 5 on the Likert scale, which is 82%, implying agreement on effectiveness. By end of April 2018, 40 VSLA groups (22 in Pageri County and 18 in Torit) have been established and operational with a total membership of 1,175, with 70% of the members are women. By the end of May 2018, the group members have 2,037,795 SSP in savings. The numbers of VSLAs formed and operational, number of male clients, number of female clients, total membership and level of achievement of the status by the end of the project have been analyzed and are presented in figure 1 below.

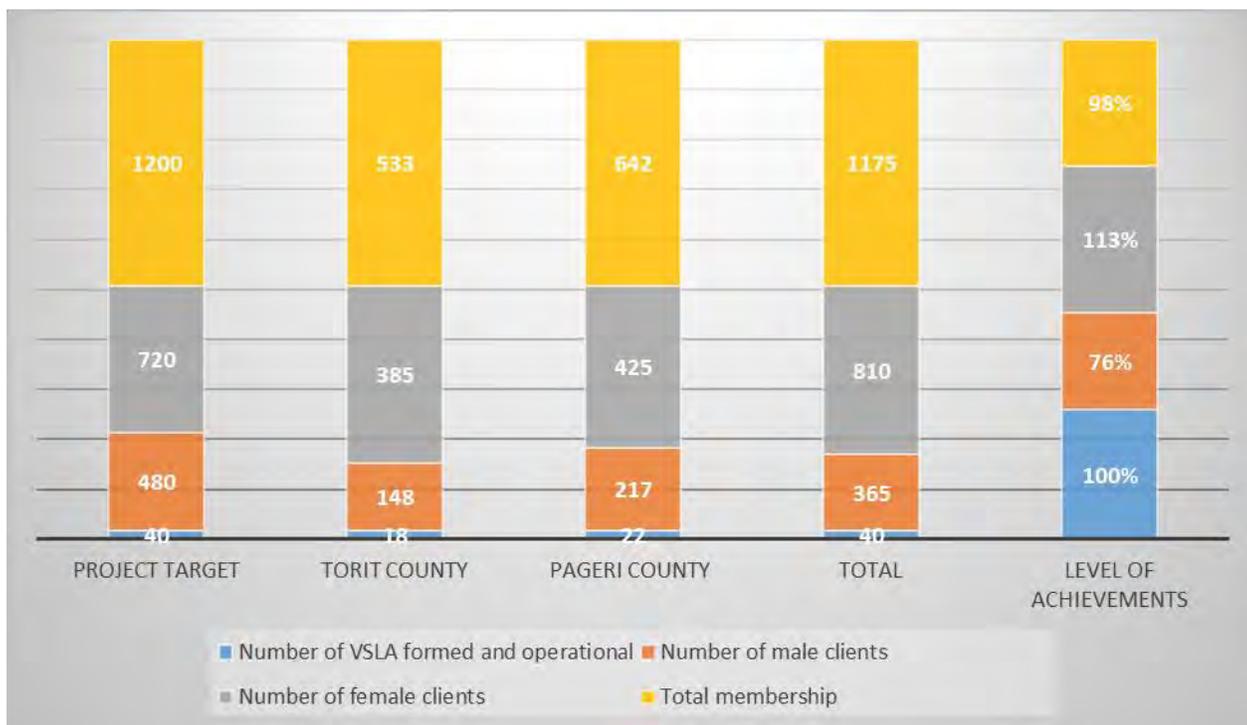


Figure 6: The numbers of VSLAs formed and operational, number of male clients, number of female clients, total membership and level of achievement by the end of the project

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The effectiveness in achieving targets of conducting of training on business skills and financial literacy for savings groups was evaluated and the VSLA respondents rated this at 3.9 out of 5. By percentage this is at 78% which means that they agree that trainings on business skills and financial literacy for savings group were conducted as planned. This response is a good match with findings from the project as indicated in figure below;

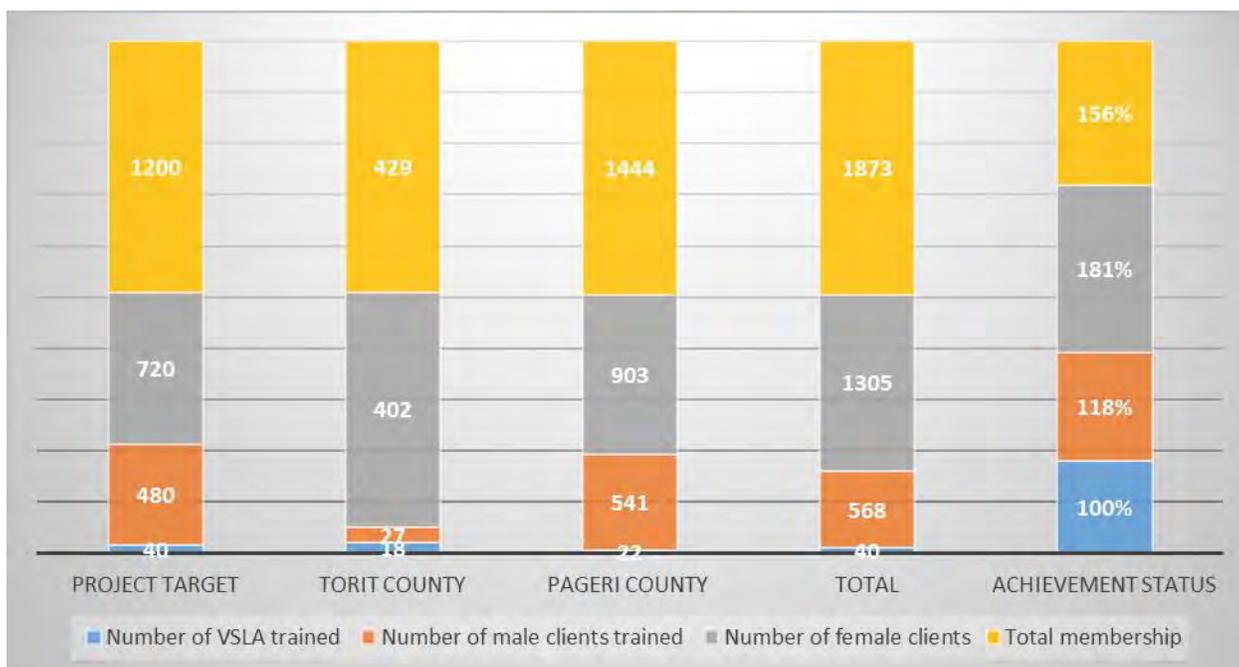


Figure 7: Number of VSLAs trained disaggregated by gender, indicating achievement status
 Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

A total of 1,873 (1,305 women) attended the training, for more than the VSLA membership. In addition to the five groups (16 male and 141 Female) trained in 2017, 35 groups were trained as follows: In February 2018, 8 VSLA groups comprising 203 members (196 women and 7 men) were trained at the Women Center in Torit town. In April, 2018, 22 groups comprising 189 TOT members (123 women and 66 men) in Pageri County and in May 2018, 5 groups comprising (65 women and 4 men) participated in the trainings. In Pageri, the business skills and financial literacy training using the TOT strategy has been successful at cascading the training to the group members and community and could explain why the higher.

Output 2.2 Improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power

Another important output was that of improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power. The evaluators made efforts to assess the effectiveness of this variable under specific themes in the table below;

Table 12: Evaluation of effectiveness of improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power

#	Indicators of improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of effectiveness
2.2.1	Sensitization of community leaders on cash for work activity and task identification	4.4	88	Very high, strongly agree
2.2.2	Rapid training and awareness creation on the cash for work task	3.9	78	High, agree
2.2.4	Implementation of cash for work tasks at community level	3.1	62	Moderate, sometimes
	Overall	3.8	76	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The overall evaluation of the effectiveness improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power was rated at 3.8 out of 5 on the Likert scale, giving 76%, that implied that the VSLA beneficiaries agreed that

this intervention was effective. Generally, the selected beneficiaries were able to save and borrow money for conducting income generating activities. For instance, in Masindi, Eriru-aa VSLA group were able to save 440SSP per month per person and 20SSP remains a social fund. They were borrowing from the group at least 10,000, 5,000 and 6,000SSPs and after three weeks they start paying back. In Rubanga Kondreni VSLA group, the individual gets the borrowed money to start up charcoal and fishnets businesses. This helps them to pay school fees, medical bill and buy food for the family. Therefore, the strategies in implementation of the project were effective in meeting the needs of the community. The easy approaches were used to implement the activities. The county administrators and the community leaders were used to mobilize the community members.

The effectiveness of the sensitization of community leaders on cash for work activity and task identification was rated at 4.4 out of 5 on the Likert scale (88%), indicating a strong agreement. It was found out at evaluation that four sensitization sessions for community leaders on CFW were conducted at the Payam level. Community representatives such village chiefs, women leaders, youth representatives as well as local government representatives (RRC officials, county engineers) and CARE staff attended the meetings to explain to the participants of the purpose of CFW and its general methodology. Selection of beneficiaries, working norms, size of cash payments, timeframe for the project as a short term source of employment and selection/validation of boma level committees to facilitate the CFW implementation of the identified tasks were discussed. The committees which act as a liaison were also responsible for defining selection criteria for beneficiaries in line with CARE vulnerability criterion, mobilization of communities, selection and verification of beneficiaries, selection of CFW activities, and provision of feedback on activities as well as maintaining order on days on cash distribution days. Despite the high effectiveness, the implementation of Cash for work activities by other agencies in the project area made it a little difficult to mobilize community members for awareness sessions i.e. UNOPS Cash for Work Activities in Nyong, Fodo – Fodo, Illangi and Enyif. Paska Iromo, a VSLA member in Oluak Hollum VSLA Illangi, said that the CWF as well as VSLA interventions have encouraged them to contribute financially at HH levels instead relying 100% on men. This has promoted peace at HH levels in the community.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the rapid training and awareness creation on the cash for work task was done. As a result, the participating members such as chiefs and other beneficiaries of CFW rated the effectiveness at an average of 3.9 out 5 (78%) on the Likert scale, which meant that respondents agreed that the process was effective. To facilitate CFW implementation with regards to beneficiary identification, verification and registration, committees that comprised of 5 to 7 members per each boma were used as a liaison. Beneficiary selection criteria developed through participatory process by the selection committees (comprising women representative, youth leaders, boma leaders, RRC representatives and CARE representative) was used to register beneficiaries with the help of CARE trained enumerators/supervisors to participate in the CFW community identified projects. A total of 79 (36 women and selection 43 men) committee members from 12 bomas were trained. The selection committees were selected during community meetings at each boma where sub chiefs, chiefs, women and youth representatives were members. A total of 12 project bomas were covered during rapid awareness sessions on CFW by CARE project staff in collaboration with RRC and engineers from the government orient participants in cash for work activities and working guidelines in Imotong State.

The effectiveness of implementation of cash for work tasks at community level was evaluated. It was found out that the design of the project was appropriate to the emergency situation which involved discipline and cooperation among the project beneficiaries. People are able to understand the concept of the projects. “It has helped the beneficiaries in achieving their plans like planting vegetables” says the extension worker, Nimule. As a result, the respondents rated the effectiveness of implementation of cash for work tasks at community level at 3.1 out of 5 on the Likert scale (62%). The rating is relatively low in terms of quality, because tools for working were inadequate and as a result good quality works were not easy to achieve.

Table 13: The effectiveness of implementation of cash for work tasks at community level

Indicator	Project Target	Torit County	Pageri County	Total	Achievement status
Number of male HHs	248	77	265	342	138%
Number of female HHs	372	223	398	621	167%

Total Beneficiary HHs	620	300	663	963	155%
Km of access roads opened/rehabilitated		41.5	56	97.5	
Acres of land opened		24	34.5	58.5	
Cash Paid (US\$)	47,120	21,600	23,638	45,238	96%

Source: Final end of project report, 2018.

Objective 3 - To enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri Admin Area

The effectiveness of enhanced community capacities so as to contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri was evaluated under particular themes. The overall rating of its effectiveness averaged high at 3.93 (78.6%) out of 5 on the Likert scale. The extents of effectiveness of the specific outputs have been presented as follows;

Output 3.1 Improved Community systems to promote gender equity

The specific variables improved Community systems to promote gender equity were evaluated and the findings have been presented in table below.

Table 14: Evaluation of the effectiveness of improved Community systems to promote gender equity

#	Indicators of improved Community systems to promote gender equity	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of effectiveness
3.1.1	Refresher training to community based caseworkers and focal points	4.2	84	High, agree
3.1.2	CMR training	3.9	78	High, agree
3.1.3	GBV advocacy and awareness creation session	4.4	88	Very high, strongly agree
3.1.4	GBV education material printing and distribution to strategic locations	3.8	76	High, agree
3.1.5	Conducting of community based psycho-social support sessions (1 per quarter per location)	4.5	90	Very high, strongly agree
3.1.6	Conducting of training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention	4.1	82	High, agree
3.1.7	Facilitation to community based GBV prevention volunteers	4.7	94	Very high, strongly agree
	Overall	4.23	84.6	Very high, strongly agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The effectiveness of the refresher training to community based caseworkers and focal points was rated at 4.2 out 5 (84%) by the social and case workers. This implies that they agree that it was effective. The refresher training was aimed at orienting the social and caseworkers on the basic knowledge of Gender Based Violence (GBV), Psychosocial Support (PSS), and Psychological First Aid (PFA), caring for survivors and case management and management of child survivors as an important tool in their daily activities while working with communities. In Torit the training was done between, 5th-7th December 2017, at, EES women Centre. There were two case workers (females), two social workers (1 male, 1 female). The Nimule training was conducted on October 2017 in Royal palace where 2 case workers attended (1 male, 1 female), 2 social workers (1 male, 1 female), 1 focal person a female and two governments staff all males.

Regarding particular effectiveness of CMR training, the findings were rated at 3.9 out 5 on the Likert scale, giving 78%, implying that respondents who were case workers, social workers and focal points agreed that this activity was effective and thus achieved the intended benefit. Together with FAO and USAID supported projects and in

collaboration with State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and the State Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare of Imatong State, the project organized two sessions of a 5-day training course on CMR/PFA from December 16th – 20th, 2017 and April 10-14, 2018 in (Nimule) Pageri and Torit respectively. The project reinforced the technical capacity of community based PSS support staff and government health services providers from Pageri and Torit Counties. Overall total of 8 Community based case workers and social workers (6women and 2 men) and government health facility staffs comprising of clinical officers, nurses, and midwives from PHCUs, PHCCs, Nimule and Torit Hospitals, staff from the SMoH and the County Health Department (CHD) attended the training.

GBV advocacy and awareness creation sessions' effectiveness was rated at 4.4 out of 5 on the Likert scale (88%), a strong agreement that it was effective. The advocacy was conducted 3 times in a week per week in Torit, unless the implementers were disrupted by rain. This was conducted by case, social and focal point persons who were facilitated by the project. Aspects that were covered in the awareness sessions were the types of GBV, use of the global GBV/IEC materials. Community action groups were used to mobilize the men for meetings. 15 men are mobilized from the 5 bomas for the case of Torit and gathered at specific places and these are the community centres in each boma. The following table displays the meeting places for advocacy and awareness in Torit to illustrate the effectiveness of the sessions.

Table 15: Distribution of community centres in Torit where there were GBV advocacy and awareness creation sessions

#	Boma	Number of times of meeting per month	Names of the community centres
1.	Ilangi	12	Ilangi Youth Centre
2.	Ifwanyak	12	Community centre
3.	Nyong	12	Central Monye-miji (Amangat)
4.	Ifwotu	12	Torit Central County Headquarters
5.	Fodofodo	12	War Child Canada Learning centre

Source: GBV Protection officer, CARE-Torit, July-August, 2018

Case and social workers were provided with bicycles and phones to ease their works. There were men-men interactions with mobilization by community action groups. Community action group members were motivated at a fee of 300SSP per action. The participation of men increased. Many of them started to understand the rights of humans including women, girls and boys that were previously violated.

The effectiveness of GBV information, education and communication materials printing and distribution to strategic locations were assessed. The results showed that the effectiveness was rated high at 3.8 out of 5 on the Likert scale (76%). The materials of IEC for Torit and Nimule are summarized as in figure below;

Table 16: Evaluation of the effectiveness of distribution of GBV education material printing and distribution to strategic locations

IEC material	Number on Torit	Beneficiaries	Number in Nimule/Mugali	Beneficiaries	Messages
Red T-shirt	25	Social workers, community action groups and VSLA members	25	Social workers, community action groups and VSLA members	"Stop violence against Women and Girls"
Yellow T-shirt	25	FFS members and community leaders such as chiefs	25	FFS members and community leaders such as chiefs	"Stop violence against Women and Girls"
Pull up banners	1	CARE office, Torit	1	County Headquarter in Nimule/Mugali	"Child marriage a global problem, Stop violence against women and girls"
"SASA"	3	CARE Torit and Ministry Headquarters	3	CARE Nimule office	"Start Awareness Now, End Child

		(Gender and Social Development)			Marriage Now, Stop Violence against women and girls now”
Posters	1	Torit in CARE gate	1	County Headquarter in Nimule/Mugali	“Say No to Gender Based Violence”
Hats	5	Torit Area Manager, Security and GBV manager	5	No information	“Logo, Stop Gender Based Violence”

Source: GBV Protection officer, CARE-Torit, July-August, 2018

In order to increase community involvement in GBV prevention, a number of IEC materials were contextually adapted, printed, distributed and disseminated to most some government offices, women center and safe house as well. CARE in partnership with local and international organizations participated actively in mass campaigns against GBV during Launch of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign: 25th November 2017 (International Day for Elimination of Violence against Women at Torit Freedom Square and Nimule). The materials (Hats, T-shirts, SASA power dynamics posters, PVC banners and pull up banners among others) printed with GBV prevention messages like “Stop Violence Against women and Girls; End Child Marriage Now!” as well as the SDC, CARE and Ministry of Social Development logos were distributed. These events permitted CARE to share its project strategies and accomplishments with a large number of people at national and international levels. The number of communities reached with GBV prevention messages are presented in figure, below. One can see from the figure that more females were reached by the messages up to a level 69% of the beneficiaries compared to men at 31%.

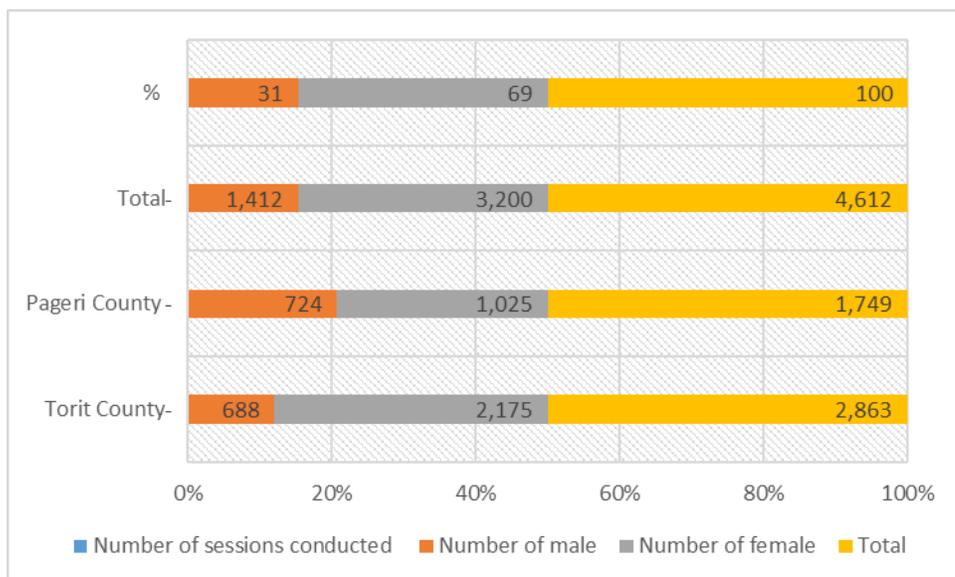


Figure 8: Number of beneficiaries reached by the IEC materials

The effectiveness of conducting community based psycho-socio support sessions (1 per quarter per location) was evaluated and the rating arising from the case workers, social and focal points were at 4.5 out of Likert scale of 5 (90%). Overall this intervention was the best done among the gender related variables. The respondents strongly agreed that this was very effective. For instance, there were 3 sessions in Torit, 1 in Nyong (February 2018), 1 in Ilangi (Odikolong, in March 2018) and the other in Fodofodo (Longute, in March 2018). These sessions were provided by case and social workers with support of GBV and Protection officer, one day in each location from time period in the range of 8:00 am to 5:00pm.

The effectiveness of conducting of training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention was also evaluated to measure agreement of the respondents. The results gave an average scale of 4.1 out 5 (82%) meaning that they agree that this intervention was effective. In GBV prevention programs, CARE supported the school girls and the vulnerable communities like widows, orphan and the youth. Pregnant and lactating mothers were supported

with dignity kits in Masindi boma and they were sensitized with GBV prevention. About 10 community members were trained on GBV prevention awareness by the CARE project. The members were advised to select the local community early and sensitize them about the program in the particular place to realize 100 percent impact. In Torit the training was organized from 3rd to 4th May 2018 while that of Nimule between 23rd and 24th October 2017. Torit: They were the; Boma chiefs (5 Males, 1 female), Minister of Gender (1 male), Education Department of Gender (1 male), Civil Society Organization (Apology from male), Police Gender Desk (1 male) and Justice System (1 female). On the other hand, those of Nimule/Pageri were: Boma chiefs (8 males), Executive Director (1 male), Pageri County Representative, Hon. Commissioner (1 male), Fire Brigade (1 male), police (2 males), youths (1 female, 1 male). The summary of the list of categories of participants in Torit and Nimule are presented in table below.

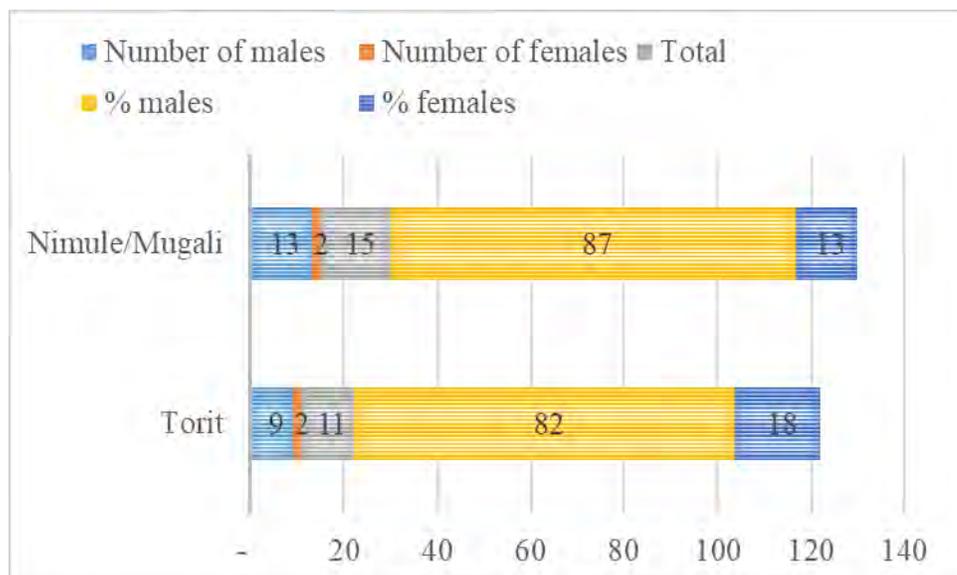


Figure 9: The representation of community leaders trained on GBV prevention in Torit and Nimule/Mugali

The effectiveness of facilitation to community based GBV prevention volunteers was evaluated and it rated at a scale of 4.7 (94%) which means this aspect of GBV was highly effective. There were 10 community leaders trained, also called GBV volunteers five in each case for Torit and Nimule/Mugali. Those of Torit were trained in September 2017 while the groups of Nimule/Mugali were trained in April 2018. One of the social workers from Nimule trained on GBV Information Management System in Juba in December, 2017 for a training conducted by UNFPA lead agency for GBV Sub Cluster in South Sudan. There were Social Workers, GBV and Protection Officer and Assistant and ten community based GBV prevention Social Work (volunteer) , in cooperation with the CARE GBV/Protection officers with support from Gender (GBV) and Protection Manager have been working in the communities in target areas in giving PSS, conducting referrals for GBV survivor in the project bomas. Five community volunteers were hired for each county and were supported with incentives up to the end of May 2018.

Output 3.2 Enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence

The effectiveness of enhanced community systems to promote peaceful co-existence was analyzed and the specific aspects of the levels of effectiveness yielded findings in the table below;

#	Indicators of Enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of effectiveness
3.2.1	Training of existing peace committees	4.2	84	High, agree
3.2.2	Conduct community dialogue meetings	3.8	76	High, agree
3.2.3	Conduct Community	4.3	86	Very high, strongly

	awareness and training on conflict mitigation			agree
3.2.4	Support youth and women activities to promote peace at community level	3.6	72	High, agree
	Overall	3.97	79.4	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall effectiveness of the enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence was at a scale of 3.97 out of Likert scale of 5 (79.4%) indicating an agreement on the part of the respondents. The project trained community members were supposed to promote peace within the community. CARE trained 35 members for two days in Masindi boma that is 12 women and 23 men about peace building, disaster, clear house surroundings, drain stagnant water and how to respond to such calamities. The roles were to provide awareness to the community members and other organization in disaster related risk programs and to support any disaster risk issues within the surrounding. The committee members also work with other stakeholders in the community to combat disaster risk related projects. However, the community members complained of lack of tools like gumboots, raincoats and uniforms for the committees to combat disasters. For example, when one house is burning in the community, the committees do not have those protective gears to use for combating the arson. The other specific aspects have been presented as follows;

The training of existing peace committees was regarded effective at a scale of 4.2 out of 5 on the Likert scale, representing 84% agreement. For instance, peace committees of 55 members were formed in Torit by January 2018. In Imotong State a total of 12 peace committees have been trained by CARE collaboration with State Peace and Reconciliation Commission staff. The peace committees are Illangi, Nyong, Ifanyak, Fodo-Fodo, and Enyif in Torit. There were seven peace committees in Pageri County are Olikwi, Anzara, Jelei, Avumadrici, Bilinya, Gandzi and Masindi. Most of the committees were already. The vital topics covered were; peace building and conflict management, do no harm approaches, roles and responsibilities of peace committee members and communication skills. The beneficiaries regarded the timing to this training as being appropriate. The training was conducted by GBV protection officer and this was one day per boma. The committees were voluntarily formed by the chiefs at boma level together with CARE in collaboration with the government.

The following figure shows the gender disaggregated analysis of the peace committees formed in Torit (Imotong) and Nimule/Pageri Administrative area.

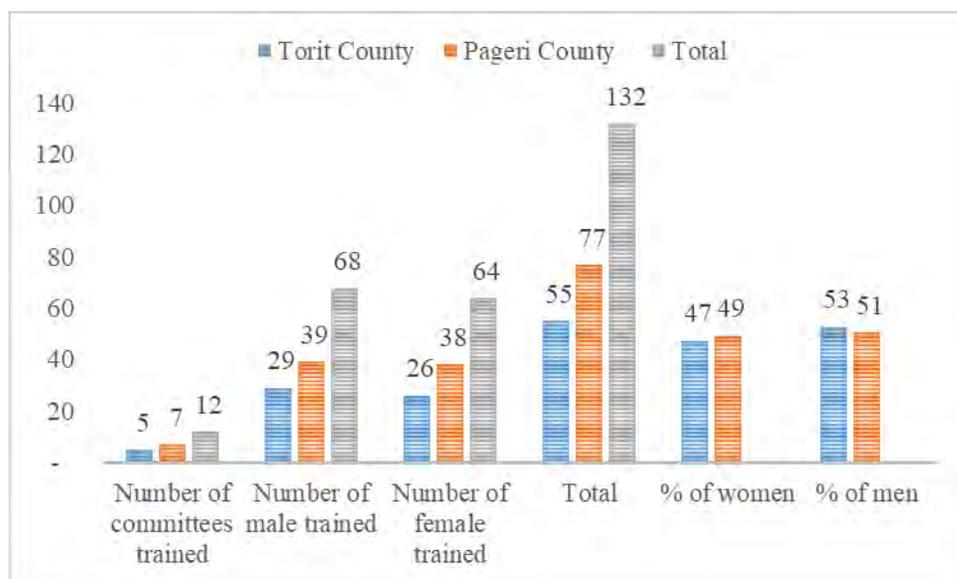


Figure 10: Gender disaggregation of the peace committees formed

The effectiveness of the conduct community dialogue meetings rated at 3.8 out of Likert scale of 5 which comes to 76%, indicating an agreement that this was well done. This meeting took place in March 2018. After the training of the boma peace committees, the community dialogue initiated by the trained committees with the support of CARE-GBV protection officer. A total of 12 community dialogues were conducted (7 Pageri and 5 in Torit). By the end of the project, a total 295 (143 women and 152 men) community members attended the community dialogues on peace. During community dialogue forums, major causes of conflicts were identified and suggested solutions as well as monitoring/follow-up can be done to ensure harmony in the communities.

The effectiveness of the conduct community awareness and training on conflict mitigation was done and this was rated at 4.3 out of 5 on the Likert Scale (86%), implying that respondents strongly agreed that Community awareness and training on conflict mitigation was highly effective. CARE staff and trained peace committees conducted 12 boma level Community awareness and training on conflict mitigation in Torit and Pageri Counties. Four hundred and four community leaders and members participated with 190 women and 214 men

Support youth and women activities to promote peace at community level. This was achieved and thus was effective at a rating of 3.6 out of 5 on the Likert scale. For instance, CEDDEG women group operating at the women centre in Torit were supported by CARE in composing and presenting drama and poem on GBV in March 2018 and they were given support of up to 3000SSP. Torit Women Association (TWA), under the supervision of CARE GBV/protection staff, organized a forum to discuss issues affecting the local women in the state. Among the topics discussed were Alcoholism among men, land grapping by IDPS and uncontrolled cattle destroying crops were the measure drivers of conflict within families and communities. One activity identified by TWA to reduce conflict was to advocate for peaceful coexistence through awareness raising among others. This was done by educating boma to boma awareness session using drama and music to pass information to the masses One of the youth Group at Boma received 5 footballs, 5 pairs of nets for goal posts, 5 volley balls and 5 volley ball nets in Torit. In Nimule, there was support in peace tournament cup and the winner was Jelei boma. The following figure gives the gender disaggregated representation of the beneficiaries of the youth and women activities to promote peace.

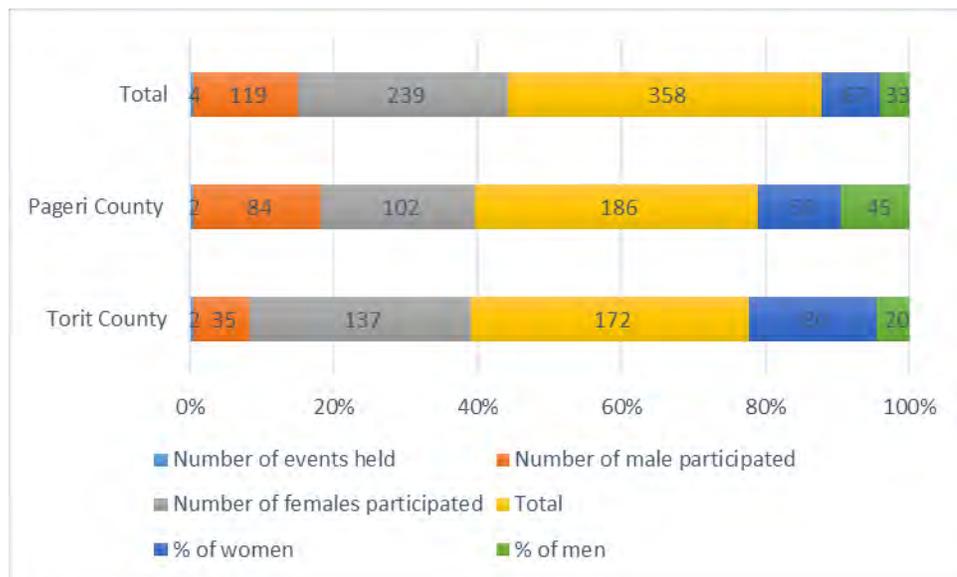


Figure 11: Gender disaggregated representation of the beneficiaries of the youth and women activities to promote peace

Output 3.3 Improved Community systems to protect the environment

With challenges of climate change due to bad practices of excessive destruction of forests for firewood and charcoal, CARE thought that improved Community systems to protect the environment should thus be one of the important outputs of the project. The effectiveness of the specific aspects of this outputs were evaluated and the results are as follows;

#	Indicators of improved Community systems to protect the environment	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of effectiveness
3.3.1	Conducting training for 2900hh on energy saving stoves construction	3.7	74	High, agree
3.3.2	Training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy development	3.2	64	Moderate, sometimes
3.3.3	Conduct community awareness and training session on DRR	3.9	78	High, agree
	Overall	3.6	72	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

Overall, the beneficiaries agree that the intervention aimed at improved Community systems to protect the environment was effective at a scale of 3.6 out of 5 on the Likert scale (72%) that meant that they agree that this was effective. The specific aspects are discussed as follows;

The effectiveness of training of HHs on energy saving stoves construction rated at 3.2 out of 5 (64%) which is interpreted as sometimes. CARE used VSLA groups at boma level as focal points for skill transfer, whereby they trained 161 HH trained TOT on energy saving stoves construction on February 21- 27, 2018 in Nyong and Ifwotu Payam of Torit County. This rating is low simply because there were few beneficiaries particularly in Nimule/Mugali despite high demands for the technology. For the case of Nimule/Mugali, CARE project staff trained the beneficiaries in every selected boma about local made stoves. They trained the 8 community members in a boma on how to make local stoves and they informed the participants to train more six each in the community. They gave six metallic bars per participant to train members in their villages. This totaled to 56 persons per community and the ideas of energy stoves was to reduce firewood destruction. On the part of women, this reduced on firewood consumption and reduced their risks of frequent movement to the bushes for firewood.

The effectiveness of the training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy development was evaluated in aspects such as timing, training and learning environment, method of delivery and evaluation of learning seen by practice after the training. In February 2018, a three-day workshop was conducted a 5 committees in Torit and was attended by 23 participants (9 women). Another workshop was conducted in Nimule for the DRR committee in Pageri County and was attended by 49 (22 women) based on the COVACA methodology. The COVACA methodology required the communities to assess their threats and the resources they have to respond to them. The major threat identified included extreme natural events (flood and drought), insecurity/conflicts and wild fire in dry season. Flood protection, deforestation irrigation and water conservation practices, crop diversification and conflict mitigation as household and/or community intervention to build resilience or preventing a shortage of basic foodstuffs due to extreme natural and man-made events. All the DRR committees were motivated to review their capacities to prepare for disasters and mitigate the negative effects of disasters as well as to discuss how their community could plan for disaster preparedness and mitigation activities, whom to include as actors and what to do in terms of early warning. Due all the above developments, the respondents rated the effectiveness of training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy at 3.9 out of 5 on the Likert scale (78%), implying that they agreed that this training intervention was effective.

2.5 Efficiency

The efficiency of the process of project implementation from the specific objectives averaged at a scale of 3.84 (76.8) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This implies that the respondents agreed that the project implementation was efficient. Inquiries were made on whether the intervention covered the vulnerable and needs of the community in Torit 85% of the respondents agreed while 20% did not agree. On the hand in Nimule only 46.8% agreed, 33% did not agree while 20.2% had no idea. On average 65.9% agreed that the CARE project addressed the needs of the vulnerable and the needy in the community.

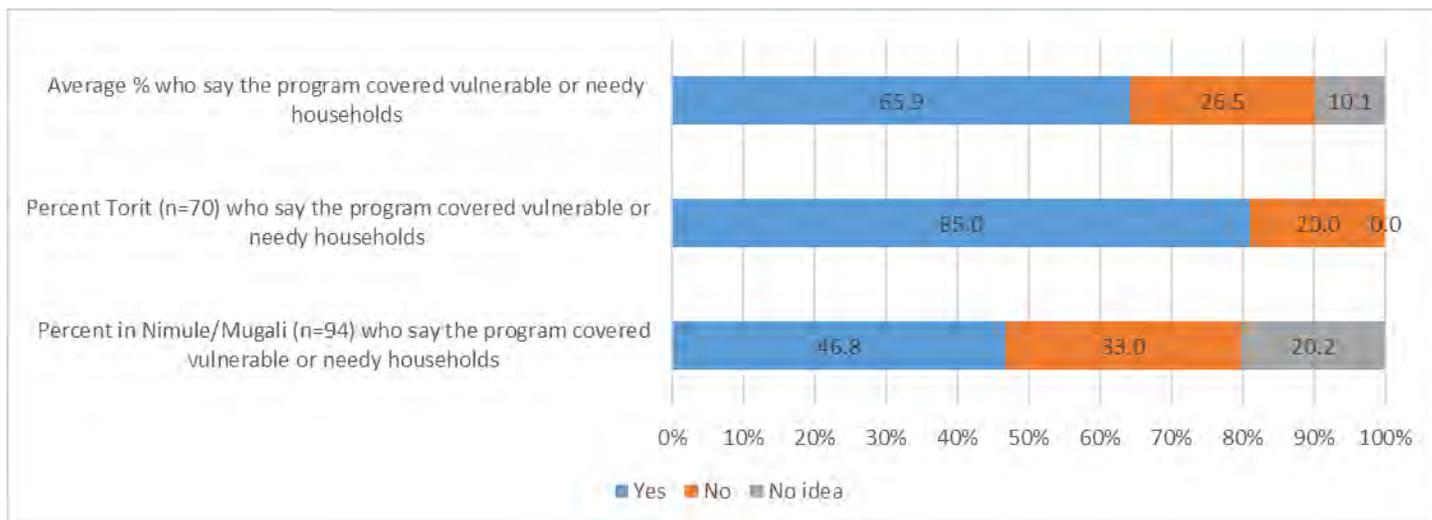


Figure 12: Showing the relevance of the project intervention (whether the program covered the majority of vulnerable or needy households in the community).

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018

These findings on average showed that, 56% of the respondents say that project addressed the priority needs of the HH. One can see that this results are relatively low; perhaps exhaustive needs assessment needs to be done in the future for proper targeting of the priority needs of the beneficiaries. 67.3% of the respondents in Torit respondents agreed that the project met their priority needs while in Nimule/Mugali 24.5% say that the project met their priority needs, while 30.7% declined to give their opinion on the subject.

Table 17: Percentage that say the project met the priority needs of the HH

Response	Percentage that say the project met the priority needs of the HH in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percentage that say the project met the priority needs of the HH in Torit (n=70)	Average percentage that say the project met the priority needs of the HH
Yes	44.7	67.3	56.0
No	24.5	30.1	27.3
No idea	30.7	2.6	16.7

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018

Timeliness of delivery averaged at 50.1% and highest in Torit at 62% and 38.3% in Nimule/Mugali. The major constraint to aspect of timeliness was linked to delay in seed distribution of 2017, though all other aspects of the project such as VSLA, GBV intervention, Energy Saving Technologies and Cash for Work were all done timely.

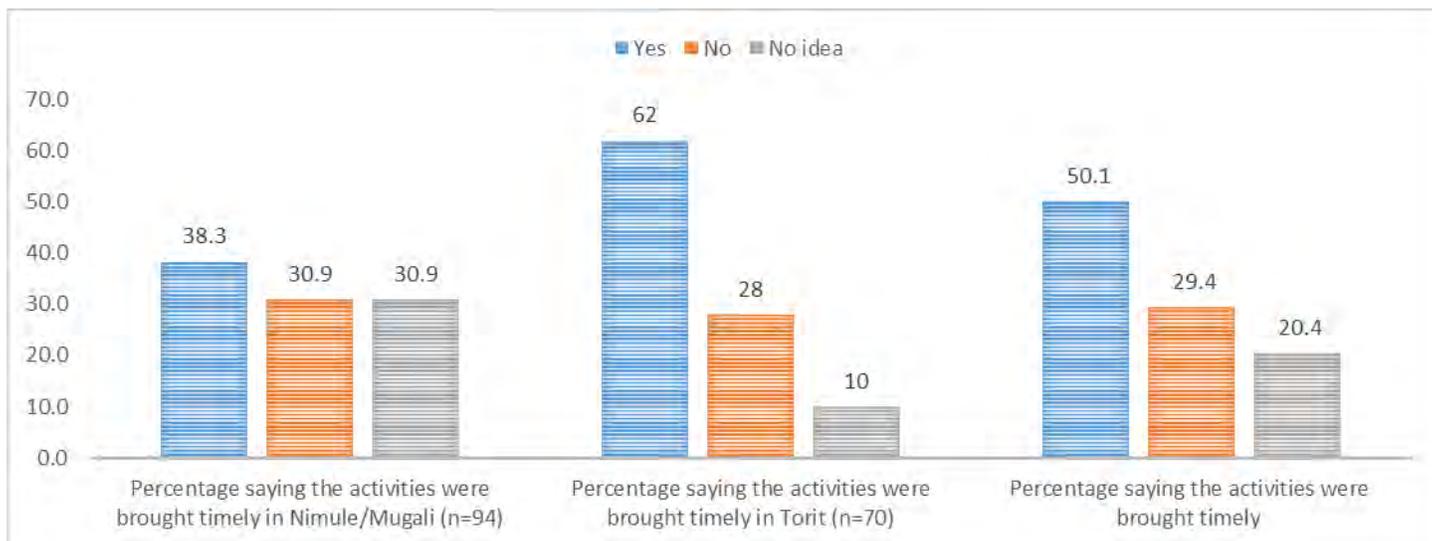


Figure 13: Timeliness of the implementation of the project

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The overall level of satisfaction with the project was inquired and the results averaged at 60.2% and 27.8% for those not satisfied. The level of satisfaction is highest in Torit at 64% and low in Nimule/Mugali at 56.4%.

Table 18: Level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries with the project

Response	Percent in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percent in Torit (n=70)	Average %
Yes	56.4	64.0	60.2
No	25.5	30.0	27.8
No idea	18.1	6.0	12.0

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August (2018)

Related to the level of satisfaction were issues related to whether the beneficiaries thought there are challenges with CARE project. The following were the challenges cited by the respondent beneficiaries. They said that some inputs had relatively poor quality, for instance a few seeds that the quantities were less. They thought quantity of input is low at average of 52.5%. This is linked to the relief attitude, thinking that CARE should offer them total solution which was not possible due to budget constraint. Some few inputs such as collards were not the interest of the beneficiaries in terms of seeds, hence giving a challenge at an average percentage of 8.3%, less quantity of seeds did not germinate and thus 14 % on average was allotted to the challenge of less quality inputs and finally. The challenges related to far places with resultant distribution difficulties was more in Nimule/Mugali though in all the challenge averaged at 22.4%.

Table 19: Challenges identified by beneficiaries with the project implementation

Problems	Percent in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percent in Torit (n=70)	Average %
Less quality of inputs	22.0	6.0	14.0
Less quantity of inputs	50.0	55.0	52.5
Selection of less relevant inputs	9.6	7.0	8.3

Far distribution site	14.9	30.0	22.4
Others	3.2	2.0	2.6

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August (2018)

Objective 1. Contribute in reducing food insecurity and promote food availability and accessibility for 2,900 vulnerable and food-insecure households through innovative crop diversification and community structures by May 2018.

The efficiency of the particular outputs and their indicators were analyzed, that rated at an average of 3.44 (69%) on the 5 point Likert scale, implying agreement on the part of the respondents. The findings showed that those who say that the project met the needs of food insecure families in Torit were 74% and 40.4% in Nimule/Mugali and averaging at 57.2%. Comparatively Nimule/Mugali may require more intervention in food access and availability enhancement targeting more in the future than Torit in future project due to this response variation.

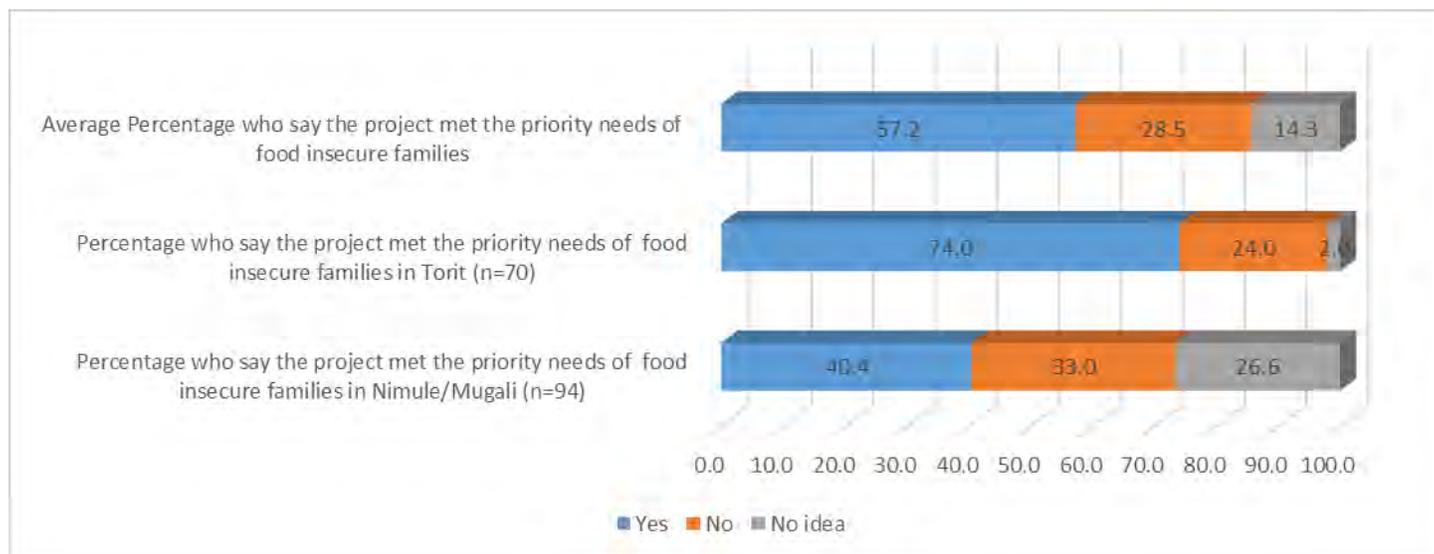


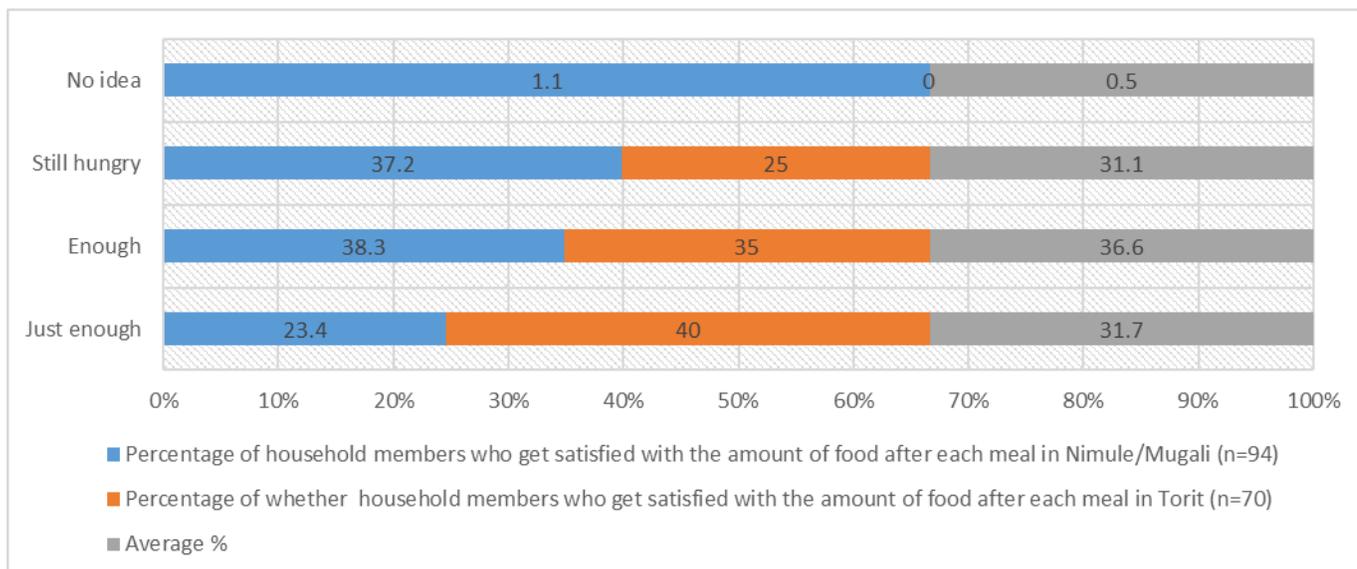
Figure 14: The respondents who say that the CARE project met the priority needs of food insecure families

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The specific analyses of the indicators of outputs are presented as follows;

Output 1.1 - Food access and availability

The efficiency in achieving the overall objective was obtained from the average of the scales of the overall respective outputs. The process of achieving results was efficient specifically the actual or expected results (outputs and outcomes) justified the costs incurred. The following figure gives, the overall food access and availability status. Those who get just enough and enough are 23.4% and 38.3%, totaling to 61.7% in Nimule/Mugali respectively while those who get just enough and enough food in Torit were 40% and 35%, totaling to 75% respectively. Torit was comparatively better in terms of food access and availability. The average for just enough was 31.7% and enough 36.6%, totaling to 68.3% and still hungry 31.1%.



Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The community lives and behaviour have changed in the areas of farming practices especially the training on farming practices improved their skills of having more farm outputs. The vegetables ventures were good one for the community to have alternative access to food that would be for both incomes and household consumption. The project also provided some fishing gears and the life jackets for the fishermen. This was to improve access to fish as food in the community. However, there were challenges about the progress of the activities. The seeds were given to the farmers late in around May. The staffing levels were not adequate to provide better services. For example, the project had one case worker in Mugali yet the operating areas is very big and some staffs were poorly motivated. A case in point was the difference in motivation of a social worker and extension workers. The rating of efficiency of food availability and access are sequenced as in the table below;

Table 20: Evaluation of efficiency of the indicators of food access and availability

#	Indicators of food access and availability	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of efficiency
1.1.1	Stakeholders sensitization / consultations (1 per Targeted Payam)	3.6	72	High, agree
1.1.2	Procurement of seeds and tools for distribution (1 kit per targeted household)	3.5	70	High, agree
1.1.3	Training farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop and vegetable varieties	3.9	78	High, agree
1.1.4	Conducting training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted)	4	80	High, agree
1.1.5	Conducting training for 2,900 farmer households on post-harvest handling processes	2.5	50	Low, disagree
1.1.6	In Field vehicle hire and Transportation of project supplies and inputs	3.2	64	Moderate, sometimes
	Overall	3.45	69	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The overall rating of efficiency stood at scale of 3.45 out of 5 (69%), implying agreed that this was efficient. Overall, the project was well managed and efficiently implemented as nearly all planned activities were completed except some like cooking demonstrations that were not done due to time constraint and the project did not deviate from its

original design. Given the attempts for close follow-up by consortium, there was some efficiency in achieving the planned quantities, though there were differences in quality and timeliness of delivery.

The efficiency of stakeholder consultation in terms of timeliness of delivery and strengths of delivery mechanism were evaluated and rated on Stakeholder's sensitization / consultations and the scale averaged at 3.6 out of 5 on the Likert scale (72%) and this was thus efficient. Strengths/strategies/factors that contributed to efficiency to stakeholder consultation were the inception meetings that were held. The evaluators discovered that two separate project inception workshops per county for four project Payams were conducted in August 2017. The workshops were conducted on August 3, 2017 to introduce the project to stakeholders and participants included government officials, non-government and community based organizations representatives and community leaders from Nimule and Mugali Payams of Pageri County and Nyong and Ifwotu Payams of Torit County. An assessment of lessons learnt and recommendations from phase one of the projects was also discussed. During the workshops, government officials and community leaders pledged support in working with CARE to ensure that success of the project. In Pageri County, 16 (10 men and 6 women) people attended the event while in Torit 22 (13 Male, 9 Female) people participated during the launching of the project. This increased ownership by the stakeholders' right from the inception of the project through implementation to closure. There was hardly a weakness with stakeholder consultation process apart from logistical delays that vendors always complain of based on the procedures that have to be followed that some of them need time to learn in aspects such as hiring venues.

The efficiency of procurement of seeds and tools for distribution was rated at scale 3.5 out of 5 on the Likert scale (70%) and this implies that the respondents agreed that procurement and seeds distribution process was efficient. For instance, by timeliness, distribution of vegetable seed kits (eggplants, cowpeas, green pepper, leafy okra (kudhra) and spinach) for September to November 2017 planting season was delayed due to supplies procurement and field officers been occupied with formation and training of VSLA groups and CFW activities. Given that the project started in June, this timing for delivery of the seeds and tools was adequate especially for September but a little late for November except for dry season vegetable production. Strengths/strategies/factors that contributed to efficiency of seeds and tools distribution is that beneficiary selection was done with boma level committees and RRC in collaboration community based extension workers and CARE FSL staff based on agreed criteria after community sensitization exercises. CARE Project staff with hired enumerators verified registered beneficiaries with the help of staff from the RRC and boma selected committees. The vegetable kits and tools were distributed in February and March 2018 just before the onset of the rainy season. Distribution was done timely and as result beneficiaries highly appreciate the timely delivery of seed and tools. This provided confidence to the beneficiaries that the process is transparent to them, since there are clear routes of sorting out potential sources of conflicts such as through RRC.

Regarding the quality of the inputs, the findings showed that those in Torit, those who said the inputs were very good were 26% and 69% good, totaling to 95% while those in Nimule saying the inputs were good were 24.5% and very good were 42.6%, totaling to 67.1%. On average the inputs were 25.2% very good and 55.8% good.

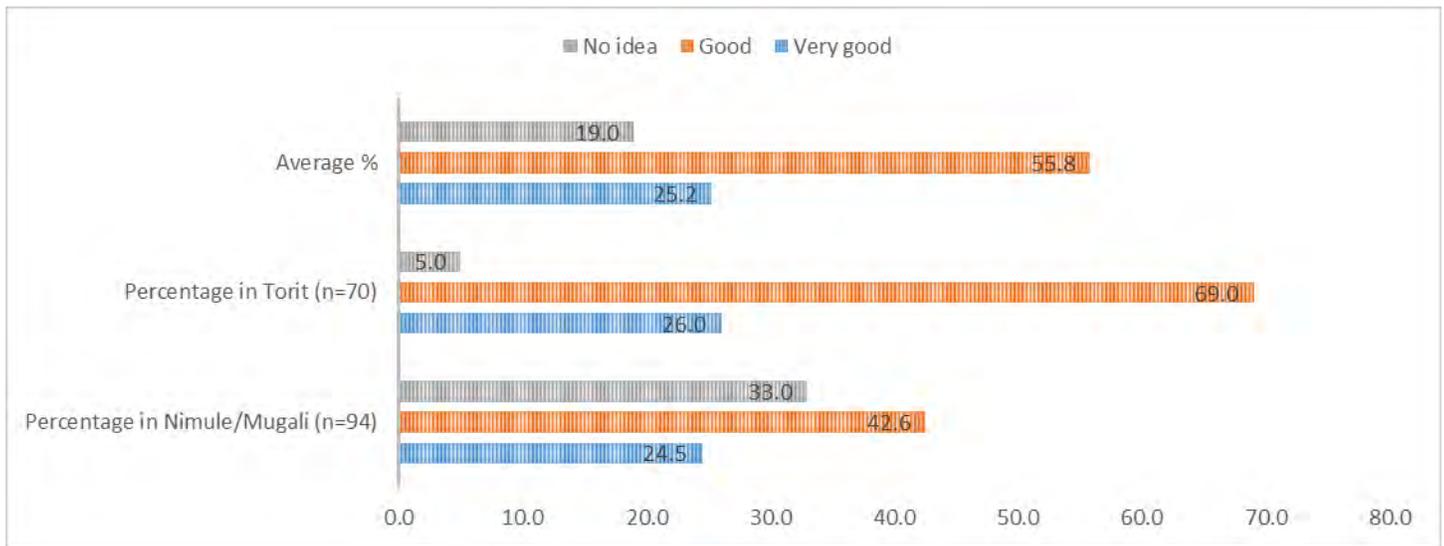


Figure 15: Quality of inputs such as seeds, equipment and tools

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The weakness in seeds and tools distribution is delay from the side of vendors to deliver these inputs on time. Usually they always wanted that before they deliver new items, previous payments have to be cleared first and in some few cases, transfer of money to their accounts also takes some time, hence delaying deliveries as desired. The seeds from FAO also delayed for sorghum and were distributed in September though were planted by the farmers. The total price for the vegetable and crop seeds was higher than planned. As described above, prices shoot up after the outbreak of the conflict in July 2016. As it is not yet possible to purchase large quantities vegetable and crop seeds and other agricultural supplies of the required quality in South Sudan, the items had to be purchased from Kampala, Uganda as had been anticipated, this contributed to a bit of delay in seed distribution.

The efficiency of training farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop and vegetable varieties in terms of timeliness of delivery and strengths of delivery mechanism were evaluated and rated on training farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop and vegetable varieties. This rated at scale 3.9 out of 5 on the Likert scale (78%), implying that the respondents agreed that the process was efficient. Strengths/strategies/factors that contributed to efficiency was that already the farmers were practicing poor farming methods. They thus showed interest to learn appropriate technologies through training models of FFS. The objective of this training was to review existing agricultural production methods and existing crop production constraints and challenges and to build capacity of farmers to adapt by building upon their indigenous farming knowledge and the farmers participated actively in these trainings. The weaknesses that hampered trainings, were on aspects of community learning centres, that required time to consult communities to avail land for setting the learning centres, hence a bit of delay in implementation.

The efficiency of conducting training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted) in terms of timeliness of delivery and strengths of delivery mechanism were evaluated and rated on conducting of training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted). The rating was 4 out of 5 on the Likert scale, implying an agreement with the efficiency (80%). From May-September 2018 production season, farmers were mobilized and trained in groups on good agronomic practices of both vegetables and crop seed they received. The only challenge is that time was not enough to see results of the training through the harvests, most crops were not harvested by the time the project closed and thus the training outcome is difficult to assess.

The strengths/strategies/factors that contributed to efficiency were that quality training manuals on agronomy were used that tackled the following vital topics required for farmers training; Topic 1: Basic Soil Management Practices: Introduction, Soil Management Practices, Methods of Fertilizer Application, Manuring Techniques, and Composting.

Topic 2: Simple Irrigation Techniques: Introduction and Types of Drip Irrigation. Topic 3: Basic Crop Protection: Introduction, Weeds, Insect Pests, Other Pests, Plant Diseases and Safety Instructions for the Use of Chemicals, Safety Gear for Using Chemicals and How to Make Homemade Pesticides. Topic 4: Post-harvest Training: Introduction, Market Requirement for Maturity and Harvest Management. Topic 5: Record Keeping, what sort of records should be kept? Topic 6: Cash Account Budgeting and Topic 7: What is saving? Why do You Need to Save Money? How Can You be a Smart Saver? Where can you save? And Where Can Savings be made? These are good topics and generated interest in learning by the farmers. The only challenge is that little emphasis was given to post-harvest handling as this required to be covered around harvesting time and time was not adequate to go into such a phase.

The participants following the training are able to train others as shown by figure below, which agrees with a high percentage of 80% of the respondents who agreed on the Likert scale that the trainings were efficient. For instance, on average 67.5% of the respondents said they are able to train other members on the better agronomic practices, Torit is on average better than Nimule/Mugali in this regard, 69% compared to 67.5% in Nimule/Mugali respectively.

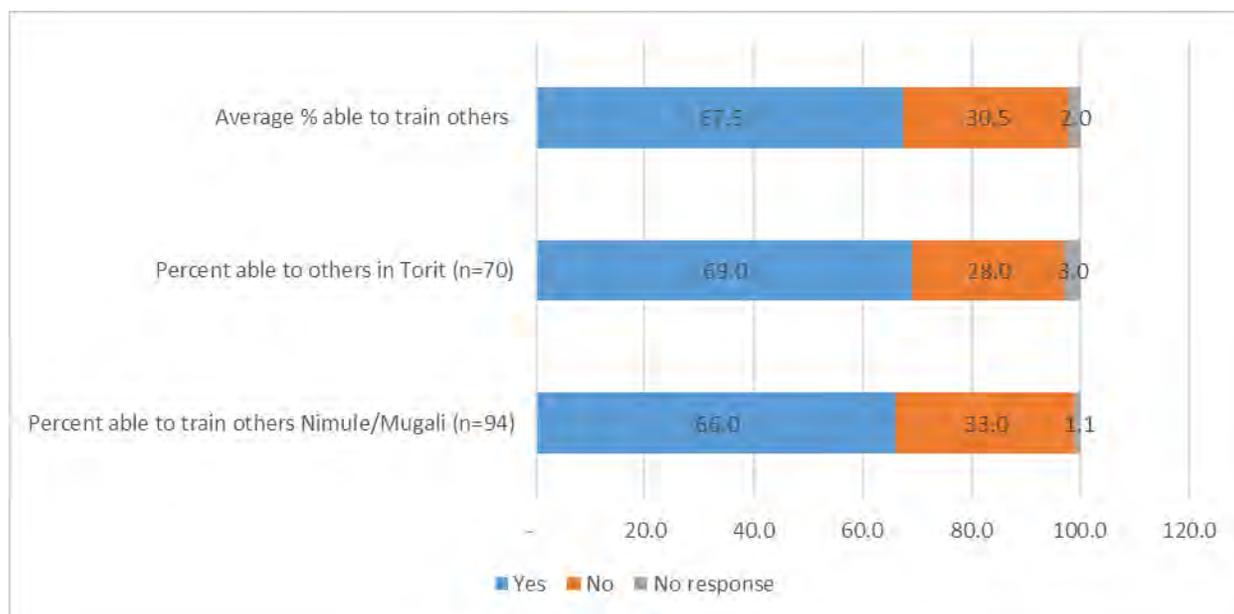


Figure 16: Percentage of respondents who are able to train others

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018.

The efficiency of In Field vehicle hire and Transportation of project supplies and inputs in terms of timeliness of delivery and strengths of delivery mechanism were evaluated and rated on Field vehicle hire and Transportation of project supplies and inputs. The efficiency of this approach was rated 3.2 out of 5 on the Likert scale, indicating moderate (sometimes). Vehicle hire went with lots of challenges. Seeing that CARE had many other projects and limited number of cars, implementation was at times delayed by the hiring process. There were only 3 cars, 2 are for field work and one to coordinate activities within Torit. Nimule/Pageri was more affected by the car hire challenges than Torit.

Output 1.2 Community capacity to manage and improve production enhanced

Overall the efficiency of the intervention related to building Community capacity to manage and improve production was rated high at 3.4 out of 5 on the Likert scale (68.5%) implying that the FFS respondents agreed that this was efficient. The friendliness of the CARE staff, easy to meet people in the community, mobilization of the community members, commitment and hard work of the CARE staff, and peaceful environment created by the peace building activities in the community. This improves the community capacities to handle the production effectively. The inputs were also delivered in time. The factors contributed to implementation efficiency were cooperation between the local authorities, community leaders. There was effective mobilization of the beneficiaries by their chiefs and group leaders, involvement of the village chiefs, and transportation of the tools and seeds to the beneficiaries. Some

community leaders gave their facilities at no cost for conducting training workshops especially in Mugali and Anzara Bomas since the project had no budget for hiring halls. The community members were able to mobilize for the organization in some places where they could not reach due to lack of transport. The sub office in Torit was also able to provide funds and some furniture in time. They also provide some office space for the project before the staff in Pageri administrative area used to be hosted by other partners in the area. The specific aspects of the opinions of the FFS respondents are presented in table below.

Table 21: Evaluation of efficiency of the indicators of community capacity building to enhanced crop production

#	Indicators of Community capacity to manage and improve production enhanced	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of efficiency
1.2.1.	Formation and training of 12 farmer associations formed (1 per Boma targeted)	4.3	86	Very high, strongly agree
1.2.2.	Identification and setting up of 12 farm demonstration sites to facilitate on farm learning among farmers (1 per Boma)	3.1	62	Moderate, sometimes
1.2.3.	Establishment and strengthening of 4 Community based learning centers to facilitate learning and sharing of best practices (1 per Payam)	2.9	52	Moderate, sometimes
1.2.4	Identify and train role model farmers on critical aspects for farmer to farmer mentoring and coaching	3.4	68	High, agree
	Overall	3.43	68.5	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The efficiency of formation and training of 12 farmer associations formed (1 per Boma targeted) was rated very high at 4.3 on the 5 point Likert scale (86%), which implies strong agreement with the efficiency. The strength of CARE in this was proper choice of topics that included group constitution and leadership operational procedures, skills development, business models and group lifespan among others. The groups were also trained on good agronomic practices of both vegetable and field crop production. These activities helped farmers to understand the extent of their contribution required for the long term success of their associations. Farmer associations have facilitated collective knowledge and information sharing and created strong social cohesion and ownership to improve their daily lives. Through farmer associations the wider community learnt through observation and emulating good farming practices being pursued by group members. Overall, 62% of the total association memberships of 362 were women. This is good in encouraging participation of women in the project.

The efficiency of the identification and setting up of 12 farm demonstration sites to facilitate on farm learning among farmers (1 per Boma) was rated moderate at 3.1 on the 5 point Likert scale (62%), which means agreement to efficiency is moderate. CARE facilitated planting of vegetables (tomatoes, onions, cabbages, egg plants etc.) in nurseries and these were afterwards transplanted for training and demonstration purposes. Maize, sorghum, cowpeas and groundnuts were been planted for demonstration and observation purposes, though are yet to be harvested. Cowpeas and Amaranthus spp. planted for demonstration purposes have been harvested and shared by group members for their food as well as for market. Several materials such as wheelbarrows, sisal ropes for line planting, measuring tapes, hoes, rakes, sickles, axes and machetes were also distributed to the demonstration sites. These made practice and training easy. However, moderate because the demands for the services were enormous but the budget constraint could not allow inclusion and formation of many beneficiaries out of the budget scope.

The efficiency of the establishment and strengthening of 4 Community based learning centers to facilitate learning and sharing of best practices (1 per Payam) was rated moderate at 2.9 on the 5 point Likert scale (52%), which means moderate efficiency. The identification process involved three steps which were; FSL field staff and community based extension staff organizing sensitization meetings with local leaders and farmer groups to introduce Role Model farmer approach. The characteristics of model Farmer were discussed. Then bomas identified and shortlisted the potential farmers by technology, whilst taking into consideration gender balance. Lastly, the

farmers selected model farmers from the shortlist taking into consideration of the desired characteristics discussed during the sensitization meetings. Unfortunately, some of the identified role model farmers were not serious and thus were replaced and this caused time lose before changes were effected.

The efficiency of the identification and training of role model farmers on critical aspects for farmer to farmer mentoring and coaching was rated high at 3.4 out 5 on the Likert scale (68%), which refers to agreement with the level of efficiency. The training topics were good and these were; Definition, characteristics, roles and responsibilities of role models as well as the linkage between the role model approach and other existing approaches such as farmer groups/associations were taught. Theories of adoption, good communication and facilitation skills were also covered during the training to build the capacity to effectively share knowledge and skills with farmers within their localities. The following case study demonstrates how role model approach was good in enhancing efficiency in farmers’ practices of a Role Model Farmer (FFS), in Amaria Farmers group.

Paska Awa, 25 years old and a secretary in Anzara boma, Nimule Payam. The group started in 2014 with 30 people with only 4 men in the group. Before CARE, we were doing saving and farming. We also have a group farm of 10 acres, the land given by a member. We plant groundnuts, Serena, sorghum and simsim on the land. The produce is sold and money injected in the group as capital. Group member borrow the money with 10 percent interest. But when CARE came, they trained us with best farming practices like planting seeds in line, keeping the crop fields clean to avoid pests and diseases. They trained us on post-harvest handling practices in order to realize high quality harvest. CARE also gave us groundnuts, cow peas and Serena seeds. CARE gave us vegetable seeds like “dodo”, eggplants, cow peas, tomatoes, and onions. They also trained us about management of nursery beds.

Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation

The overall efficiency of the objective to strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation was evaluated and it averaged at scale of 4 (80%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, implying that the respondents agreed that the process of implementation of the objectives was efficient, as per outputs provided in the following headings;

Output 2.1 Increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities

Table 22: Evaluation of the efficiency of increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities

#	Indicators of increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities.	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of efficiency
2.1.1	Procurement of materials and kits to support formation of savings groups	4.4	88	Very high, strongly agree
2.1.2	Formation and train 40 groups and mobilize locally generated savings to capitalize small scale income generating activities	3.8	76	High, agree
2.1.3	Conducting of training on business skills and financial literacy for savings groups	4.1	82	High, agree
	Overall	4.1	82	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The efficiency of procurement of materials and kits to support formation of savings groups rated at 4.4 on the 5 point Likert scale, which means that the respondents strongly agreed that this was efficient. 40 VSLA groups were provided with office supplies and other material (metallic boxes, padlocks, passbooks) needed to start up the VSLA. The management and accountability structures are efficient in the livelihood support activities. The cash for work funds, VSLA kits, dignity kits, seeds and tools were processed to the beneficiaries. The only item that missed in the kits was the bags for separating social funds, fines and shares contributed by VSLA members. For the case of Nimule/Pageri, the extension workers were not involved in issuing out all the inputs to the beneficiaries. The incentives for the field staffs also at times delayed. The budget for incentives was not allocated uniformly. The incentives for extension workers are more than the social workers. The social workers get 5000 SSP per month each while extension workers get 8000 SSP per month each. This affects the management processes and project implementation.

The efficiency of formation and train 40 groups and mobilize locally generated savings to capitalize small scale income generating activities rated high at 3.8 on the 5 point Likert scale, which implies that respondents agree that this component of the output was efficient. By end of April 2018, 40 VSLA groups (22 in Pageri County and 18 in Torit) have been established and operational with a total membership of 1,175, with 70% of the members are women. The provision of VSLA kits and trainings to the group was very effective to the beneficiaries. This helps them to increase their portfolios in the groups. Through financial literacy, were able to introduce things like social fund in the group for security.

The efficiency of conducting of training on business skills and financial literacy for savings groups rate high at 4.1 on the 5 point Likert scale, which implies that the respondents agree that this aspect was efficient. They were also able to borrow money and used it for generating incomes that was not the ideas of the group before. Most of the saving groups were saving money and distribute it towards the ends of the year while others contribute and give it to an individual which rotates within the group members but now through training, they were able to understand the concept of the VSLAs and follow it effectively. Different approaches have produced better results. Involvement of the extension workers and county officials would help the beneficiaries achieve better results. The program has measurable indicators through evaluation, and monitoring program activities. This would have value for money used. For instance when you see different tribes in the area who could not see eye to eye because of the conflict are able to have sport activities together during the peace program evaluation then it's very easy to measure outcomes. However, it's difficult to achieve 100 percent of the activities due to unavoidable challenges. The DRR takes long time for the beneficiaries to understand the ideas but when talk about conflict resolution, the community members are able to understand it very quickly since it's phenomenal.

Output 2.2 Improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power

Table 23: Evaluation of the efficiency of the indicators of improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power

#	Improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of efficiency
2.2.1	Sensitization of community leaders on cash for work activity and task identification	3.9	78	High, agree
2.2.2	Rapid training and awareness creation on the cash for work task	3.7	74	High, agree
2.2.4	Implementation of cash for work tasks at community level	4.1	82	High, agree
	Overall	3.9	78	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

Overall efficiency of the indicators of improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power averaged at 3.9 which is high on the 5 point Likert scale, which implies that this output was efficient. Community representatives such village chiefs, women leaders, youth representatives as well as local government representatives (RRC officials, county engineers) and CARE staff attended the meetings to explain to the participants of the purpose of CFW and its general methodology.

The efficiency of sensitization of community leaders on cash for work activity and task identification was rated high at 3.9 on the 5 point Likert scale, meaning that sensitization interventions were efficient. The composition of cash for work implementation team was good. For instance taking Ilangi in Torit, there were 5 members (1 chief, 1 women leader, 1 youth leader, 1 religious leader and 12 enumerators. This kind of representation caters for interests of beneficiaries quite well. The roles of the implementing team members were also well specified; for instance the chiefs took part in awareness, verification, conflict management, identification of roads to be cleared and also identification of farmland to be cleared and dug. To the team was added representatives from RRC and an engineer from ministry of physical infrastructure to play supervisory role.

The efficiency of rapid training and awareness creation on the cash for work task was rated high at 3.7 on the 5 point Likert scale that means that respondents agreed that this was efficient. The committees were responsible for verifying that CFW participants.

The efficiency of implementation of cash for work tasks at community level was rated high at 4.1 on the 5 point Likert scale that means that respondents agreed that implementation at community level was efficient. Selection was based on the guidelines developed in consultation with local authorities, ensuring that cash payments correspond to the volume of work done by ensuring that attendance were filled correctly, and that cash were distributed only to the CFW participants who contributed labor for creation of the assets. In Pageri, cash for work arrangement was not followed because the community and their leaders agreed that with the target of 330 HHs, the project could lead to community conflicts (selected and non-selected as well as non-selected and selection committees) arising from the selection and registration process. The number of beneficiaries was doubled and the cycle was reduced to one. Conversely, the working arrangement as proposed was followed and beneficiaries worked for two cycles in Torit County.

Objective 3 - To enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri Admin Area

The efficiency of one of the critical and very important objectives which was to enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri Admin Area was assessed. The overall rating of its efficiency from the outputs averaged at 4.07 (81.4%) which is a high agreement that the implementation process was efficient and the indicators of particular outputs are presented below;

Output 3.1 Improved Community systems to promote gender equity

Table 24: Evaluation of the indicators of improved Community systems to promote gender equity

#	Indicators of improved Community systems to promote gender equity	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of efficiency
3.1.1	Refresher training to community based caseworkers and focal points	4.2	84	High, agree
3.1.2	CMR training	4.3	86	Very high, strongly agree
3.1.3	GBV advocacy and awareness creation session	4.6	92	Very highly, strongly agree
3.1.4	GBV education material printing and distribution to strategic locations	3.9	78	High, agree
3.1.5	Conducting of community based psycho-socio support sessions (1 per quarter per location)	4.3	86	Very highly, strongly agree
3.1.6	Conducting of training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention	3.7	74	High, agree
3.1.7	Facilitation to community based GBV prevention volunteers	3.5	70	High, agree

Overall	4.07	81.4	High, agree
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Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall efficiency of the indicators of improved Community systems to promote gender equity were rated high at 4.07 out of 5 (81.4%) on the Likert scale which implies the respondents agree that this aspect of the output was efficient. The efficiency of Refresher training to community based caseworkers and focal points was rated high at 4.2 (84%) out of 5 on the Likert scale that means that they agree the process was efficient. The training was timely since it was held in Nimule conducted on October 12th -14th, 2017. The refresher training was intended at orienting the social and caseworkers on the basic knowledge of Gender Based Violence (GBV), Psychosocial Support (PSS), and Psychological First Aid (PFA), caring for survivors and case management and management of child survivors as an important tool in their daily activities while working with communities. Through a second training with the equivalent curriculum that was conducted from December 5th -7th, 2017 in Torit.

The efficiency of CMR training was rated very high at 4.3 (86%) out of 5 on the Likert scale that means that they strongly agree the process was efficient. In all a total of 8 Community based case workers and social workers (6 women and 2 men) and government health facility staffs comprising of clinical officers, nurses, and midwives from PHCUs, PHCCs, Nimule and Torit Hospitals, staff from the SMOH and the County Health Department (CHD) attended the training. This training was timely according to beneficiaries. By December 16th – 20th, 2017 and April 10-14, 2018 in (Nimule) Pageri and Torit the trainings had already been conducted respectively. The project strengthened the technical capacity of community based PSS support staff and government health services providers from Pageri and Torit Counties.

The efficiency of GBV advocacy and awareness creation session was rated very high at 4.6 (92%) on the 5 point Likert scale, which means that they strongly agree the process was efficient. GBV awareness sessions were conducted by the GBV/Protection staff in Nyong, Ifwotu, Nimule and Nimule Payams. The strength of this intervention was that it examined and deliberated on the root causes of GBV, needs of survivors and pathways to solutions (referrals), each according to the local context in the two counties. Open discussions between men and women with organized groups such as VSLA groups, farmers and youth groups, boma level community dialogues were used to reach the communities with GBV messages. House to house education was correspondingly used by the case and social workers. CARE with the GBV cluster partners managed to organize mass GBV campaign events during 16 days of Activision against GBV through marching, debates, essay writing, street announcements and football tournaments in Pageri and Torit.

The efficiency of GBV education material printing and distribution to strategic locations was rated low at 3.9 (78%) out of 5 Point Likert scale that implies that respondents agreed that this component of GBV intervention was efficient. The strength of the EIC materials were that CARE in partnership local and international organizations took part actively in mass campaigns against GBV through the Launch of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign: 25th November 2017 (International Day for Elimination of Violence against Women at Torit Freedom Square and Nimule). The resources (Hats, T-shirts, SASA posters, PVC banners and pull up banners among others) printed with GBV hindrance messages like “Stop Violence Against women and Girls; End Child Marriage Now!” as well as the SDC, CARE and Ministry of Social Development logos were distributed. These events allowed the CARE to share its project strategies and activities with a large number of people at national and international levels.

The efficiency of Conducting of community based psycho-socio support sessions (1 per quarter per location) was rated very high at 4.3 (86%) out of 5 on the Likert scale that means that they strongly agree the process was efficient. By end of the project in May 2018, 1050 community members (750 women and 300 men) in Pageri and Torit Counties were able to access PSS during the implementation of the project. The strength of this intervention was that it promoted individual counselling sessions of women as they stay anonymous while they still get advice and information from the case workers. Psychosocial support services were conveyed by the social and case workers to the survivors within the Bomas while other cases were referred to partners for further services in line with the established referral pathways. The referrals included safety measures, and methods supportive to the victims re-entering sources of livelihood. GBV occurrences that were testified by GBV survivors stretched from domestic violence, stigma, divorce and physical assaults.

The efficiency of Conducting of training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention facilitation to community based GBV prevention volunteers was rated at 3.5 (70%) that means that they agree the process was efficient. The training was attended by 30 participants (27 men and 3 woman) including community leaders from Nimule, Mugali, Nyong Ifwotu Payams, youth representatives, and local government officials (Town Clerk, Executive Director, RRC, Agriculture Department, the Police, Fire Brigade and the County Commissioner. In Pageri county, 20 community leaders (19 men and 1 women) participated (8 M and 2 F) while 10 community leaders (8 men and 2 women) participated in Torit County. A GBV referral pathway for Pageri County was established by CARE with FAO and CHF funding in collaboration with government (Police, SMOH) and partner NGOs (Plan International, Save the Children International, Red Cross, HUMEAS, NOW South Sudan, Global Aim, Steward Women) information was circulated to the community leaders during the training.

Output 3.2 Enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence

Table 25: Evaluation of efficiency of indicators of enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence

#	Indicators of enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of efficiency
3.2.1	Training of existing peace committees	4.3	86	Very high, strongly agree
3.2.2	Conduct community dialogue meetings	4.8	96	Very high, strongly agree
3.2.3	Conduct Community awareness and training on conflict mitigation	4.6	92	Very high, strongly agree
3.2.4	Support youth and women activities to promote peace at community level	4.1	82	High, agree
	Overall	4.45	89	Very high, strongly agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall efficiency of indicators of enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence was rated very high at 4.45 out the 5 point Likert scale (89%) that meant that the respondents strongly agreed that it was efficient. The project responses reduced future vulnerabilities in the community. It promoted inter-dependence among the community members. The physical assaults and rape cases have also been identified and addressed in the community.

The efficiency of training of existing peace committees was rated very high at 4.3 (86%) out 5 on the Likert scale that meant that the respondents strongly agreed that it was efficient. The peace committees got training in February 2018 that enabled them to acquire skills in mediation and traditional dispute settlement. Committees have been equipped with tools for GBV prevention, the promotion of women's rights and conflict migration. The peace committees conduct weekly meetings where there are forgiveness and reconciliation. Attendances are taken and weekly reports provided to CARE.

The efficiency of conduct community dialogue meetings was rated very high at 4.8 (96%) out 5 on the Likert scale that meant that the respondents strongly agreed that it was efficient. By the end of the project, a total 295 (143 women and 152 men) community members attended the community dialogues on peace. During community dialogue forums, major causes of conflicts were identified and suggested solutions as well as monitoring/follow-up can be done to ensure harmony in the communities.

The efficiency of conduct of community awareness and training on conflict mitigation was rated very high at 4.6 (92%) out 5 on the Likert scale that meant that the respondents strongly agreed that it was efficient. CARE staff and trained peace committees conducted 12 boma level Community awareness and training on conflict mitigation in Torit and Pageri Counties.

The efficiency of support youth and women activities to promote peace at community level was rated at 4.1 out 5 (82%) on the Likert scale that meant that the respondents agreed that it was efficient. CARE used existing

structures to promote peace at community level. For instance, Torit Women Association on the other hand has conducted awareness raising on peace building and conflict mitigation throughout the five bomas in Torit through dramas and songs.

Output 3.3 Improved Community systems to protect the environment

Table 26: Evaluation of efficiency of the indicators of improved Community systems to protect the environment

#	Indicators of improved Community systems to protect the environment	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of efficiency
3.3.1	Conducting training for 2900HH on energy saving stoves construction	3.2	64	Moderate, sometimes
3.3.2	Training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy development	3.8	76	High, agree
3.3.3.	Conduct community awareness and training session on DRR	4.2	84	High, agree
	Overall	3.7	74	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall rating of the efficiency of the indicators of improved Community systems to protect the environment was rated at 3.7 (74%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, indicating that they agree that the implementation process was efficient. 161 HH trained TOT on energy saving stoves construction on February 21- 27, 2018 in Nyong and Ifwotu Payam of Torit County. In Pageri County, 173 HH trained TOT on energy saving stoves construction on the same curriculum from April 9-16, 2018 in Nimule and Mugali Payam.

The efficiency of training for 2900HH on energy saving stoves construction was rated at 3.2 (64%) on the 5 point Likert scale by the respondents, this means the process of implementation was moderately efficient. At the time of implementation narrative weekly reports were produced as well as monthly reports. There are good financial request forms with finance department, with clear approval stages and signatories.

The efficiency of training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy development was rated at 3.8 on the 5 point Likert scale by the respondents, indicating that there is agreement with implementation process. The strength of the implementation process was that before the training, Care project staff trained on Community-owned Vulnerability and Capability Assessment (COVACA) methodology conducted community meetings to revalidate existing 12 DRR committees in 12 project supported bomas.

The efficiency of the community awareness and training session on DRR was rated at 4.2 on the 5 point Likert scale, this means that the respondents agreed with the implementation process. The strength of the implementation was that CARE staff and committee raised awareness on issues and consequences of deforestation in particular and environmental conservation in general. A total of 659(345 women) community members attended DRR awareness in 12 bomas of Torit and Pageri counties with promoting conservation messaging for environmental conservation.

2.6 Impact

The average rating of the impact of the project from the specific objectives generated from the outputs was 3.81(76.2) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This implies that the respondents agreed that the project had an impact to the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. When it was inquired what kind of businesses are being done following the project implementation, the findings showed agriculture constitutes 39.6% of the activities, followed by commerce and trade 37.9%, then manufacturing that includes food vending 13.6%, services such as restaurants 5.1% and 3.7% declined to give their opinion. The impact of the project is relatively better in Torit compared to Nimule/Mugali of Pageri Administrative area.

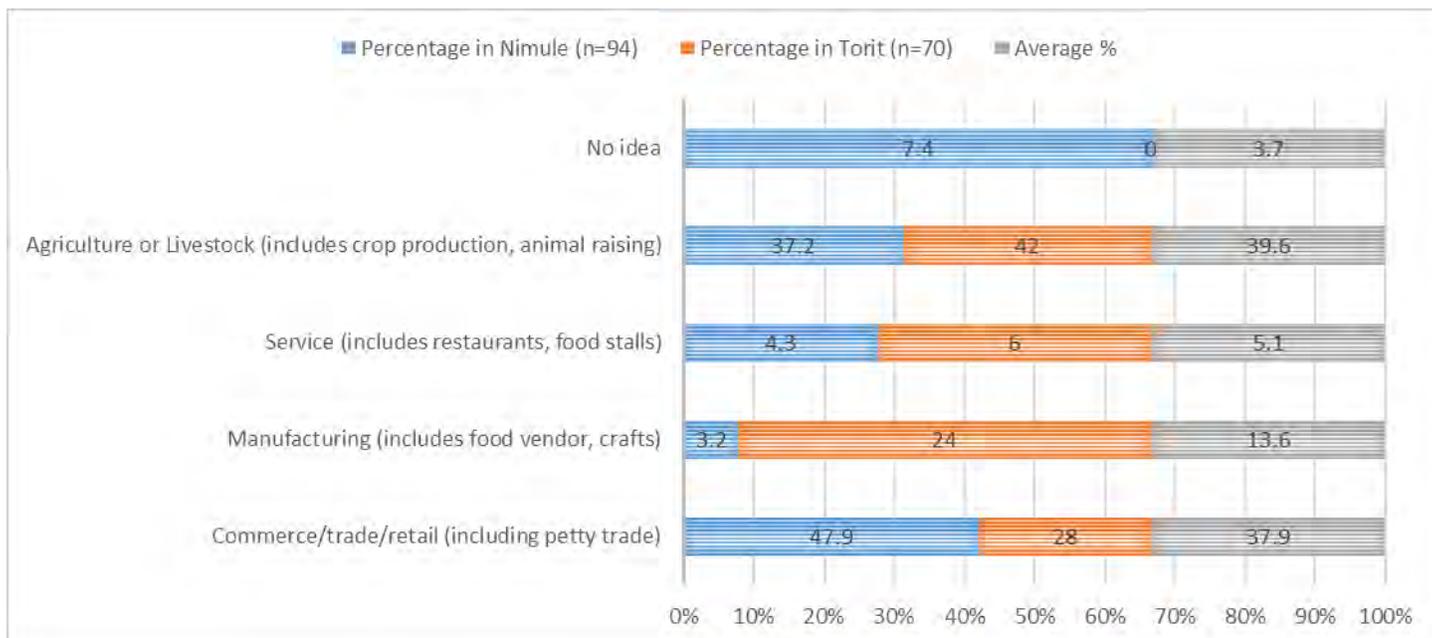


Figure 17: Businesses started by the beneficiaries

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

Inquiries was done on the businesses that earned most income and the results showed that commerce/trading earned most income at 49.6% followed by agriculture/livestock at 38.6%, then manufacturing at 5.6 and least with services at 4.1% among the beneficiaries.

Table 27: The comparisons of businesses in terms of which one gives the highest income

Business that earned most income	Percent in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percent in Torit (n=70)	Average %
Commerce/trade/retail (including petty trade)	52.1	47	49.6
Manufacturing (includes food vendor, crafts)	3.2	8	5.6
Service (includes restaurants, food stalls)	3.2	5	4.1
Agriculture or Livestock (includes crop production, animal raising)	37.2	40	38.6
Not applicable	4.3		2.1

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

Objective 1. Contribute in reducing food insecurity and promote food availability and accessibility for 2,900 vulnerable and food-insecure households through innovative crop diversification and community structures by May 2018.

The impact of the overall objective was obtained from the average of the scales of the overall respective outputs and impact rated high at 3.6 (72%) out of scale of 5 on the Likert scale, implying that they agree that the objective created some impacts in line with the outputs among the beneficiaries. Impact evaluation focused on assessment of the positive and negative changes produced by the project interventions, directly or indirectly, intended or

unintended. The efficiency of the particular outputs and their indicators were analyzed and they are presented as follows;

Output 1.1 - Food access and availability

The rating of efficiency of food availability and access are sequenced as in the table below;

Table 28: Evaluation of impact of indicators of food access and availability

#	Indicators of food access and availability	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation
1.1.1	Stakeholders sensitization / consultations (1 per Targeted Payam)	3.5	70	High, agree
1.1.2	Procurement of seeds and tools for distribution (1 kit per targeted household)	3.7	74	High, agree
1.1.3	Training farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop and vegetable varieties	4	80	High, agree
1.1.4	Conducting training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted)	3.9	78	High, agree
1.1.5	Conducting training for 2,900 farmer households on post-harvest handling processes	2.5	50	Low, disagree
1.1.6	In Field vehicle hire and Transportation of project supplies and inputs	3.4	68	High, agree
	Overall	3.5	70	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall impact of indicators of food access and availability averaged at a scale of 3.5 (70%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which meant that respondents agreed that there was an impact arising from indicators of food access and availability. The respondents from Nimule/Mugali, say that, there is an improvement in household food security and assets of vulnerable households in targeted communities. In the beginning of the project, some people were given vegetable seeds to plant for earning income and feed the family. They also benefited from reducing the cost on the farm inputs instead of going to buy seeds from the market, they go and pick from the field.

The impact of stakeholders' sensitization / consultations was rated at 3.5 (70%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this aspect had an impact.

The impact of procurement of seeds and tools for distribution was rated at 3.7 (74%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this facet had an impact. The project is driven to change people's life positively. For example, the farm tools and seeds given to the beneficiaries, cash for work and training on conflict mitigation were to change the life of the beneficiaries in a positive way. The women are able to cope up with situation by joining the community to improve on their household incomes. People are able to stay in the community peacefully. Thus the livelihood and co-existence among the community members have immensely improved compared to the past. The awareness creation helps the government to improve the relations between the NGOs and the government.

The impact of training farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop and vegetable varieties was rated at 4 (80%) out of 5 on the Likert scale this implies that the respondents agreed that this facet had an impact. The farmers were able to plant crops in lines (about 30-40%). Some were able to sell vegetables and other produce such as sorghum in the market.

The impact of conducting training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted) was rated at 3.9 (78%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this feature had an impact. Before the project, the community members used to do causal labour (harvest grass thatched, sell firewood, burn charcoal, brew local "Waragi") or cultivate peoples land for

money and buy food from Elegu border in Uganda for the family. This resulted into dropout of children from school due to lack of money. Some people could go for fishing and sell to buy food. After the project, beneficiaries were empowered with training on best farming practices in their groups. The farmers were in Farmer Field Schools (FFS).

The impact of conducting training for 2,900 farmer households on post-harvest handling processes was rated at 2.5 (50%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents moderately agreed that this aspect had an impact. Time was not enough to harvest crops. Coupled with limited staffing, it was not easy to do adequate post-harvest –handling training. Few support staff in extension services affected the monitoring and supervision activities of the project.

Output 1.2 Community capacity to manage and improve production enhanced

Table 29: Evaluation of impact of indicators of enhanced community capacity to manage and improve production

#	Indicators of enhanced Community capacity to manage and improve production	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of impact
1.2.1.	Formation and training of 12 farmer associations formed (1 per Boma targeted)	3.3	66	Moderate, sometimes
1.2.2.	Identification and setting up of 12 farm demonstration sites to facilitate on farm learning among farmers (1 per Boma)	3.8	76	High, agree
1.2.3.	Establishment and strengthening of 4 Community based learning centers to facilitate learning and sharing of best practices (1 per Payam)	3.5	70	High, agree
1.2.4	Identify and train role model farmers on critical aspects for farmer to farmer mentoring and coaching	4.0	80	Moderate, sometimes
	Overall	3.65	73	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall impact of indicators of enhanced Community capacity to manage and improve production averaged at a scale of 3.65 (74%) out 5 on the Likert scale, which meant that respondents agreed that there was an impact arising from indicators of enhanced Community capacity to manage and improve production. The level of improvement in household food security and assets of vulnerable households in target communities are better. People are able to get food from the gardens which reduce household expenditures. The beneficiaries were given vegetable seeds such as tomatoes, onions, eggplants, cow peas to plant and consume and sell some as incomes.

The impact of formation and training of 12 farmer associations formed was rated at 3.4 (66%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents moderately agreed that this aspect had an impact. In Adisababa areas in Torit where planter is based, the evaluator was able to witness new lands for planting crops. Theft of farm produce from the farm has reduced due to team work as explained by a key informant from Fanyakazi FFS in Torit. With this trend they expected more people to settle in the area of Adisababa in Torit.

The impact of identification and setting up of 12 farm demonstration sites to facilitate on farm learning among farmers (1 per Boma) was rated high at 3.8 (76%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this aspect had an impact. Generally, the capacity of the beneficiaries were built in farming practices, group formation, income generating activities, environmental protection, gender based violence prevention awareness and peace building. For example, the farmers were trained with best farming and post-harvest handling practices. Demonstration farms were formed with farmer field schools. “You can see the impact on the people. When some children came in this place, they were a bit malnourished but now there is some improvement on the children” CARE staff. The impact of establishment and strengthening of 4 Community based learning centers to facilitate learning and sharing of best practices (1 per Payam) was rated high at 3.5 (70%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this aspect had an impact.

The impact of identification and training of role model farmers on critical aspects for farmer to farmer mentoring and coaching was rated at 4 (80%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this aspect had an impact. The concept of model farmer has encouraged and increased the moral of model farmers to farming and others also admire to be called model farmers by working harder.

A model farmer with his members in the Group called Planter in Torit, Mr. Komakech says, “My love for farming has increased, he is able to manage his vegetable nurseries appropriately around Kinneret River. Though I am hiring the land, even if I have not completed the rental charges for the land, I am encouraged to negotiate with the land lord to give me some grace period so as to look for the required rent fees because I know that at harvest, I will get some profit after offsetting expenses related to production and marketing”.

The following description further gives impact of training a Role Model Farmer in Ganzi Boma. Mr. William Marko, Ganzi east boma, FFS as Role Model Farmer, Tamama Farmers group in Mugali Payam. I joined the project last year in September and because I have big chunk of land and already practicing farming, I was selected by the community members to be as role model farmer. I also gave the group one acre for demonstration farm. CARE gave me some training on how to plant crops, organize nursery beds and plant seeds, prepare the bed at the field, and plant Serena and groundnuts by spacing and inline. Trained on how to keep the plants clean by weeding to avoid pests and diseases and also store some seeds for next planting. They said we should cultivate early to allow the grass decompose to provide soil nutrients. They also talked about how to harvest and store food. CARE gave me 5kgs of Serena, 2 and half kgs of groundnuts, and some vegetable seeds like cabbages, onions, tomatoes and okra. We planted the vegetable seeds in a nursery beds and transplanted them with the skills given to me about nursery beds. I got some eggplants, onions and okra from the fields but cabbages and tomatoes was attacked by pests. The groundnuts, maize and cowpeas, we did not get it because of too much sunshine. The skills, I got on vegetables and the hoe was good but the trouble is that the sunshine disappointed us.

Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation

The average rating of impact strengthening resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation as an objective was at rated at an average 3.77 (75.4) out of 5 on the Likert scale, when its outputs were summed and averaged. The beneficiaries are now able to generate more money in case of an emergency like sickness, school fees, etc. The average ability to generate income in case for treatment and school fees in case of emergency was 66.9%. This is shown in figure below.

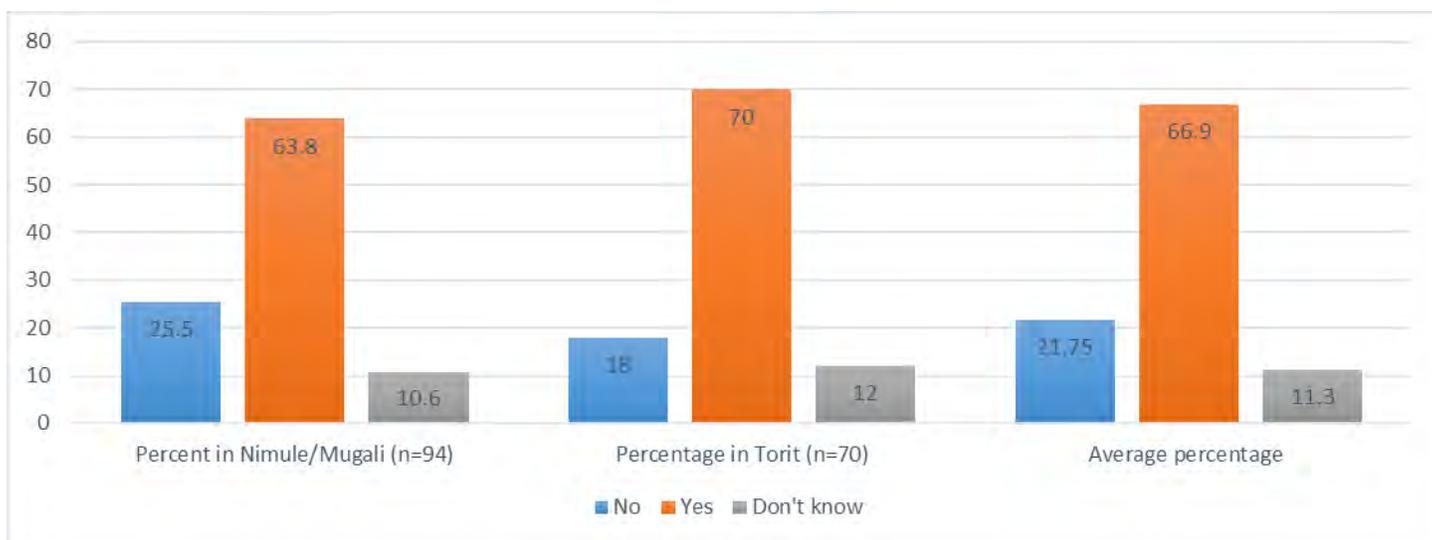


Figure 18: Ability to generate more money in case of an emergency like sickness and school fees

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

Further inquiries were done to find out ability to keep money for repaying loans, save money for future use and involvement in decision making in increased food production. The results averaged at 66.5%, 71.6% and 82.4% respectively.

Table 30: Ability to keep money for repaying loans, save money for future use and involvement in decision making in increased food production

Response	Percentage able to keep some money and repay loans in Nimule/Pageri (n=94)	Percentage able to keep some money and repay loans in Torit (n=70)	Average %
No	22.3	33.0	27.7
Yes	66.0	67.0	66.5
Don't know	11.7	-	5.9
Response	Percentage able to save money for future use in Nimule/Pageri (n=94)	Percentage able to save money for future use in Torit (n=70)	Average %
No	17	23	20.0
Yes	70.2	73	71.6
Don't know	12.8	4	8.4
Response	Percentage with increased involvement in decision making in your family increased in these areas of planning for food production in Nimule/Pageri (n=94)	Percentage with increased involvement in decision making in your family increased in these areas of planning for food production in Torit (n=70)	Average %
Yes	79.8	85.0	82.4
No	20.2	15.0	17.6

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August 2018

The impacts of the outputs of these objectives have been analyzed and presented as follows;

Output 2.1 Increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities

Table 31: Evaluation of impact of indicators of increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities

#	Indicators of increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities.	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of impact
2.1.1	Procurement of materials and kits to support formation of savings groups	4.2	84	High, agree
2.1.2	Formation and train 40 groups and mobilize locally generated savings to capitalize small scale income generating activities	3.9	78	High, agree
2.1.3	Conducting of training on	4.3	86	High, agree

business skills and financial literacy for savings groups			
Overall	4.1	82	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall impact of indicators of increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating averaged at a scale of 4.1 (82%) out 5 on the Likert scale, which meant that respondents agreed that there was an impact arising from indicators of increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities. The VSLA program benefits the community members from the group. Some started income generating activities like selling second hand clothes, fishing, food produce and retail business while others could borrow the money and used it for drinking alcohol. Those beneficiaries who are involved in cleaning the markets and the roads were encouraged to join VSLAs.

The following table gives findings of the current savings brought as a result of the VSLA related activities in the project areas. Those who saved between 0-2000SSP were 49.45%, followed by those between 4001-6000SSP at 13.6% and least between 10001-12000SSP at an average of only 1.1%.

Table 32: Savings by the beneficiaries

Borrow money	Percentage in Nimule/Mugali (n=94)	Percentage in Torit (n=70)	Average %
000-2000SSP	42.2	56.7	49.45
2001-3000SSP	1.1	3.8	2.45
4001-6000SSP	12.2	15	13.6
6001-8000SSP	0	2.5	1.25
8001-10000SSP	11.1	5.7	8.4
10001-12000SSP	1.1	1.1	1.1
12001-14000SSP	0	4.7	2.35
14001SSP above	32.2	10.5	21.35

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The impact of procurement of materials and kits to support formation of savings groups was rated at 4.2 (84%) out of 5 on the Likert scale this implies that the respondents agreed that this facet had an impact. Materials such as the VSLA boxes safeguarded the money saved by the members. The passbooks were used to keep the records of shares and loans.

Paska Oromo, a member of one of the VSLAs says, "That they had their share out on July 20th, 2018, their savings amounted to 54,000SSP and she managed to 3700SSP that she had never saved in her life to that tune in a group".

The impact of formation and train 40 groups and mobilize locally generated savings to capitalize small scale income generating activities was rated at 3.9 (78%) out of 5 on the Likert scale this implies that the respondents agreed that this facet had an impact. Many of the members understood benefits and kept within the group so as to enjoy benefits such as savings, loans and social funds. As such dropout rate was low according to one of the VSLA supervisors in Torit. The capacity of participating beneficiaries developed to progressively meet the food needs in the targeted communities. Generally, the capacity of the beneficiaries were built in farming practices, group formation, income generating activities, environmental protection, gender based violence prevention awareness and peace building. For example, the farmers were trained with best farming and post-harvest handling practices. Demonstration farms were formed with farmer field schools. "You can see the impact on the people. When some children came in this place, they were a bit malnourished but now there is some improvement on the children" CARE staff.

Mr. Isaac Cinya Silvio, a member of VSLA Eriru-aa, Masindi boma, Mugali Payam. CARE came last year with the help of chief, we were mobilized and sensitized about their project. They advised us to form a group that will help in cleaning the community roads that link the community to the health unit and farms. They gave us a hoe per person and seeds like groundnuts, Serena and maize to plants. We cleared the rods for 12 days and we were given 4200SSP each and they advised us to form a VSLA group where we can save money in the group. They rain us about saving and group formation. They also help us to write some laws down for the group members to follow. The sitting arrangement in the group meetings and they gave us VSLA kits like a counter book, 30 pass books, a ruler, 2 pens, a box, 3 padlocks with the keys. As a member, I save 420SSP monthly and 20SSP is social fund and one time I borrowed 5000SSP for paying medical bills and also for farming but the crops did not yield well because of too much sunshine.

The seeds given to me also are still in the fields and are doing badly due to too much sunshine and the project is good but carried out shortly. So I requested CARE to continue with the project for another year so that we are able to realize its impact.

The impact of conducting of training on business skills and financial literacy for savings groups was rated at 4.3 (86%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents strongly agreed that this facet had an impact. The business skills training encouraged hard work among women. In Torit women some women had to engage bread making. Others chose the marketable but relatively destructive businesses such as brewing alcohol, "Siko and Mokoyo". However, some of them are brewing alcohol to get a quick capital so as to start other businesses like commercial vegetable production and produce sales according to, Susan one of the extension workers of CARE in Torit.

Output 2.2 Improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power

Table 33: Evaluation of impact of indicators of improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power

#	Improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of impact
2.2.1	Sensitization of community leaders on cash for work activity and task identification	3.44	69	High, agree
2.2.2	Rapid training and awareness creation on the cash for work task	3.7	74	High, agree
2.2.4	Implementation of cash for work tasks at community level	3.2	64	Moderate, sometimes
	Overall	3.44	69	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall impact was low for improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power with scale of 2 (40%) out of 5 on the Likert scale. The impact of sensitization of community leaders on cash for work activity and task identification was rated at 3.44 (69%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this facet had an impact.

The impact of rapid training and awareness creation on the cash for work task was rated at 3.7 (74%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents strongly agreed that this facet had an impact. Largely cash for work transfer intervention did not affect the market and context in any way. Cash for food has been affected because demand for food is high in the market. For example, when the beneficiaries received the cash for work money, the price of maize increased from 2000SSP to 2200SSP during the period. The increase in price on all food items were as a result of scarce food. The prevailing insecurity also caused inflation in the areas due to the total breakdown of the economy. However, the beneficiaries used the cash for work money to purchase produce across the border in Elegu Uganda and sell in the local markets.

The impact of implementation of cash for work tasks at community level was rated at 3.2 (64%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents moderately agreed that this facet had an impact. Cash for work had some

negative impacts, since it is more preferred to farm work due to quick cash and at the end causes food shortage. The capacity of participating beneficiaries developed to progressively meet the food needs in the targeted communities. The cash for work help the beneficiaries to save money in the group, feed their families and pay school fees of their children.

Objective 3 - To enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri Admin Area

The average rating of the impact for the objective to enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri Admin Area was 4.07 (81.14%) out 5 on the Likert scale. This means that respondents agreed that the implementation of this objective had impacted on their livelihoods.

Output 3.1 Improved Community systems to promote gender equity

Table 34: Evaluation of impact of indicators of improved Community systems to promote gender equity

#	Indicators of improved Community systems to promote gender equity	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of impact
3.1.1	Refresher training to community based caseworkers and focal points	4.4	88	Very high, strongly agree
3.1.2	CMR training	4.1	82	High, agree
3.1.3	GBV advocacy and awareness creation session	4	80	High, agree
3.1.4	GBV education material printing and distribution to strategic locations	3.8	76	High, agree
3.1.5	Conducting of community based psycho-socio support sessions (1 per quarter per location)	4.7	94	Very high, strongly agree
3.1.6	Conducting of training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention	4.5	90	Very high, strongly agree
3.1.7	Facilitation to community based GBV prevention volunteers	3.6	72	High, agree
	Overall	4.2	84	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall impact of indicators of improved Community systems to promote gender equity averaged at a scale of 4.2 (84%) out 5 on the Likert scale, which meant that respondents agreed that there was an impact arising from indicators of improved Community systems to promote gender equity. The impact of Refresher training to community based caseworkers and focal points was rated at 4.4 (88%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents strongly agreed that this aspect had an impact. On the other hand, the impact of CMR training was rated high at 4.1 (82%) out of 5 on the Likert scale out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this facet had an impact. Since the gender security was largely addressed. The physical, emotional and psychological abuses of women in the community are reduced through training and awareness. The cases of rape, wife battering or domestic violence on women have reduced. For instance, the communities are aware in case of rape, the survivor was supposed to report immediately for a help to police and also get medical care within 72 hours before the virus infect them.

The impact of GBV advocacy and awareness creation session was rated high at 4 (80%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this aspect had an impact. The gender specific issues have been observed and addressed. Women and men are able to participate in farming practice. There was also equally sharing of the family resources by men and women in the household. For example, when your husband dies the relatives would want to take everything left by the man from the children and the wife. Thus there is reduction on the

violence against women and the children in the community. GBV has greatly reduced at an average response of 80.3%, 85% in Torit and 75.5% in Pageri (Nimule/Mugali) areas.

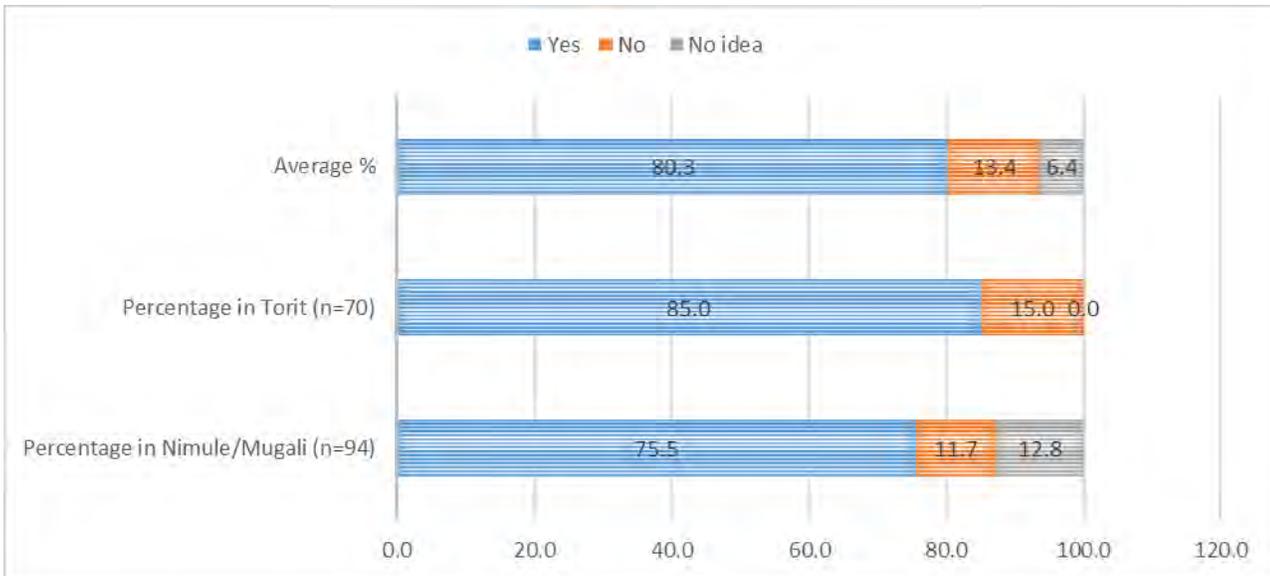


Figure 19: Reduction of GBV by the intervention

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The impact of GBV education material printing and distribution to strategic locations was rated at 3.8 (76%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this feature had an impact. The GBV interventions also help the family to stay in harmony and concentrate in improving the household incomes. Before the tension, some people did not know about GBV. Some women and men had conflict or violent act in their communities. As a result of displacement, many tribes settled in displaced camps. For example, in Nimule Payam there are about 64 tribes. In the camps, conflict is common. The culture of some tribes undermines women by torturing them. This prompted CARE to support the communities in creating awareness about GBV and peaceful co-existence in the area.

The impact of Conducting of community based psycho-socio support sessions (1 per quarter per location) was rated at 4.7 (94%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents strongly agreed that this facet had an impact. Those who were fearing and shy for threats of perpetrators were able to come for counseling and advisory support. The respondents are now able to report cases of GBV to relevant authorities constituting an average of 76.7% (Nimule/Pageri 74.5 % and Torit 78.9%)

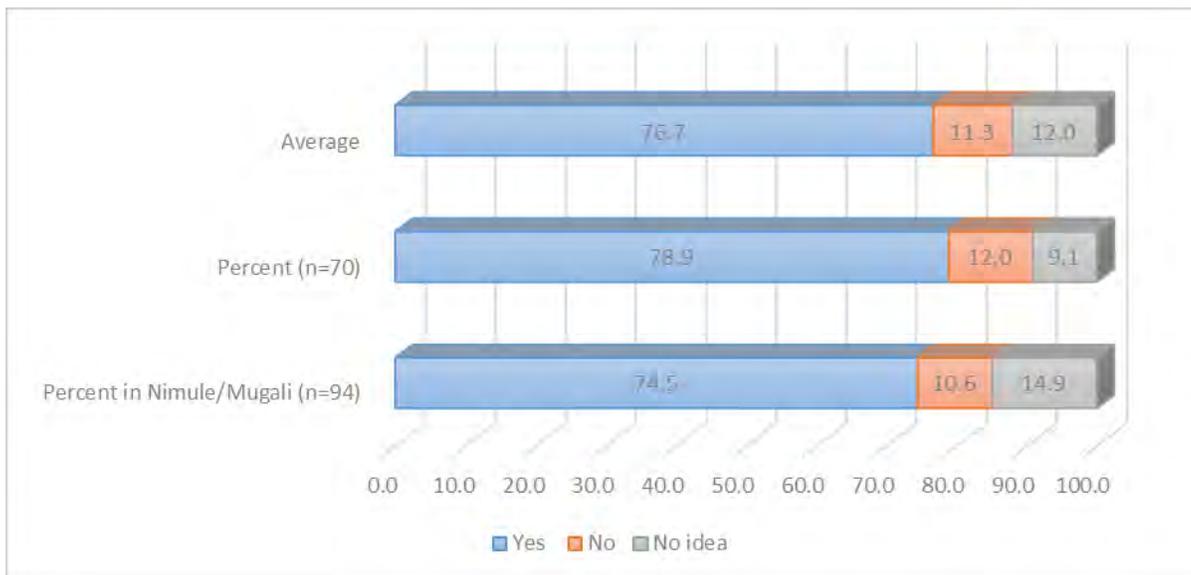


Figure 20: Ability to report cases of GBV to relevant authorities

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The impact of Conducting of training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention was rated at 4.5 (90%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents strongly agreed that this aspect had an impact. The impact of Facilitation to community based GBV prevention volunteers was rated at 3.6 (72%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents strongly agreed that this facet had an impact. The GBV interventions also help the family to stay in harmony and concentrate in improving the household incomes. Before the tension, some people did not know about GBV. Some women and men had conflict or violent act in their communities. As a result of displacement, many tribes settled in displaced camps. For example, in Nimule Payam there are about 64 tribes. In the camps, conflict is common. The culture of some tribes undermines women by torturing them. This prompted CARE to support the communities in creating awareness about GBV and peaceful coexistence in the area.

Output 3.2 Enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence

Table 35: Evaluation of impact of indicators of enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence

#	Indicators of enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of impact
3.2.1	Training of existing peace committees	4.4	88	Very high, strongly agree
3.2.2	Conduct community dialogue meetings	4.2	84	High, agree
3.2.3	Conduct Community awareness and training on conflict mitigation	4.8	96	Very high, strongly agree
3.2.4	Support youth and women activities to promote peace at community level	4.1	82	High, agree
	Overall	4.4	88	Very high, strongly agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall impact of indicators of enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence averaged at a scale of 4.4 (88%) out 5 on the Likert scale, which meant that respondents strongly agreed that there was an impact arising from indicators of enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence. The security has

improved and people are able to settle in their homes and concentrate in production and acquisition of livelihood. People are able to revive their lost livelihood due to insecurity. It also creates peace and harmony in the community all different cultures. For example, through workshops meetings people now know each other and share ideas and experiences. They are able to get food from their gardens and plant more food to support their families. In these groups of the beneficiaries, over 30 participants were selected in each Boma as peace committee members and trained with peace building programs.

The impact of training of existing peace committees was rated at 4.4 (88%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents strongly agreed that this side had an impact. A peace committee member in Fodofodo boma in Torit, who also doubles the chairperson of Fodofodo peace committee, says that, “the frequency of quarrelling and fighting has reduced. One woman in Fodofodo used to quarrel daily with the children, but she has now stopped such unnecessary quarrels. Neighbours now greet themselves in the morning and in the other times of the day.

The impact of conduct community dialogue meetings was rated at 4.2 (84%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this aspect had an impact.

The impact of conduct community awareness and training on conflict mitigation was rated at 4.8 (96%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents strongly agreed that this facet had an impact. Mr. Michael Otwari the chief of Fodofodo, says that the rates of crimes that includes GBV has reduced in his area in Torit. He presented the analysis of the trends of the improvement that, is summarized in the figure below.

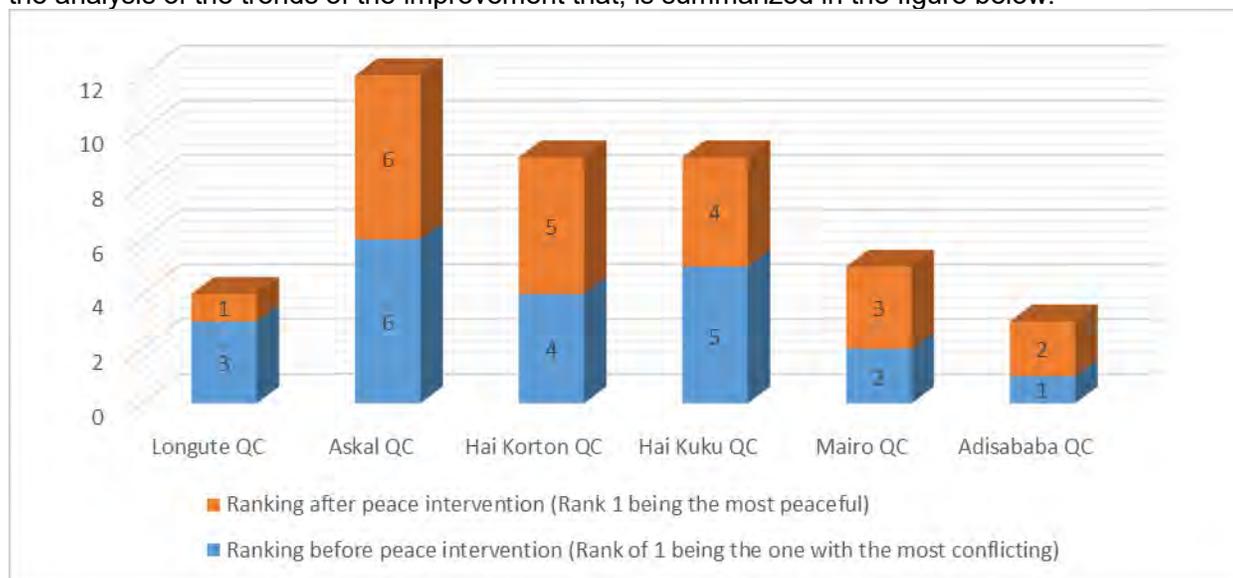


Figure 21: Trend in changes in conflict situation following community awareness and training on conflict mitigation in Torit

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

From the figure above, for instance, “Adisababa” was the most conflicting before CARE community awareness and training on conflict mitigation, after the intervention it is now number 1 peaceful Quarter counsels. He says, before this intervention movement was even a problem. There is now free movement in the area and opening farm lands without fear. By the time of evaluation “Askal” ranked the worst in terms of peace, simply because one of the sub-chiefs got involved in a rape case and thus much as they used to be the most peaceful, they have also tailed due to this incidence.

The impact of support youth and women activities to promote peace at community level was rated at 4.1 (82%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this feature had an impact. Sports materials provided in Torit, encouraged peaceful co-existence in the community. Bad behaviour such as theft, fighting among youth, as well as street roaming was reduced. There is peaceful co-existence 78.2% on average (73% in Pageri, 83% in Torit).

Table 36: Peaceful co-existence among families and communities

Frequency	Percentage of peaceful co-existence in Nimule/Pageri (n=94)	Percentage of peaceful co-existence in Torit (n=70)	Average %
Yes	73.4	83.0	78.2
No	7.4	10.0	8.7
No idea	19.1	7.0	13.1

Source: Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

Output 3.3 Improved Community systems to protect the environment

Table 37: Evaluation of impact of indicators of improved Community systems to protect the environment

#	Indicators of improved Community systems to protect the environment	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of impact
3.3.1	Conduct training for 2900hh on energy saving stoves construction	3.2	64	Moderate, sometimes
3.3.2	Training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy development	3.7	74	High, agree
3.3.3.	Conduct community awareness and training session on DRR	4	80	High, agree
	Overall	3.6	72	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall impact of indicators of improved Community systems to protect the environment averaged at a scale of 3.6 (72%) out 5 on the Likert scale, which meant that respondents agreed that there was an impact arising from indicators of improved Community systems to protect the environment. In Nimule/Mugali 68.1% of the respondents are able to preserve the environment compared to 76% in Torit. 72.05%.

The impact of conduct training for 2900HH on energy saving stoves construction was rated at 3.2 (64%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents moderately agreed that this aspect had an impact. The selected community members were aware about the energy saving methods and risk related disasters. In these groups of the beneficiaries, over 30 participants were selected in each Boma as peace committee members and trained with peace building programs. Security has also improved and people are able to settle in their homes and concentrate in production and acquisition of livelihood.

The impact of training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy development was rated at 3.7 (74%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this feature had an impact.

Ms. Anna Ajua, a female from Masindi boma, Mugali Payam is a member of the disaster risk reduction. She had this to say, we attended training for two days at the boma offices by Mr. Moga from CARE. We were 35 participants, 12 were women and the 23 were men. The training was also on peace among the community members. In case of disaster, we were told how one can respond to such disasters. For example, if a house is getting burnt, how to stop the fire. We are also told to keep the home surrounding clean. We were taught to drain stagnant water to avoid breeding of mosquitoes. Our roles in the community was to support CARE program and other organizations' in disaster risk related programs and also to support any disaster risk issues within our surrounding. However, in the future we would also appreciate if CARE gives us tools like gumboots and rain coats to support in case of disaster and t/shirt for easy identification in the community.

The impact of conduct community awareness and training session on DRR was rated at 4 (80%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this implies that the respondents agreed that this facet had an impact. People are able to revive their lost livelihood due to insecurity. It also created peace and harmony in the community all different cultures. For

example, through workshops meetings people now know each other and share ideas and experiences. They are able to get food from their gardens and plant more food to support their families.

2.7 Sustainability

Sustainability analysis handled issues of whether the benefits of the projects are likely to be sustained, the extent to which the benefits of the project likely to be sustained, likelihood of continuation and sustainability of project outcomes and benefits thereafter, the exit strategies, and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints and the recommendations for similar support in future whenever necessary. Sustainability rated at a scale of 3.86 (77.2%) out 5 on the Likert scale, implying that the project is sustainable. For instance, the ability decision making in the family increased in the areas of buying and selling property, 67% in Nimule/Mugali and 75% in Torit. The decision's to plan for food production and acquire family assets each, also increased at 79.8 at Nimule/Mugali and 76.5% in Torit. 83% of the respondents in Nimule/Mugali said that they are able to send children to school compared to 74% in Nimule, averaging at 78.15%.

Objective 1. Contribute in reducing food insecurity and promote food availability and accessibility for 2,900 vulnerable and food-insecure households through innovative crop diversification and community structures by May 2018.

The impact of the overall objective was obtained from the average of the scales of the overall respective outputs and the result was 3.68 (73.6%) out 5 on the Likert scale, implying that the participants agreed that it is sustainable. The benefit of the project is likely to be sustained because people started owning their progress. The efficiency of the particular outputs and their indicators were analyzed and they are presented as follows;

Output 1.1 - Food access and availability

The rating of efficiency of food availability and access are sequenced as in the table below;

#	Indicators of food access and availability	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of sustainability
1.1.2	Stakeholders sensitization / consultations (1 per Targeted Payam)	4.3	86	Very high, strongly agree
1.1.3	Procurement of seeds and tools for distribution (1 kit per targeted household)	2.5	50	Low, disagree
1.1.4	Training farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop and vegetable varieties	3.5	70	High, agree
1.1.5	Conducting training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted)	4	80	High, agree
1.1.6.	Conducting training for 2,900 farmer households on post-harvest handling processes	3	60	Moderate, sometimes
	Overall	3.7	74	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall average rating of sustainability of the indicators of food access and availability was at a scale of 3.7 (74%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable.

The rating of sustainability of stakeholders' sensitization / consultations (1 per Targeted Payam) was at a scale of 4.3 (86%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. This was rated high because the CARE used a multi-stakeholder consultations was applied. Among the participants consulted at inception through project implementation to the end of the project were RRC, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of physical infrastructure, Boma chiefs, farmers and their representatives among others. The farmers are already linked to the structures within the counties and thus in case support is needed like from Agriculture, they have personalities to contact for extension advice. RRC took part in supervision of Cash for Work intervention as well as beneficiary registration and verification exercises. As a result, for instance, Ministry of Agriculture advised on

germination tests of seeds before delivery to the farmers and monitored the entire extension and CARE food Security and Livelihood in this project at a level of advice and supervision.

The rating of sustainability of procurement of seeds and tools for distribution (1 kit per targeted household) was at a scale of 2.5 (50%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents disagreed that this aspect was sustainable. The respondents rated sustainability of seeds and tools distribution low because they thought; procurement process of seeds were long for some of the seeds, germination % was a little low for some seeds, 91% of the seeds were good, apart from about 9% that had poor germination according to AFSL Officer of CARE in Torit, some of the seeds like collards were not liked by the farmers such as collards and some of the imported seeds did not perform well. There is a thought that the strategy on seeds and tools could be modelled into Input trade fairs, promoting local seed production and provision of matching grants to upgrade from hand hoes to oxen.

The rating of sustainability of training farmers on adoption and benefits of new improved crop and vegetable varieties was at a scale of 3.5 (70%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. This was rated high because some farmers have already adopted good practices such as crop rotation, planting at appropriate spacing and a lot of vegetables were being sold by some of them from their own fields to the market though other cereals for 2018 for crops such as maize and sorghum were not ready for harvesting by the time of the evaluation.

The rating of sustainability of conducting training for farmers on good agronomic practices on vegetable and crop farming (with emphasis on new crop varieties being promoted) was at a scale of 4 (80%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. The skills acquired are already being applied. The only challenge is that local tools are still being used that limits acreage ploughed.

The rating of sustainability of conducting training for 2,900 farmer households on post-harvest handling processes was at a scale of 3 (60%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. This was rated low because there was limited time available to do a comprehensive post-harvest training. In addition, the trainings that were conducted were a little theoretical with improper timing in the crop cycle. The project ended before harvesting of particularly the cereals and legumes such as sorghum, maize and cowpeas respectively. Thus, future training requires adequate timing and training requires inclusion of aspects of value addition that requires appropriate technologies such as threshers, mills, packaging and so on.

Output 1.2 Community capacity to manage and improve production enhanced

#	Indicators of Community capacity to manage and improve production enhanced	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of sustainability
1.2.1.	Formation and training of 12 farmer associations formed (1 per Boma targeted)	4	80	High, agree
1.2.2.	Identification and setting up of 12 farm demonstration sites to facilitate on farm learning among farmers (1 per Boma)	3.7	74	High, agree
1.2.3.	Establishment and strengthening of 4 Community based learning centers to facilitate learning and sharing of best practices (1 per Payam)	3.1	62	Moderate, sometimes
1.2.4	Identify and train role model farmers on critical aspects for farmer to farmer mentoring and coaching	3.8	76	High, agree
	Overall	3.65	73	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall average rating of sustainability of the indicators of Community capacity to manage and improve production enhanced was at a scale of 3.65 (73%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents

agreed that this aspect was sustainable. There is also likelihood of continuation and sustainability of project outcomes and benefits. People are able to apply the skills and farm tools given to them. The different groups would continue to stay together and use the skills they acquire for practicing farming. Community members would continue to get help from the government extension workers. The project can be evaluated in terms of capacity building through skills enhancement of the beneficiaries but not on food production because farming activities take full season. Its outcomes could be realized through bumper harvest after a long period of time. The mid-term evaluation of the project was not carried out but the interventions were done.

The rating of sustainability of the formation and training of 12 farmer associations formed (1 per Boma targeted) was at a scale of 4 (80%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. The formation of groups was considered adequate and sustainable. This is because members live within the same boma and thus easy for them to support each other. Their organizations were additionally linked to the boma chiefs, which resolves related matters at group and community levels like negotiations on land and conflicts. At boma levels that is where land is available and this is where the groups are based. The group approach encourages easy access to land instead of individuals asking for land from the community who are the owners of land. This means that access to land is quite easy and the groups can develop together with appropriate strategies in place. They also acknowledged that support to the groups like inform of grants and extensions are easy than to individuals', given the current humanitarian context.

The rating of sustainability of the identification and setting up of 12 farm demonstration sites to facilitate on farm learning among farmers (1 per Boma) was at a scale of 3.1 (62%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents say that this aspect was moderately sustainable. It appeared that the farmers did not have a lot of trust that the demonstration sites are a good learning tool. This is because though it was planned that these sites would be introduced in 2017, it was introduced late in March 2018, thus time was not enough for the farmers to appreciate the benefits and carry on the good practices arising from such sites. Others argue that demonstration sites take a lot of their time, perhaps in future demonstrations on own farms would be used as is for the case of model farms so that total responsibility and ownership is enhanced.

The rating of sustainability of the establishment and strengthening of 4 Community based learning centers to facilitate learning and sharing of best practices (1 per Payam) was at a scale of 3.8 (76%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. This was rated high because at the center many crops were tried and managed using good agricultural practices. This acted as a motivation and thus encouraged farmers to build interest in applying the technologies on their own farms. They could clearly see the differences of the good performing crops at the community learning centres compared to some of their poorly performing crops, hence a motivation to carry out desired changes in their practices, on their farms.

The rating of sustainability of the identification and training of role model farmers on critical aspects for farmer to farmer mentoring and coaching was at a scale of 3.65 (73%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. The model farmers were first of all selected by farmers themselves and originated from within their community/boma. This is someone they trusted to act as a model for them to learn from. The model farmers are those who love farmers and love farming. They were provided training that they shared the knowledge with their farmers. For instance in Nimule, the role model farmer training targeted 21 participants of which 7 are the Role Model Farmers and the rest are members of the Farmer Field Schools from the Seven Farmer Field Schools and Two Extension Workers from the Project Area in Pageri County. The purpose is to train them on Agronomy of Crop Production, the Lead Farmer Approach to Farm Management, Communication Skills, Entrepreneurship Skills, and Principles of Good Agricultural Practices to help them manage their farms and a shift from subsistence farming to Commercial Farming using technologies introduced by the extension workers. However, despite the high rating above, some role model farmers did not train their farmers. The reason given is that they had limited training resources such as equipment, implements and tools to demonstrate good practices during and thus theoretical teaching is difficult without resources. This could be planned for in future projects.

Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation

The average scale of impact of strengthening resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation was rated at 3.87 (77.4%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, implying that it had impact on the livelihood of the beneficiaries.

Output 2.1 Increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities

#	Indicators of increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities.	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of sustainability
2.1.1	Procurement of materials and kits to support formation of savings groups	4	80	High, agree
2.1.2	Formation and train 40 groups and mobilize locally generated savings to capitalize small scale income generating activities	4.5	90	Very high, strongly agree
2.1.3	Conducting of training on business skills and financial literacy for savings groups	4.2	84	High, agree
	Overall	4.23	84.6	Very high, strongly agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall average rating of sustainability of the indicators of increased savings and capital to fortify small scale income generating activities was at a scale of 4.23 (84.5%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was strongly sustainable.

The skills given to the VSLA groups helped the beneficiaries to generate household income. The financial literacy and saving group would transform them into a cooperative where it developed into a union. They were given VSLA kits to keep their saving and records of the groups. They also sensitize the group members about saving and importance of being in a group. These approaches would become sustainable in the long run. The processes of transforming the community livelihood into productive assets were not well done. "We discussed with the project officers about the trainings of the stakeholders thoroughly well to understand the concepts but they say it's a policy of CARE" says a county official, Nimule.

The following figure shows some of the components of VSLA kit given to the members to enable them manage the VSLA well.



Figure 22: VSLA kit, the cash box and record books

The rating of sustainability of procurement of materials and kits to support formation of savings groups was at a scale of 4 (80%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. The skills the VSLA members have acquired from the Kit like safety of their assets, record keeping, reporting, etc. are likely to be carried to other improved forms of savings in the future. The metallic boxes that are used to keep the kit items and money are strong and can be used for more than 5 VSLA cycles till they are strong enough to transform to advanced forms of savings groups such as SACCOS. In addition the VSLA kit items are simple and locally available and those interested in the model even if not in the group can easily buy them from Torit and Nimule/Mugali areas.

The rating of sustainability of formation and train 40 groups and mobilize locally generated savings to capitalize small scale income generating activities was at a scale of 4.5 (90%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents strongly agreed that this aspect was highly sustainable. The VSLAs have clear leadership structures comprised of 2 money counters, 1 box keeper, 1 chairperson and 1 record keeper. These were trained in their roles and they are expected to continue operating the VSLA methodology, and in future be upgraded into cooperative societies with up scaling of enterprise growths. In addition, they have bylaws that guide their operations. In addition before training, awareness was done to enable interested members to only join after understanding the criteria to be a member, VSLA bylaws, etc.

The rating of sustainability of training on business skills and financial literacy for savings groups was at a scale of 4.2 (84%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. It was evident that beneficiaries of VSLA can continue to save simply because they have started enjoying the benefits of saving and investments. The following case study gives further illustration of the expected sustainability of the savings schemes.

Murve Stella Sam, female, 27 years old, a treasurer in Kokura VSLA group Nimule. I joined the group two years ago however the group started since 2008. I was trained by CARE on saving after conducting cash for work activities. We are 62 people in a group and involved in the group saving before CARE. So the organization told us to be 30 in a group and the chairperson selected the first 30 according to our registered members in a book. I happened to be among the first 30 members to benefit from the CARE project. We participated in clearing the access roads leading to the landing site for 10 days and we were given 4200 SSP each from the cash for work, I put that money in the group though not better due to inflation. In the group we are 26 women and 4 men and then later CARE gave us VSLA kits like a box, a stamp, a ruler, 30 pass books, a calculator, a counter book, and two pens including blue and

red one. We had to draft by laws about the group, we were also trained on how to save money, how to keep the keys and the padlocks, leadership and group formation for one day. The training helped us a lot and we are able to keep the group till now. I can now save and borrow money from the group to meet my family needs such as school fees for my children, food, started income generating activity that s selling food produce in the local market and medical bills in case I don't have money to pay the bill, I can always come to the group.

Output 2.2 Improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power

#	Indicators of improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of sustainability
2.2.1	Sensitization of community leaders on cash for work activity and task identification	3.8	76	High, agree
2.2.2	Rapid training and awareness creation on the cash for work task	3.5	70	High, agree
2.2.4	Implementation of cash for work tasks at community level	3.2	64	Moderate, sometimes
	Overall	3.5	70	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall average rating of sustainability of the indicators of improved income levels to enhance self-sufficiency and purchasing power was at a scale of 3.5 (70%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. The cash for work influenced the saving group members to save money. This was the starting capital of saving by the members. It also helped the cash for work beneficiaries to borrow money and repay such monies back into the group.

The rating of sustainability Sensitization of community leaders on cash for work activity and task identification was at a scale of 3.8 (76%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. The community leaders such as the chiefs, Ministry of physical infrastructure, RRC including the team got the necessary sensitization from CARE. The fact that RRC was involved and chiefs were involved, there can be continuity with a related activity or for other tasks since linkages have already been established.

The rating of sustainability of rapid training and awareness creation on the cash for work task 3.5 (70%). This was rated high becomes the entire process of how the program is run, recruitment criteria, beneficiary registration and verification including record keeping were well handled. The knowledge and skills acquired is still with the team that included Engineer from Ministry of physical infrastructure, the chiefs, etc. that can be applied in future related interventions.

The rating of sustainability of implementation of cash for work tasks at community level was at a scale of 3.2 (64%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that this aspect was moderately sustainable. Sustainability of the actual implementation of Cash for Work was however, rated low because; in March there was a lot of sunshine, the soils were hard and thus not easily dug particularly in activities involving road opening. The beneficiaries lacked many tools, equipment and materials such as gumboots, head protection wear, pick axe, etc. As such, the quality of road opening for instances the drainage channels were not well done due to shortage of appropriate working tools. Beneficiaries used a hand hoe that was not good enough to accomplish the desired works.

CARE team and the focal point person for CFW held several meetings with key community stakeholders such as chiefs, the Mayor, Payam Administrators Nyong, the director and coordinators of South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, chiefs and women leaders. They (stakeholders of Nyong Payam, the community selected mainly two type of Activities for the CFW initiative: Feeder roads opening, bush clearance and pothole filling and farm opening by FFS groups. The purpose is to increase access to markets and increases food productions in Torit

Table 38: CFW initiative by Community

CFW Initiative by the community			Estimated area coverage
S/n	Community Project	Location	
1	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	ILANGI "A"	0.5 Kilometer to 4 Kilometers
2	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	ILANGI "B"	0.5 Kilometer to 3 Kilometers
3	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	ENYIF	0.5 Kilometer to 4 Kilometers
4	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	ILANGI "D"	0.5 Kilometer to 2 Kilometers
5	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	MORWARI "A"	0.5 Kilometer to 3 Kilometers
6	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	MORWARI "B"	0.5 Kilometer to 2 Kilometers
7	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	ODIKOLONG	0.5 Kilometer to 2 Kilometers
8	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	IFWONYAK " A"	0.5 Kilometer to 4 Kilometers
9	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	IFWONYAK " B"	0.5 Kilometer to 3 Kilometers
10	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	LONGUTE " A "	0.5 Kilometer to 3 Kilometers
11	Feeder and access roads bush clearance, pothole filling and drainage opening	HAI KORTON	5 Kilometers
12	Opening agricultural farms, bush clearance, cutting big tree from the garden	Planter FFS members	12 FEDANTS in both cycles
13	Opening agricultural farms, bush clearance, cutting big tree from the garden	Peace FFS members	12 FEDANTS in both cycles
14	Opening agricultural farms, bush clearance, cutting big tree from the garden	Catholic women association	10 FEDANT in both cycles
15	Opening of new feeder and access roads, bush clearance, stump uprooting, pothole filling and drainage opening	HAI ASKAL	6 Kilometers
16	ILLANGI PUBLIC OPENINING SPACE cleaning	ILLANGI	80METRES X 80METRES squares

Source: Progressive Narrative Report, Cash for Work Activity, SDC, Torit County (16 march to 29th April 2018)

Objective 3 - To enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri Admin Area
 The impact rating of the objective to enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri Admin Area was 4.02 (80.4%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, this means that they agree that it had impact on the livelihood of the beneficiaries.

Output 3.1 Improved Community systems to promote gender equity

#	Indicators of improved Community systems to promote gender equity	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of sustainability
3.1.1	Refresher training to community based caseworkers and focal points	4.6	92	Very high, strongly agree
3.1.2	CMR training	3.9	78	High, agree
3.1.3	GBV advocacy and awareness creation session	3.6	72	High, agree
3.1.4	GBV education material printing and distribution to strategic locations	3.2	64	Moderate, sometimes
3.1.5	Conducting of community based psycho-socio support sessions (1 per quarter per location)	4.1	82	High, agree
3.1.6	Conducting of training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention	4.5	90	Very high, strongly agree
3.1.7	Facilitation to community based GBV prevention volunteers	3.8	76	High, agree
	Overall	3.96	79.2	High, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall average rating of sustainability of the indicators of improved Community systems to promote gender equity was at a scale of 3.96 (79.2%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable.

The rating of sustainability of refresher training to community based caseworkers and focal points was at a scale of 4.6 (92%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents strongly agreed that this aspect was highly sustainable. The training participants involved both men and women and thus it was thought that the skills acquired can continue to equitably flow in the community.

The rating of sustainability of CMR training was at a scale of 3.9 (78%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable.

The rating of sustainability of GBV advocacy and awareness creation session was at a scale of 3.6 (72%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. Since many men understood human rights for women, boys and girls including gender roles, yet were earlier on the main perpetrators of GBV, these achievements are expected to be sustained.

In Nyong boma, “a man in the names of Calisto, now fetches water, lights fire, sets tables at home for food, which is a big change in gender roles”, something CARE should be proud of creating shift in roles in the community. These was the results of men engagement meetings which are held twice a month and this was done between November 2017-May 2018

The rating of sustainability of GBV education material printing and distribution to strategic locations was at a scale of 3.2 (64%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that this aspect was moderately sustainable. These materials are costly but send out significant messages. Education and sensitization is expected to be a continuous process and probably this is why they thought further extension of the project to continue to pass the messages for some time is better, since GBV is deeply rooted into cultures and changes to appropriate behaviors on the part of perpetrators need some time.

The rating of sustainability of Conducting of community based psycho-socio support sessions (1 per quarter per location) was at a scale of 4.1 (82%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. This a little sustainable but will suffer staffing, more time is required to mentor the medical team to expected standards so that they are able follow and maintain the desired code of conduct of PSS support.

The rating of sustainability of training for community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention was at a scale of 4.5 (90%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents strongly highly agreed that this aspect was sustainable.

The rating of sustainability of facilitation to community based GBV prevention volunteers was at a scale of 3.8 (76%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable.

Output 3.2 Enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence

#	Indicators of enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence	Average rating on the 5 point Likert scale	% rating	Interpretation of sustainability
3.2.1	Training of existing peace committees	4.7	94	Very high, strongly agree
3.2.2	Conduct community dialogue meetings	4.4	88	Very high, strongly agree
3.2.3	Conduct Community awareness and training on conflict mitigation	4	80	High, agree
3.2.4	Support youth and women activities to promote peace at community level	3.8	76	High, agree
	Overall	4.22	84.4	Very high, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall average rating of sustainability of the indicators of enhanced Community systems to promote peaceful coexistence was at a scale of 4.22 (84.4%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents strongly agreed that this aspect was highly sustainable.

The rating of sustainability in training of existing peace committees was at a scale of 4.7 (94%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents strongly agreed that this aspect was highly sustainable.

The rating of sustainability in conduct community dialogue meetings was at a scale of 4.4 (88%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents strongly agreed that this aspect was highly sustainable.

The rating of sustainability in community awareness and training on conflict mitigation was at a scale of 4 (80%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable.

The rating of sustainability in support youth and women activities to promote peace at community level was at a scale of 3.8 (76%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable.

Output 3.3 Improved Community systems to protect the environment

#	Indicators of improved Community systems to protect the environment	Average rating on the 5 point	% rating	Interpretation of
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		Likert scale		sustainability
3.3.1	Conduct training for 2900hh on energy saving stoves construction	3.7	74	High, agree
3.3.2	Training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy development	3.9	78	High, agree
3.3.3.	Conduct community awareness and training session on DRR	4.1	82	High, agree
	Overall	3.9	78	Hugh, agree

Source: Field data, end of project evaluation, July-August, 2018

The overall average rating of sustainability of the indicators of improved Community systems to protect the environment was at a scale of 3.9 (78%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable.

The rating of sustainability of training conducted for 2900HH on energy saving stoves construction was at a scale of 3.7 (74%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. The training was practical and the participants thought that they could replicate the best practices on their own. However, the technologies were so basic and time was not enough to explore other modern technologies that are smarter and yet cheaper for the community to adopt.

The rating of sustainability of training of existing DRR committees and support in strategy development was at a scale of 4.1 (82%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. In Torit the trained DRR committees were attached to Monye-miji. They constitute a sort of collective traditional governance mechanism with both legislative and judiciary powers. There are 4 age sets in "Monye-miji", these ranges from levels 1, 2, 3 and 4 being the youngest. One is initiated as "Monye-miji" ruling and decision making class member from age of 18-20 and the member can stay "Monye-miji" for 22 years. One has to contribute a goat. After initiation for 10-15 years a male/female youth may not talk in these meetings for at least 10-15 years. Levels 1 and 2 are the older age sets with class 1 being the oldest, while levels 3 and 4 are the youngest age sets. Age sets 1 and 2 are the final decision makers. They are advisors in community level. They are the first to start talking in meetings. They are the ones who divide work for the rest of the "Monye-miji". They are expected to attend all meetings of the age sets. On the other hand, levels 3 and 4 are the ones who implement decisions made by the former age sets. They provide defense for their Village and Boma. They also act as messengers and all are equally expected to attend all meetings. "Monye-mijis" were tasked with responsibility of preventing unnecessary tree cutting. They also protect valuable species of trees such as Tamarinds.

The rating of sustainability to conduct community awareness and training session on DRR was at a scale of 3.9 (78%) out of 5 on the Likert scale, which shows that the respondents agreed that this aspect was sustainable. The community representatives moved from boma to boma to create environmental awareness. The fact that committee members and the entire communities at boma levels understood that environmental protection is their own good to meet the needs of the current and future generations, they are committed to sustain the efforts already started. However, future interventions on environmental conservation such as other energy conservation technologies could be introduced through the same channels like briquette technology, solar drying of produce, etc.

2.7 Implementation challenges

In order to generate appropriate recommendations in addition to salient findings of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability, investigations into the implementation challenge were conducted and presented below;

2.7.1 Reduction of food insecurity and promotion food availability and accessibility for vulnerable and food-insecure households through innovative crop diversification and community structures

The procurement process for seeds was long and at times delays the distribution time and taking advantage of early rains.

Some of the seeds about 9% did not germinate well, a few complaints were obtained from the farmers. This is however, within acceptable range of seed germination.

Consultation of the farmers for the varieties of seeds to plant were minimal and as a result, some seeds that they were provided were not their choice for instance collards.

The seed system in South Sudan is still weak and this implies importation of seeds from Uganda instead of promoting local seed business enterprise and seed security. This delays procurement process and further increases seed procurement costs.

Farmers still continue to use mainly hand tools that make it difficult for them to increase acreage under production for sustained food production and eventual commercialization of production.

There was limited time to implement and have enhanced results from the project, as a result other interventions like post-harvest handling were done hurriedly and at an appropriate time and the project ended without seeing the results of harvest of long maturing crops such as sorghum.

The budget was limited, for instance, model farmers who are expected to train the farmers need adequate farm assets in form of modern technologies so as to demonstrate the right practices that their counter parts are to learn and adopt. The model farmers, had limited technology to be able to inspire the rest of the farmers to start thinking out of the traditional farming brackets to farming as a business.

Nutritional education deserves special attention. This was minimal in the implementation, the probable reasons were budget constraints and limited implementation time. Some crops to be introduced require that farmers are trained how to prepare them so that adoption is promoted.

There was limited needs assessment on the varieties of seeds the farmers require for the vegetable seeds. As a result some farmers did not readily accept to plant new varieties of vegetable seeds such as collards, though the early adopters were instead excited to try them. Thus, this kinds of studies prior to seed related interventions would increase variety adoption rate.

The FSL staffing was inadequate to cover a wide geographical scope, this reduced effectiveness to some degree. At least 3 staff in Torit and 3 Nimule/Pageri would be ideal.

CARE hired vehicle to conduct the project activities. This was because it had few cars. CARE Torit had only 3 cars, 2 usually go to fields that are also diverse and 1 remains to do tasks within Torit. At least 1 car in each project location could improve implementation effectiveness in the future projects.

2.7.2 Strengthening resilience of conflict affected communities of Torit and Pageri through sustainable livelihoods and income generation

The VSLAs savings and loaning activities are a good start but the money contributed is small to have bigger farm investments, hence a need to start thinking of matching group or individual grant options in future projects.

Some members who were members for cash for work were weak and the community members agreed to work for them and the work was not well done, since supervision of such members who do not turn up to work claiming sons, brothers and other community members would work for them is challenging to supervise. This became a demoralizing factor in some cases.

The Engineer from Ministry of physical infrastructure was alone and thus sufficient rational supervision of all the CFW activities in all locations was a little challenging to attain desired results expected.

CARE performed its best in ensuring production increases within the limited time frame. However, in future a value chain development model such as developing value chain of selected market-oriented seeds, grains, etc., through a cooperative or out grower model were missing. Perhaps it could have encouraged even the slow adopters to start

thinking on the bigger picture rather than locking their heads into subsistence production. Since this was not in the original plan of the project, it could be initiated for the future projects.

2.7.3 Enhancing community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities of Torit and Pageri

The awareness was good in environmental protection but there were limited interventions on activities such as fruit tree nursery establishment (budding and grafting as a business inclusive), establishment of agro forestry trees, woodlots, etc.

The original plan was mainly environmental education and awareness. This was well done. However, environmental protection goes a long way in other technologies such as making of charcoal briquettes, solar drying of produce. These were not innovated perhaps they were not the focus of the project given time constraint but could be given a try in the future projects.

Communication cutoff of Vivacel, the most reliable network hampered communication in the period in GBV related intervention in March, 2018. The chiefs in addition demanded for airtime, yet this was not planned in the project and more time had to be devoted to explain the dos and don'ts of the project.

SECTION 3: SUMMARY, LESSONS LEARNED, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Introduction

This section was organized in terms of summary, conclusions and recommendations.

3.2 Summary

The summary provided below are for the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project evaluated from respondents' side of the view;

3.2.1 Relevance

According to the government staff, CARE project staff, VSLA beneficiaries, role model farmers, FFS members, chiefs the mean responses on project relevance were very high at mean response of 3.93 (78.6%) out of maximum of 5, implying very strong agreement based on the 5-point Likert Scale. In general, the project is relevant in terms of accomplishing the planned activities. In addition to reports of the project, observations and understandings of the evaluation team, all of the achievements reported by the project in progressive and final reports were confirmed to be true and also defended by the stakeholders.

Those who said that the livelihood situation of the beneficiaries were very agent, urgent to certain extent and urgent (all in the category of agent) added to 72.9% while those who said that it was not urgent were only 10%. An average of 17.2% declined to give their response on the matter of urgency of the project.

The average urgency of food security needs at the time of project design stood at 73% (50.9%, 14.4% and 7.7%) respectively for urgent to certain extent, urgent and very urgent. Only 12% of the respondents said that the food security needs were not urgent. This implies the implementation of the project was relevant and thus worthwhile.

The findings showed that the 92.1% of the respondents said that the services provided to cope up with challenges of food access and availability were helpful, that is 26.7% very helpful, 33.1% helpful, 32.3% helpful to certain extent and 32.3% helpful respectively on average. Only 2.5% said that these services were not helpful.

3.2.2 Effectiveness

From the average rating of specific objectives generated from the outputs, the effectiveness of the project was rated at average scale of 3.83 (76.6%) out 5 on the Likert scale. This means that respondents agreed that the project implementation was effective. In general, the project was effective in terms of accomplishing the planned activities. In addition to reports of the project team and observations and understandings of the evaluation team, all of the achievements reported by the team in progressive reports as well as final project reports were confirmed true and also defended by the stakeholders. Whereas the overall effectiveness was rated at 76.6%, the timeliness gave a mixed picture, for instance, those in Torit who said the implementation was timely were 62% compared to 38.2% in Nimule/Mugali and averaging at 50.1%.

Investigation of how the beneficiaries were approached was conducted. The findings showed that on average those who approached CARE were the majority 48.31%, followed by those approached by the project 26.86%, some were recommended by other beneficiaries at 10.72%, only 0.53% each either joined the project when colleagues approached the project on their project, recommended by a local person or institution. Only 0.53% said there was no need for assistance. To a big extent the approach was more bottom up rather than top down. The channels of approach were; 69.9% through workshops, 75% through public gatherings, 73.4 through discussions, 56% through visits by project staff.

Inquiries on beneficiary selection criteria by CARE, 73.9% the respondents said that beneficiary selection criteria was explained. Only 26.1% say this was not explained to them. Further inquiries among the FGD members showed that those not aware of the selection criteria were the ones not regular in community meetings.

Overall beneficiary selection criteria was investigated for fairness, this was rated at average of 74.4% for fairness, 77.5% in Torit and 74.4% in Nimule/Mugali in Pageri Administrative area. Another aspect of the involvement of beneficiary in project design was evaluated and findings showed that 55.1% were involved in project design, 37.1 said they were not asked in project design while 7.2 were asked but chose not to get involved.

It was discovered that with timeliness of the project the respondents were satisfied at 70.9% (15.9% highly satisfied, 34.4% satisfied, 20.6% satisfied, respectively). On the part of satisfaction with timeliness of service delivery, it was 80.1% (34.6% highly satisfied, 32.4% satisfied and 13.1% satisfied to an extent respectively). Looking at method of service delivery, the satisfaction totaled at 71.4% (29.1% highly satisfied, 24% satisfied and 18.3% satisfied to an extent respectively). For the case of suitability of service, the satisfaction totaled at 66.1% (20.7% highly satisfied, 27.8% satisfied and 17.6% satisfied to an extent respectively). Finally on adequacy of service, the satisfaction totaled at 76.3% (19.5% highly satisfied, 30% satisfied and 26.8% satisfied to an extent respectively).

3.2.3 Efficiency

The efficiency of the process of project implementation from the specific objectives averaged at a scale of 3.84 (76.8) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This implies that the respondents agreed that the project implementation was efficient. The efficiency was enhanced by beneficiary trainings, stakeholder consultations and awareness trainings as well as field staff support from Juba office, particularly finance, human resource, procurement and administration and logistics teams. However, efficiency was somewhat compromised by start-up delays. Generally, most activities were efficiently implemented.

Inquiries were made on whether the intervention covered the vulnerable and needs of the community in Torit 85% of the respondents agreed while 20% did not agree. On the hand in Nimule only 46.8% agreed, 33% did not agree while 20.2% had no idea. On average 65.9% agreed that the CARE project addressed the needs of the vulnerable and the needy in the community.

Timeliness of delivery averaged at 50.1% and highest in Torit at 62% and 38.3% in Nimule/Mugali. The major constraint to aspect of timeliness was linked to delay in seed distribution of 2017, though all other aspects of the project such as VSLA, GBV intervention, Energy Saving Technologies and Cash for Work were all done timely. The overall level of satisfaction with the project was inquired and the results averaged at 60.2% and 27.8% for those not satisfied. The level of satisfaction is highest in Torit at 64% and low in Nimule/Mugali at 56.4%.

The findings showed that those who say that the project met the needs of food insecure families in Torit were 74% and 40.4% in Nimule/Mugali and averaging at 57.2%. Comparatively, Nimule/Mugali may require more intervention in food access and availability enhancement targeting more in the future than Torit in future project due to this response variation.

Those who get just enough and enough food after the project intervention are 23.4% and 38.3%, totaling to 61.7% in Nimule/Mugali respectively while those who get just enough and enough food in Torit were 40% and 35%, totaling to 75% respectively. Torit was comparatively better in terms of food access and availability. The average for just enough was 31.7% and enough 36.6%, totaling to 68.3% and still hungry 31.1%. Regarding the quality of the inputs, the findings showed that those in Torit, those who said the inputs were very good were 26% and 69% good, totaling to 95% while those in Nimule saying the inputs were good were 24.5% and very good were 42.6%, totaling to 67.1%. On average the inputs were 25.2% very good and 55.8% good.

The participants following the training are able to train others as shown by figure below, which agrees with a high percentage of 80% of the respondents who agreed on the Likert scale that the trainings were efficient. For instance on average 67.5% of the respondents said they are able to train other members on the better agronomic practices, Torit is on average better than Nimule/Mugali in this regard, 69% compared to 67.5% in Nimule/Mugali respectively.

3.2.4 Impact

The average rating of the impact of the project from the specific objectives generated from the outputs was 3.81(76.2) out of 5 on the Likert scale. This implies that the respondents agreed that the project had an impact to the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. In general, the project achieved some good level of impact in terms of accomplishing the planned activities. In addition to reports of the project, observations and understandings of the evaluation team, all of the achievements reported by the reports such as final reports and progress reports were confirmed and also defended by the stakeholders.

When it was inquired what kind of businesses are being done following the project implementation, the findings showed agriculture constitutes 39.6% of the activities, followed by commerce and trade 37.9%, then manufacturing

that includes food vending 13.6%, services such as restaurants 5.1% and 3.7% declined to give their opinion. The impact of the project is relatively better in Torit compared to Nimule/Mugali of Pageri Administrative area.

Inquiries was done on the businesses that earned most income and the results showed that commerce/trading earned most income at 49.6% followed by agriculture/livestock at 38.6%, then manufacturing at 5.6 and least with services at 4.1% among the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are now able to generate more money in case of an emergency like sickness, school fees, etc. The average ability to generate income in case for treatment and school fees in case of emergency was 66.9%. Those who saved between 0-2000SSP were 49.45%, followed by those between 4001-6000SSP at 13.6% and least between 10001-12000SSP at an average of only 1.1%.

The gender specific issues have been observed and addressed. Women and men are able to participate in farming practice. There was also equally sharing of the family resources by men and women in the household. For example, when your husband dies the relatives would want to take everything left by the man from the children and the wife. Thus there is reduction on the violence against women and the children in the community. GBV has greatly reduced at an average response of 80.3%, 85% in Torit and 75.5% in Pageri (Nimule/Mugali) areas. The respondents are now able to report cases of GBV to relevant authorities constituting an average of 76.7% (Nimule/Pageri 74.5 % and Torit 78.9%).

3.2.5 Sustainability

Sustainability of a project is a vital consideration for long-term benefits to project beneficiaries as well as to communities in general. Sustainability analysis handled issues of whether the benefits of the projects are likely to be sustained, the extent to which the benefits of the project likely to be sustained, likelihood of continuation and sustainability of project outcomes and benefits thereafter, the exit strategies, and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints and the recommendations for similar support in future whenever necessary. Sustainability rated at a scale of 3.86 (77.2%) out 5 on the Likert scale, implying that the project is sustainable. Since government staff from Agriculture, Cooperatives and community development, RRC, medical workers including boma chiefs, religious leaders, model farmers, leaders of farmers groups, were involved implementation, it is easier to integrate identified follow-up activities in their work-plans. Since participation is among the surest way of ensuring sustainability, it would be important for local authorities, community groups and NGOs to integrate the completed actions into their plans.

For instance, the ability decision making in the family increased in the areas of buying and selling property, 67% in Nimule/Mugali and 75% in Torit. The decision's to plan for food production and acquire family assets each, also increased at 79.8 at Nimule/Mugali and 76.5% in Torit. 83% of the respondents in Nimule/Mugali said that they are able to send children to school compared to 74% in Nimule, averaging at 78.15%.

3.3 Lessons learned

VSLAs have had a great contribution to the income improvement on welfare of the project beneficiaries in form of school fees and carrying of micro-business such as bread production and sale among others. The already started efforts could be upgraded to realize much bigger impacts in the future projects.

Overall GBV, PSS and peace building activities were the best implemented and followed by VSLAs. This is not to say the other areas were not fine but these were extremely well implemented and thus, future projects should obtain lessons from the team in these related projects.

Limited time hinders implementation effectiveness and efficiency, consequently impact and sustainability making beneficiaries to fail to see relevance. Future development projects of CARE should therefore be a minimum of 2 years as security situation improves in the country, to be able to give room for innovations so as to cause significant changes to the livelihood of beneficiaries.

Participatory planning at grass root with the community at all stages of the project improves achievement of results. This should be maintained, CARE applied it at all stages since inception stages to the end, it should continue to build on this vital strategies.

Increasing number of women beneficiaries in a project improves project success and impact. CARE performed well in this regard. This gender equity representation should be maintained in future projects.

The criteria for registration and verification for CFW was followed. Hard work spirit was improved and majority of CFW beneficiaries were women, about 75%.

Within the groups, the capacities' to work are not the same. Some members are old aged-and thus, other farm and non-farm activities could be identified to support them in, irrespective of being members of the farmers' group.

3.4 Conclusions

The project relevance rated highest (78.6%), followed by sustainability (77.2%), efficiency (76.8%), effectiveness (76.5%) and impact (76.2%). Thus, future projects should focus more on impact, followed by effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and then relevance.

3.5 Recommendations

The recommendations were aligned based in the areas of the specific objectives as follows;

3.5.1 Reduction of food insecurity and promote food availability and accessibility for vulnerable and food-insecure households through innovative crop diversification and community structures

Develop a cluster of farmers to produce their own seeds, with particular technical aspects of seed production covered and demonstrated practically. This should not only be for farm production but they should be trained to produce seeds and have surplus for marketing to get additional income. This will mean developing an umbrella union to coordinate all the seed farmers in the long run. This activity requires not less than two years to actualize the concept and model. Perhaps seed banking options could also be explored.

Promote local seed varieties that perform well in the local environmental conditions through encouraging local seed production (promoting seed fair) in addition to introducing new varieties. Usually imported seeds have challenges in adapting to local environmental conditions.

Consultation of the farmers on the varieties of seeds to plant should be done prior to promoting particular seeds. This requires varietal seed needs assessment.

Support interested farmers to do ox-ploughing as a business in form of ploughing services, like one group or model farmer in Torit and another in Nimule/Mugali. This should be a practicing farmer but also interested to do ploughing services, sell spare parts and business plans with clear directions should be developed at least 2-3 years' time horizon. Then those interested within each county will know whom to contact for ploughing services. Perhaps this also calls for matching fund grant, because the idea is to make it a business.

If possible, as the security situation in the country improves, future development projects should consider implementation time of not less than two years. One year is enough to mentor, coach, government staff, local leaders and lead/model farmers so that better sustainability is enhanced for project interventions. By having adequate time trainings like post-harvest handling will not be done hurriedly and thus, time will be enough for hands-on learning and adoption of best practices and appropriate technologies.

Increase the budget to be able to increase the appropriate technologies of value addition in post-harvest handling, mobility in form of project car and improve staffing levels.

More nutritional education is required, so that the beneficiaries master the benefits of the food nutrients in the various crops, as well as their corresponding food preparation. This will also enhance adoption of the crops grown by the beneficiaries.

Promote input trade fairs to encourage farmers create market for their seeds within their localities to reduce burden of importing seeds at high cost from neighbouring countries.

Train farmers to get and apply the concept of farming as a business based on field practical experience. Study visits to model farms within and out of the country in East Africa could be used as ingredients of mindset change.

Simple drip irrigation technologies exist using drum or bucket system, CARE could try to train, support and encourage farmers to use these technologies in addition to treadle pump technology that they already promoted for increased vegetable and fruit tree production.

3.5.2 Strengthening resilience of conflict affected communities through sustainable livelihoods and income generation

Continue with the training of farmers in commercial fruit tree nursery production and establishment (budding and grafting as a business inclusive), establishment of agro forestry trees, woodlots, etc. Facilitate development of at least 1 model fruit tree nursery production in Torit and 1 in Nimule.

Train farmers in other technologies such as making of charcoal briquettes and solar drying of crop produce.

The IEC materials are good. If funds allow in future projects more could be provided.

CARE has a great strength in promoting gender equity across a wide spectrum of themes such as GBV, peace building, PSS, etc., these should be consolidated in Eastern Equatoria but the experiences taken to other parts of the country so that the good benefits do not allow revolve in one area but the benefits are widely enjoyed by many beneficiaries in the country.

Name tags should be introduced and used during implementation and payment of cash related interventions in the future. This is good and monitoring and supervision of the interventions.

Introduce work for asset where beneficiaries work and in exchange get assets such as goats which is expected to reduce dependency syndrome.

In case Cash for Work is to be maintained the timing should be between December-March where the community are not engaged in land preparation yet. The timing by CARE within March was good and thus active periods of land preparation and field management of crops should not be targeted as months of these interventions.

3.5.3 Enhancing community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities

The awareness was good in environmental protection. There is need for more interventions on aspects such as fruit tree nursery establishment (budding and grafting as a business inclusive), establishment of agro forestry trees, woodlots, etc.

Environmental protection goes a long way in other technologies such as making of charcoal briquettes, solar drying of produce. These were not innovated perhaps they were not the initial focus of the project given time constraint but could be given a try in the future projects.

The chief of Fodofodo advised that lesson sharing of best practices as well as those of challenges for decisions that could be taken by social workers, gender focal points and peace committees should be promoted in future projects on gender related interventions.

The involvement of higher authorities such as ministry of gender and social development need to be increased according to chief of Fodofodo boma, so that the records and progress of peace committee activities are not only tied to CARE and peace committees at local levels. Experience sharing could also be facilitated to be done at state level to have total gender equity promoted.

In case funds allow, CARE should support future activities of peace committees by constructing simple shades with a simple room for keeping records, for coordinating and conducting meetings by the peace committees to minimize disruption by weather in terms of rain and violent winds.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Terms of Reference (TOR) for End of project evaluation Consultancy, July, 2018

1. Back ground information on the project

CARE South Sudan has been operating in the former Eastern Equatoria State (now Imotong State) since 2015. Since fiscal year to 2017 to 2018, CARE South Sudan, received funds from SDC to support improve the resilience capacity of food insecure and conflict affected communities of Torit County and Pageri Administrative Area of Imotong State, South Sudan.

The project was aimed to improve the food security, livelihoods, gender relations at household level and peaceful coexistence among 2,900 households (approximately 17,400 individuals). The target Bomas of the project Fodofodo, Ifwonyak, Nyong and Illangi in Nyong Pyam; Moti/Enyif in Ifwotu Payam in Torit County. Abila, Anzara and Rei in Nimule Payam and Avumadria, Masindi, Bilinya and Gandzi in Muagali payam of Pageri County.

This evaluation will follow a process of using an existing assessment report and project reports done during the projects life time. Data that will be collected during the evaluation will be compared to baseline data/assessment report against the same indicator in order to measure progress towards defined outcomes/results. Moreover, the monitoring reports, project reports and other relevant secondary information will be referred as part of the evaluation process.

2. Project profile

Find in the table below is for the project profile containing the project title, the goal of the project to be evaluated, the objectives, locations, and population size targeted.

Project Name Enhancing the Food Security and Livelihoods Coping Mechanisms for Conflict Affected Communities in Imotong State

Project Location Imotong State: Torit County (Ifwotu, Nyong Payams) and Pageri Administrative Area (Nimule, Mugali Payams)

Project Goal and Outcomes

Goal: To improve the resilience capacity of food insecure and conflict affected communities of Torit County and Pageri Administrative Area of Imotong State, South Sudan.

Specific Objective 1: Contribute to improving food security for 2,900 vulnerable households through innovative crop production diversification and community structures.

Specific Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities through sustainable livelihoods and income generation opportunities.

Specific Objective 3: To enhance community capacities and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through peace building, environment protection and GBV prevention among targeted communities.

Target Population and beneficiaries

17,400 vulnerable IDPs and host community members (2,900 HH) affected by conflict in target areas.

Estimated life of Project One Year (June, 2017 - May, 2018)

Specific Objective 1: Contribute to improving food security for 2,900 vulnerable households through innovative crop production diversification and community structures. In order to achieve this, the project aimed at mobilizing distributing of fast maturing vegetable and crop seeds and tools and educating communities on the crop and vegetable varieties to improve food availability, improving nutrition at household level. Further, training role model farmers, formation of the farmer community based associations (groups) and establishment of demonstration sites were also planned.

Specific Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities through sustainable livelihoods and income generation opportunities. Under this specific objective, the project aimed at forming group savings and loans associations (VSLAs) and training of VSLA groups on business skills and financial literacy as well implementation of Cash for Work activities.

3. Evaluation purpose and objectives

The major purpose of the evaluation is to establish and document the impact and relevance of project interventions on beneficiaries. The consultant is expected to provide data on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of project interventions

The specific objectives of the evaluation;

1. Assess the relevance of the projects to the target communities, and target groups within these.
2. Assess the effectiveness of the projects, including assessment of progress and achievement against set targets.
3. Evaluate the impact of projects, including progress made towards achieving the project goals, and any broader changes that the projects have contributed towards.
4. Assess the sustainability of project interventions and outcomes
5. Determine the strengths and weaknesses of the project design, implementation, MandE, and community participation
6. Determine how the project involved and benefited different women and children
7. Assess the extent to which the project has addressed cross-cutting themes, particularly gender, peace building and the environment.
8. Provide specific, actionable, and practical recommendations for similar future projects.
9. Provide specific and practical recommendations and document lessons to be utilized for future programming.

4. Methodology

While conducting the evaluation, a mix of methods (both qualitative and quantitative) will be used to generate information required to meet the objectives. The consultant will be required to review project documents including any other secondary data sources. However, the major information source will be direct field research and interviews with key informants, partners and beneficiaries. The consultant will prepare a draft work plan to guide the assignment and will be discussed and approved by CARE program team.

With respect to the methodology, the consultant will provide an initial indication of the following: how data will be collected, data sources, and drafts of suggested tools such as questionnaires and interview guides. CARE South Sudan staff and research enumerators will support the consultant in the field and serve as translators if needed. The evaluation will be conducted in 4 Payam of Imotong State where the project was implemented in accordance to the objectives of the evaluation as above.

5. Evaluation stakeholders

The consultant is expected to conduct a participatory evaluation putting into consideration all the key project stakeholders including line ministries, leaders, farmer groups, VLSA groups and youth and women, peace committees, Disaster Risk Reduction committees and any other parties that may have relevant information. The process is expected to be participatory and interactive in nature. The field work will include: finalizing the methodology and tools, training and testing of the tools, data collection, analysis and the presentation of preliminary results before departure. CARE South Sudan staff and research enumerators will support the consultant in the field and serve as translators if needed.

6. Deliverables

The expected product will be an end of project evaluation report written in English based on final analysis of the data collected. The following are the expected deliverables from the consultancy;

1. Entry Meeting: Consultant will meet CARE staff and present their work-plan for discussion and be briefed on logistics and any other technical evaluation related issues.
2. The consultant will be required to provide daily updates in the progress in data collection to the Project manager and the area Manager

3. De-brief presentation-During the exit interview, consultant will be expected to do an evaluation with a short Power point presentation of initial findings as well an evaluation process review.

4. The consultant will produce a draft report. First, the draft report will be submitted to the CARE South Sudan on an agreed date for review and then a final report will be submitted according to the evaluation timeline.

5. The consultant will submit all hard copies and soft copies of data collected and the database along with the final report.

7. Final report and requirement

The external evaluator is accountable to maintain the requirements for the content, format, or length of the final report, overall quality and approved timelines. They will produce a comprehensive report that assesses the achievements, relevance, coherence, coverage, effectiveness, efficiency, outputs and early outcomes of Emergency Health, Nutrition and GBV project so far, and provide prioritized recommendations to maximize results. To simplify this process, CARE has developed an evaluation report template that can be modified to meet the needs of all project, programs, and initiatives.

The report must include:

A Title: A title that conveys the name of the project, location, implementation period, as well as the main impact or key finding of the report.

An executive summary that focuses both on process as well as impact (except for baseline evaluations where we would not expect to see impact data) that is no more than 2 pages in length and is formatted so that it can be printed as a stand-alone 2-pager about the project.

A display of impact early in the report, including 3-5 key impacts/findings: What changed because of the program? What happened in the world, and why did it matter? This are the most significant accomplishments, supported by solid evidence. Each impact should be written as one or two sentences. Talk about impact early on the report so that the audience does not have to read the entire report before seeing evidence of change.

3-5 key lessons learned: These should be short, actionable, and the most important aspects of what the program/analysis found. They need to be relevant and new for people outside of the direct program.

3-5 bullets describing how the project got to impact, 3-5 recommendations: It is important to have non-jargon descriptions of what a project did to get to impact. These are highlights of the most effective, relevant, and scalable approaches and tools. If this is an analysis and not an evaluation, then this section should be 3-5 key recommendations for what the project/program/initiative should do based on your findings.

Shareable Evidence: Clearly separate evidence collected by the external evaluation from the conclusions and recommendations must be submitted along with the final report. Sources of all evidence must be identified and conclusions must be based only on evidence presented in the report, and recommendations must directly correspond to the conclusions.

8. Data disclosure

The external evaluator should deliver, at minimum, all files including: quantitative data sets (raw and refined products), transcripts of qualitative data and others in an easy to read format, and maintain naming conventions and labelling for the use of the project/program/initiative and key stakeholders. All documents should be compliant with the following conditions (see data format requirements): All the data generated from this survey and its associated materials shall remain the property of CARE South Sudan country office and shall be achieved in accordance to its policies. CARE requires that the datasets that are compiled or used in the process of external evaluation are submitted to CARE when the evaluation is completed. Data must be disaggregated by gender, age and other relevant diversity, etc.

Datasets must be anonymized with all identifying information removed. Each individual or household should be assigned a unique identifier. Datasets which have been anonymized will be accompanied by a password protected identifier key document to ensure that we are able to return to households or individuals for follow up.

Stakeholders with access to this document will be limited and defined in collaboration with CARE during evaluation inception. In the case of textual variables, textual datasets or transcripts please ensure that the data is suitable for dissemination with no de-anonymizing information UNLESS these are case studies designed for external communication and suitable permission has been granted from the person who provided the data. In these circumstances, please submit, with the case study, a record of the permission granted, for example a release form. Where there are multiple datasets (for example both tabular and textual datasets) identifiers must be consistent to ensure that cases can be traced across data lines and forms.

CARE must be provided with a final template of any surveys, interview guides, or other materials used during data collection. Questions within surveys should be assigned numbers and these should be consistent with variable labelling within final datasets. Formats for transcripts (for example: summary; notes and quotes; or full transcript) should be defined in collaboration between CARE and the external evaluator at the evaluation inception. In the case of tabular datasets variable names and variable labels should be clear and indicative of the data that sits under them. Additionally, the labelling convention must be internally consistent and a full codebook/data dictionary must be provided.

All temporary or dummy variables created for the purposes of analysis must be removed from the dataset before submission. All output files including calculations, and formulae used in analysis will be provided along with any Syntax developed for the purposes of cleaning. We require that datasets are submitted in one of our acceptable format types. CARE must be informed of and approve the intended format to be delivered at evaluation inception phase. Should this need to be altered during the project CARE will be notified and approval will be needed for the new format. The external evaluator will be responsible for obtaining all necessary permissions, approvals, insurance, and other required permits needed for data collection. These include required permits related to data collection from human subjects, including necessary ethical review board approvals (ERB) and health and accident insurance for evaluation team members.

Prepare and submit to CARE the evaluation proposal including methodology to be used, work plans and schedules for both quantitative and qualitative aspect of the assignment for review and feedback by CARE.

Conduct an in-depth desk top review of the relevant secondary data. Interview selected respondents during the evaluation. Visit selected project sites. Conducting entry and exit conferences (de briefing) with staff and key stakeholders a CARE South Sudan Office. Prepare and submit draft evaluation report to CARE South Sudan for review and feedback. Submit final evaluation report to CARE.

10. CARE south Sudan roles and responsibilities

1. Review and approve the study tools and methodology.
2. Brief stakeholders about the purpose of the evaluation
3. Provide all the necessary support to the consultant to ensure timely completion and compliance with international evaluation standards.
4. Avail all the required logistics including vehicles for the evaluation.
5. Assist in organizing meetings with stakeholders
6. Recruit and pay the evaluation enumerators
7. Prepare and effect payment for the consultant upon completion of the assignment.

10. Required qualification of the consultant

Team Leader must be a well-grounded social economic scientist with excellent skills in research, monitoring and evaluation of food security and livelihoods issues; VSLA/business development; gender, protection as well as peace building mechanisms and standards.

A good understanding of South Sudan as a country, its history and the resulting impact this may have on the working environment.

Have a good understanding of operating in a fragile context

Must have extensive and demonstrated experience in facilitating and coordinating evaluation processes for emergency and recovery projects;

Has extensive and demonstrated experience in the use of qualitative and as well as quantitative evaluation methods;

Has extensive experience in working with in the INGO environment;
Quite remarkable engagement in program/project evaluation with similar nature to the assignment.

11. Evaluation timeline

The consultancy work including the travel, survey work and preparation of report is expected start on June 6, 2018 to June 30, 2018 a total of 15 days. It is expected that 7 days will be required for the fieldwork. The assignment must be finalized by the June 30TH, 2018.

12. Proposal content

The consulting firm/consultant will submit a proposal comprising of the following; Technical and financial proposal: The technical proposal should indicate how the consultant is going to undertake all the activities highlighted in the TOR.

Consultant's roles and responsibilities

Review of the relevant project documents i.e. project proposal, log frames, monthly and semi-annual reports etc. The consultant must also share copies of their proposed data collection tools based on the relevant documentations attached in the appendix. Provide a brief outline of at least 3 previous engagements of a similar nature showing how the assignments were similar to this one and what the outcomes were. Include one contact person (reference) for each assignment. Appendices

13. Submission

Interested consulting firm/consultant should submit a detail electronic CV, financial and technical proposal to the address below:

Alex.Anyik@care.org cc: Robert.Amule@care.org and Stephen.Lemer@care.org.

Annex 2: Data collection schedules

#	Respondents	Number	Location	Dates	Responsible	Requirements	Methodology	Sampling Method
1.	ASFSL officer	1	Torit	20th-7-2018	Mama Julius, ASFL officer and Translator	Response to project overview, provision of secondary data and response to evaluation criteria questions/note taker	Key Informant Interviews (KII) and related literature	Purposive sampling
2.	Energy Saving Technology Facilitator	1	Ifwotu/Nyong	20th-7-2018	Mama Julius, ASFL officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/note s taker	Observation Checklists, Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Purposive sampling
3.	ToT Representativ	2	Ifwotu and	20th-7-	Mama Julius, ASFL officer	Transport to meet the	Key Informant	Random sampling

	es, Energy Saving Technology		Nyong	2018	and Translator	respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	Interviews (KII)	
4.	VSLAs	2 FGDs (10 members each)	Nyong and Fodofodo	21st-7-2018	Mama Julius, ASFL officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	Literature reviews, Observation checklists and Focus Group Discussions	Random sampling
5.	Government Representatives from RRC	1	Torit, Nyong	20th-7-2018	Mama Julius, ASFL officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator	Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Purposive sampling
6.	Government Representatives from Agriculture	1	Torit, Nyong	20th-7-2018	Mama Julius, ASFL officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Purposive sampling
7.	Role Model Farmers	2	Torit, Nyong and Ifwotu	20th-7-2018	Mama Julius, ASFL officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, printing and facilitation to the translator	Observation checklists and Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Case studies
8.	DRR Representatives	2	Torit, Nyong and Ifwotu	21st-7-2018	Mama Julius, ASFL officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Random sampling
9.	Representatives of cash for work beneficiaries	5 (3 females and 2 males)	Nyong and Ifwotu	21st-7-2018	Mama Julius, ASFL officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	Case studies	Random sampling
10.	Social Workers	5	Nyong, Ifwotu, Fo	21st-7-	Mama Julius, GBV	Transport to meet the	Observation checklists	Purposive sampling

			dofodo, Fodofodo and Ifotu	2018	Protection officer and Translator	respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	and Focus Group Discussions	
11.	Chiefs	2	Ifwotu and Nyong	21st-7-2018	Mama Julius, GBV Protection officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Purposive sampling
12.	D.G Social Development	1	Torit, Nyong	20th-7-2018	Mama Julius, GBV Protection officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Purposive sampling
13.	A/GBV Protection Officer	1	Torit, Nyong	20th-7-2018	Mama Julius, GBV Protection officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	Literature and Key Informant Interview in line with Evaluation Criteria	Purposive sampling
14.	Area Manager	1	Torit, Nyong	19th-7-2018	Mama Julius, GBV Protection officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing/photo copying and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	Literature Review	Purposive sampling
15.	Peace Committee Representatives	1 FGD	Nyong, Ifanyak, Fodofodo and Ifotu	22nd-7-2018	Mama Julius, GBV Protection officer and Translator	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the translator/notes taker	Focus Group Discussions	Purposive sampling
16.	FFS Representatives	2 (1 male and 1 female)	Ilangi and Ifotu	22nd-7-2018	Mama Julius	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and	Case studies	Random sampling

						facilitation to the translator/notes taker		
17.	Respondents	Number	Location	Dates	Responsible	Requirements	Methodology	Sampling method
18.	ASFSL officer	1	Torit	22nd-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing/photo copying and facilitation to the Extension Workers	Key Informant Interviews (KII) and related literature	Purposive sampling
19.	VSLAs	4 FGDs (10 members each)	2 in Nimule and 2 in Mugali	22nd-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing/photo copying and facilitation to the Extension Workers	Literature reviews, Observation checklists and Focus Group Discussions	Random sampling
20.	Government Representatives from Agriculture (Extension Workers)	1	Nimule, Central	22nd-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing/photo copying and facilitation to the Extension Workers	Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Purposive sampling
21.	Role Model Farmers	3	Nimule/Mugali	23rd-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing/photo copying and facilitation to the Extension Workers	Observation checklists and Case Studies (KII)	Case studies
22.	DRR Representatives	2	Nimule/Mugali	23rd-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing/photo copying and facilitation to the Extension Workers	Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Random sampling
23.	Representatives of cash for work beneficiaries	5 (3 females and 2 males)	Nimule/Mugali	24th-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing/photo copying and facilitation to	Case studies	Random sampling

						the Extension Workers		
24.	Social Workers	5	Nimule/Mugali	24th-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the Extension Workers	Observation checklists and Focus Group Discussions	Purposive sampling
25.	Chiefs	2	Nimule/Mugali	25th-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, printing and facilitation to the Extension Workers	Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Purposive sampling
26.	Gender and Social Development Representative	1	Nimule/Mugali	25th-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, Camera, printing/photo copying and facilitation to the Extension Workers	Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Purposive sampling
27.	A/GBV Protection Officer	1	Torit	26th-7-2018	Mama Julius	Transport to meet the respondents, camera and printing	Literature and Key Informant Interview in line with Evaluation Criteria	Purposive sampling
28.	Area Manager	1	Nimule/Mugali	26th-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, camera, printing and facilitation to the Extension Workers	Literature Review	Purposive sampling
29.	Peace Committee Representatives	1	Nimule/Mugali	26th-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, printing/photo copying and facilitation to the Extension Workers	Focus Group Discussions	Purposive sampling
30.	FFS Representatives	2 (1 male and 1 female)	Nimule/Mugali	26th-7-2018	Iranya Peter Araku and 2 Extension Agents	Transport to meet the respondents, printing and facilitation to the Extension Workers	16	FFS Representatives

Other functional activities								
31.	Respondents	Activity	Location	Dates	Responsible	Requirements	Methodology	Sampling
32.	N/A	Data entry and analysis	Torit/Nimule	28th-29th July-1st August-2018	Iranya Araku Peter	N/A	SPSS, EXCEL	N/A
33.	N/A	Report writing	Torit/Uganda/Nimule	2nd-4th August-2018	Mama Julius	N/A	N/A	N/A
34.	N/A	Final report	Uganda	5th August-2018	Mama Julius	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annex 3: List of some key informants and FGDs

#	Tools	Names/title	Place	Cell phone contact
1.	KII	Vuga Angelo Calisto –Project Assistant GBV/Protection	Nimule offices	+211929999067
2.	KII	Ebele John Alex – Chief Anzara Boma	Nimule Payam	+211921700880
3.	KII	Scovia Limio – Focal Person FSL Project	Nimule offices	+211922277427
4.	KII	Rebecca Amor – Social Worker	Nimule offices	None
5.	KII	Raymond Mwaka – Social Worker	Nimule offices	None
6.	KII	Chandiga Geoffrey David – Extension worker	Nimule offices	+211925732603
7.	KII	Isaac Cinya Silvio – Chief Masindi Boma	Mugali Payam	+211925700913
8.	KII	Abdalla Richard Pompeyo – Social worker	Mugali Payam	None
9.	KII	Susan Ingofe-Extension Worker	Torit, Nyong	+211921566403
10.	KII	Paska Iromo-money counter, Iromo VSLA Group	Torit, Nyong	+211922124423
11.	KII	John Odongi-RRC, Torit state	Torit, Nyong	+211920348588
12.	KII	Michael Otwari, Chief Fodofodo	Torit, Nyong	+211925234178
13.	KII	Angelo Omen, Acting Director of Cooperatives	Torit	+211929150023
14.	KII	Wani William, AFSL, CARE	Torit	+21192700202
15.	KII	Mary Achomo,Trainer, Energy Saving technology	Torit	+211927579424
16.	KII	John Obwoya-GBV protection Officer	Torit	+211922208108

17.	KII	Oliga, Catholic Farmers	Torit, Nyong	None
18.	Case Studies	William Marko – Role Model Farmer-Tamama Farmers Group	Gandzi Boma	None
19.	Case Studies	John Tali – Role Model Farmer – Gandzi	Gandzi Boma	None
20.	Case Studies	Anna Ajua – DRR Masindi boma	Mugali Payam	None
21.	Case Studies	Vuchiri Isaac Ojja – Peace Committee Member Masindi boma	Mugali Payam	None
22.	Case Studies	Paska Awa – Role Model Farmer Amaria Farmers Group	Mugali Payam	None
23.	Case Studies	Susan Alia – Peace Committee member-Masindi Boma	Mugali Payam	None

Annex 4: List of FGDs

#	Tools	Names/title	Place
1.	FGDs	Atidirira VSLA group – Olikwi Boma (4 male and 6 female)	Nimule Payam
2.	FGDs	Kokura VSLA group – Jelei Boma (2 male and 9 female)	Nimule Payam
3.	FGDs	Rubanga Kondreni VSA group – Ganzi Boma (2 male and 6 female)	Mugali Payam
4.	FGDs	Eriru-aa VSLA group – Masindi Boma (3 male and 7 female)	Mugali Payam
5.	FGDs	Planter -Farmers	Torit
6.	FGDs	Ojo VSLA Group	Torit

Annex 5: Table for selecting sample size

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357

40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size and "S" is sample size.

Source: Krejcie, Robert V., Morgan, Daryle W., "Determining Sample Size for Research Activities", Educational and Psychology

Annex 6: List of references reviewed

CARE Proposal: Enhancing the Food Security and Livelihoods Coping Mechanisms for Conflict Affected Communities in Imotong State, May-2017

CARE: Monthly report, Community GBV Advocacy and Awareness meetings, Training of VSLA Members in Nimule on Energy Saving Stove, Business Skills Training and Role Model Farmer Training to the Farmer Field Schools in Nimule, April-2018.

CARE: Monthly report, Community Awareness and psychosocial support session, door-to-door outreach, meetings with chiefs, forming of peace committee, Guidance and counselling, Family visits and follow – ups on the survivors of GBV and their coping mechanisms, February-2018.

CARE: Monthly report, Community GBV Advocacy and awareness, Guidance and counselling services delivered to survivors of GBV and their coping mechanisms, March-2018.

CARE: Monthly report, Male Engagement and dialogue sessions in the project area of Nyong, Enyif, Illangi, Fodo-fodo and Ifanyak Boma of Torit County and Peace and Conflict Mitigation training to the community leaders in five Bomas of Nyong, May-2018.

CARE: Training Report, Business Skills and Financial Literacy, Mugali-Nimule, April 2018.

CARE: Training Report on Training of Community Leaders and Government Officials on GBV Prevention, in Mougali-Nimule, May 2018.

CARE: Training Report of Community Leaders and Government Officials on GBV Prevention, October 2017.

CARE: Report on Establishment of GBV Referral Pathway in Nimule, in October, 2017

CARE: Report on Refresher Training for Community Based Social Workers and Focal Points in Torit County, December 2017

CARE: Training Report for Peace Committees in Torit County, February-2018

CARE: Training Report for Role Model Farmers in Nimule and Mugali Payam, April 2018

CARE: Refresher Training Report for Community Based Social Workers and Focal Points, Torit County, December 2017.

CARE: Training Report, Energy saving technology, Torit County, March 2018.

CARE: End of project report, Enhancing the Food Security and Livelihoods Coping Mechanisms for Conflict Affected Communities in Imotong State, May-June 2018.

CARE: Mid-term Narrative, Enhancing the Food Security and Livelihoods Coping Mechanisms for Conflict Affected Communities in Imotong State, 2018.

Annex 7: Survey Questionnaire



Care International – South Sudan

Enhancing Food Security and Livelihoods Coping Mechanisms for Conflict Affected Communities in Imotong State

Household Survey Questionnaires

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

DATE OF INTERVIEW: ____/____/____

Payam: _____ Boma/Village: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: [] [] [] [] (To be completed by the supervisor)

Starting time ____:____

INTRODUCTION

Good morning/afternoon? My name is..... I am conducting an End of Project Evaluation for Care International, for Imatong Sate Food Security and Livelihoods Coping Mechanisms project (2017-2018). The purpose is to carry out end of project evaluation on the performance of the overall implementation of project intervention in relation to the project goal. This questionnaire usually takes about 30-60 mins to complete. Your participation in this evaluation is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any personal question or all the questions. However, I hope that you will participate in this evaluation since your views are important. *Please feel free to express your ideas and opinions on this subject. All the information collected will be strictly kept confidential.* This information would help the organization with important data to plan efficient programming aiming to support vulnerable households through livelihoods activities in the near future.

Currently, we're interviewing heads of households or guardians of the selected households to provide open and sincere views regarding the livelihood programmes in the community. First, I would like to know if you are the head of the household. *(If they are proceed. If they are not, then ask to talk with the Head of the Household or any adult member of the household. If these people are not available then find out when it would be a good time to return and make an appointment to come back. Be sure and keep the appointment even if the head of household does not.* "I'm going to ask you some questions on your household that may not be difficult to answer. Your participation in this study is voluntary and completely confidential. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer, and you may end this interview at any time you want to. Nobody will give you money or gifts to respond to the questions. However, your honest answers to these questions will help us better understand the situation of your household in this community. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to this survey. Would you be willing to participate?" *If yes continue with interview.*

CHECKED BY SUPERVISOR:

Name: _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Instruction: Always be patient and never suggest the answer to respondents, be sure that the respondent understands the question, if not repeat it.

SECTION 1A: PROJECT BENEFICIARY/HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Name of HH head:		
Sate Name:		
County:		
Payam:		
Boma: Rural/Urban (Urban =1, Peri Urban=2, Rural=3)		

Section A: Characteristics of the Household

CHARACTERISTICS	CODE
A1 Name of the Household Head (Yes=1, No =2)	
A2 Sex of Household Head (Male=1, Female =2)	
A3 Age of Household Head (Record in Completed Years)	
A4 Highest level of education attained by the Household Head (None =1, Nursery =2, Primary =3, Secondary =4, Tertiary =5, University and above =6, Don't know = 7)	
A5 Marital Status of the Household Head (Single=1, Married=2, Divorced/separated=3, Widowed=4)	
A6 Current economic activities Household Head engaged in? (Livestock farming =1, Crop farming=2, Both livestock & farming=3, Business/trade=4, Casual worker=5, Salaried employee=6, Too old/young/sick=7, Pottery=8, Brewing=9, Don't know =66, Others specify.....88)	

Section B: Household assets and income (Observe/ask and circle the appropriate responses)

S/No	Questions	Coding categories	S/No	Questions	Coding categories
B1	Did you own any cultivating land before this project?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Others (specify).....	B8	If yes, which of the following animals did you acquire?	1. Cows 2. Goats 3. Sheep 4. Chicken 5. Donkey 6. No livestock 7. Others (specify)
B2	Do you own any cultivating land at the moment?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Others (specify)	B9	What is your main important source of income in the last two months? (Use codes in B5 above)SSP
B3	Did you own gardening tools/equipment before this project?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Others (specify)...	B10	What is your cash income from first source in the last two months?SSP
B4	Do you own gardening tools/equipment at the moment?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Others (specify)...	B11	What are other (second) most important source of income in the last two months? (Use codes in B5 above)SSP

B5	What are the current economic activities did the Household Head engaged in?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Black smith 2. Both livestock & farming 3. Brewing/distillation of alcohol 4. Business/trade 5. Carpentry 6. Casual worker 7. Crop farming 8. Livestock farming 9. Basket making 10. Pottery 11. Salaried employee 12. Too old/young/sick 13. Don't know 14. Other specify..... 	B12	Have you acquired any farm tools and equipment in the last one year?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No (Skip to C1)
B6	State the source of acquiring the assets (animals) in B5 above.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sale own produce (crops, animal) 2. Borrowing 3. Exchanged for labour 4. CARE support 5. Gifts from neighbours/relatives 6. Other Organization support 7. Market (purchase on cash and credit) 8. Others (specify)..... 	B13	If yes, which are the farm tools and equipment you acquired?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Axe..... 2. Hoe..... 3. Spade.... 4. Panga..... 5. Jerrycan..... 6. Watering can.... 7. Maloda..... 8. Ox-plough..... 9. Others (specify)...
B7	Have your households acquired any livelihood assets (animals) in the last one year?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No (Skip to B9) 	B14	How did you acquire each asset in B13? Use answers below:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sale own produce (crops, animal) 2. Borrowing 3. Exchanged for labour 4. CARE support 5. Gifts from neighbours/relatives 6. Other Organization support 7. Market (purchase on cash and credit) 8. Others (specify).....

Section C: Crop Production

C1: Is your household engaging in crop production before the livelihood project?

1. Yes
2. No (**Skip to C3**)
3. Don't know (**Skip to C3**)

C2: If yes, what are the most common crops grown in the community before livelihood project?

1. Maize,
2. Beans

3. Sorghum,
4. Cassava
5. Groundnuts
6. Cow peas
7. Okra
8. Jews melon
9. Tomato
10. Cabbages
11. Others specify.....

C3. What crop production is your household engaging during the livelihood project?

1. Maize,
2. Beans
3. Sorghum,
4. Cassava
5. Groundnuts
6. Cow peas
7. Okra
8. Jews melon
9. Tomato
10. Cabbages
11. Others specify.....

C4: Are you able to produce enough food for sale and consumption by your household?

1. Yes
2. No

C5. Are you able to train other farmers with the skills you have acquired from CARE livelihood project?

1. Yes
2. No

Section D: Project Efficiency

D1: Did the program cover the majority of vulnerable or needy households in your community?

1. Yes
2. No
3. No idea

D2: If some or many households were left out, can you explain why? *More than one response can be selected. The question can also be left open.*

1. Criteria not explained
2. Elite capture
3. Population not aware of the program
4. Others (specify)

D3: Did the project meet the priority need of your household?

1. Yes
2. No (in case no explain).....
3. No idea

D4: Did the project meet the priority needs of family with food insecure?

1. Yes
2. No (in case no explain).....
3. No idea

D5: Did the assistance brought to you on timely manner?

1. Yes
2. No (in case no explain)
3. No idea

D6: How do you appreciate quantity of the inputs you have received from CARE?

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Not bad

4. Bad

D7: Are you satisfied with the project?

1. Yes
2. No (in case no explain).....
3. No idea

D8: Did the project have any problem you have noticed?

1. Yes
2. No

D9. If Yes, specify.....

1. Less quality of inputs
2. Less quantity of inputs
3. Selection of less relevant inputs
4. Far distribution site
5. Others (specify).....

Section E: Household Food Consumption and Expenditure Patterns

S/No.	Questions	Coding categories	S/No.	Questions	Coding categories
E1	How many meals did adult males eat yesterday?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One meal 2. Two meals 3. Three meals 4. Four times 5. Five times 6. Others (specify)..... 	E5	What were your THREE most important sources for staple foods in the last month ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Own food production 2. Friends 3. Relatives 4. Food aid/NGO 5. Hunting 6. Barter 7. Government support 8. Gifts 9. Wild food 10. Others (specify).....
E2	How many meals did adult-females in your household eat yesterday?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One meal 2. Two meals 3. Three meals 4. Four times 5. Five times 6. Others (specify)..... 	E6	In which months last year (2017) was food available in your household?
E3	How many meals did children in your household eat yesterday?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One meal 2. Two meals 3. Three meals 4. Four times 5. Five times 6. Others (specify)..... 	E7	Who decides expenditure in the household?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Husband 2. Wife 3. Shared decision between husband and wife 4. No idea 5. Others (specify).....
E4	Do you think your household members get satisfied with the amount of food after each meal? (<i>Circle the right answer</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Just enough 2. Enough 3. Still hungry 4. No idea 			

Section F: Coping Strategy (Food security)

F1: Generally, what did your household do to get through this difficult situation of food insecurity? (*Read answers and get record multiple responses*)

1= Borrowed money or food at no cost, 2= Borrowed money or food at cost, 3= Sold personal property, 4= Self or someone else in the family left the area to seek employment, 5= Self or someone else in the family got local employment, 6= Handouts from NGOs, 7= Gathering wild fruits, 8= Begging, 9= Others specify....., 10= Don't know.

F2. Are you able to have less food shortage, flood or misunderstanding among the community members as a result of project activities?

1. Yes
2. No

Section G: Project Relevance

G1: To what extent was the food security and livelihood situation considered being URGENT at the time of you being identified as project beneficiary?

No answer =1, Not urgent at all =2, Not urgent =3, Urgent to a certain extent =4, Urgent =5, Very urgent =6

G2: How relevant was the project both at the time it was designed and at the closing stage?

Very relevant=1, Not relevant=2, Somehow relevant=3, No answer=4, Don't know=5,

G3: Identify your three most urgent household needs at the time of this project, starting with the most important need:

1. (First need):
2. (Second need):
3. (Third need):

G4: What services since the start of the project have been provided to you?

1.
2.
3.
4.

G5: To what extent did the services provided by the project help you cope with the situation you found yourself in this community?

Very helpful =1, Helpful =2, Helpful to a certain extent =3, Not Helpful =4, Not helpful at all =5, No answer =6

G6: How did the assistance help you cope with the situation you were in at the time it was delivered?

.....
.....
.....

G7: If not, why

.....
.....

G8: Identify your community's three most urgent humanitarian needs at the time of this project, starting from the most important needs:

1. (First need):.....
2. (Second need):
3. (Third need):

Section H: Project Effectiveness

H1: How did you come to be a member of the project beneficiary? (Please choose one answer)

1. I approached the project office
2. The project approached me
3. Other beneficiary recommended me
4. Others approached the project on my behalf

- 5. Local person recommended me
- 6. Local institution recommended me
- 7. There was no need for assistance
- 8. Others specify.....

H2: Did the project explain to you the beneficiary selection criteria?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

H3: Do you judge the beneficiary selection criteria as fair and transparent?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

H4: If no, why?

H5: Were you involved in working with the project to plan and design the type and content of assistance you received?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No, Project didn't ask me to be involved
- 3. No, Project asked me to be involved but I chose not to be involved

H6: If yes, through	
A workshop	1. Yes 2. No
A public gathering	1. Yes 2. No
A small group discussion	1. Yes 2. No
A visit by the project to our home or community	1. Yes 2. No
Others specify.....	1. Yes 2. No

H7: Please rank your satisfaction on the project with the following statements (*circle the answer in each statement*)

	No answer	Highly satisfied	Satisfied	Satisfied to an extent	Not satisfied	Not satisfied at all
Timeliness of project (when you first knew about it)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Timeliness of service delivery	1	2	3	4	5	6
Method of service delivery	1	2	3	4	5	6
Method of communication	1	2	3	4	5	6
Suitability of service	1	2	3	4	5	6
Adequacy of service	1	2	3	4	5	6
Project's responsiveness to your opinions	1	2	3	4	5	6
Project interface with you	1	2	3	4	5	6

H8 Please ranks your overall satisfaction with the project? (Satisfaction from the moment you knew about the assistance until you received it)

- 1. No answer 2. Highly satisfied 3. Satisfied 4. Satisfied to an extent 5. Not satisfied 6. Not satisfied at all

H9 Did anything impact your satisfaction on the services delivered to you?

Yes 1

No 2

If yes, how?

.....

H10: How do you rank the service provided in the project compared to any similar assistance provided by other similar projects? (Record the responses number against the issues)

S/n		0= No similar project	1= Worse	2=Same	3=Better	4=Much better	5=No answer
	Timeliness of service	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Method of service delivery	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Suitability of service	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Adequacy of service	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Project interface with you	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Overall project performance	0	1	2	3	4	5

Section I: Project Impact

Economic/Enterprise Activities

I1: What kinds of businesses/economic activities are you involved in? (Explain that this is any activity where you earned for yourself money for engaging in income generating activities)

Number of businesses type:

1. Commerce/trade/retail (including petty trade)
2. Manufacturing (includes food vendor, crafts)
3. Service (includes restaurants, food stalls)
4. Agriculture or Livestock (includes crop production, animal raising)
5. Not applicable

I2: Which of these businesses earned you the most money? (Use the above codes)

.....
 I3: Is this business.....? (Read the answers and enter only one)

1. Primarily your own enterprise
2. Primarily a household enterprise
3. Joint business with someone outside the family

Loan Use and Individual Income

I4 Have you ever received a loan from the group to invest in one of your business activities?

Yes =1

No =2 (If no skip to 6.15)

I5 If yes, how much money did you borrow from the group?

.....SSP

I6. Out of that how much money did you use for generating income activities?

.....SSP

I7. Are you able to generate more money in case of an emergency like sickness, school fees, etc.?

1= Yes, 0= No, 99= don't know

I8. Are you able to keep some money on hand and to repay the loan?

1= Yes, 0= No, 99= don't know

I9. Are men and women able to save some money borrowed for future use?

1= Yes, 0= No, 99= don't know

I10. Are men and women able to start new income generating projects from the borrowed money?

1= Yes, 0= No, 99= don't know

I11 Have you had any problems repaying your last loan?
1= Yes, 0= No, 99= don't know

Domestic violence and environment

I7 Has the project activities or interventions reduced domestic violence against women and the children?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

I8 Are the community members able to report cases of violence against women or children to the relevant authorities?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

I9 If yes, are they (women and children) being able to access services from these relevant authorities as a result of creating awareness?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

I10 Generally, is there peaceful co-existences among the different communities and family members in the community as a result of project?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

I11 Are the community members or project beneficiaries able to preserve the environment in their areas?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Section J: Project Sustainability

J1: Since you joined this project, has your involvement in decision making in your family increased in these areas of?

S/n	Activities	Responses (circle one responses)	
1	Buying and selling properties	1. Yes	2. No
2	Joining community activity	1. Yes	2. No
3	Planning for food production	1. Yes	2. No
4	Family assets such as land, animals	1. Yes	2. No
5	Sending children to schools	1. Yes	2. No

J2: Has your involvement in decision making increased in any other areas?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

J3: If yes, in what areas? Please probe for more?

.....

J4: Since joining this project group, how has your participation in the group changed?

.....

J5: Name three things you like most about the project?

.....

J6: If you could change something about the project to make it even better, what would you change about the project? Why?

.....

Thank you for participation!