

Final Project Evaluation Report



Strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable population to conflicts and chronic crises in Gumbo, South Sudan, with an emphasis on internally displaced women and girls
SOLHUM/2022/0011

Granted by: GENERALITAT VALENCIANA
Entity: JÓVENES Y DESARROLLO
Local partner: SALESIANS OF DON BOSCO - BOSCOAID

Prepared by;
eAexcellent Ltd, Atlabara Juba South Sudan.

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We greatly appreciate the support from the project staff, enumerators, local authorities (Payam, Boma and Village levels), and beneficiaries.

ACRONYMS

SDB	Salesians of Don Bosco
JyD	Jóvenes y Desarrollo
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
HC	Host Community
HH	Household
NFIs	Non-food items
WASH	Water, Sanitation, Hygiene
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
SDGs	Social development goals
ODK	Open data kit
PDO	Project development office
HNRP	Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan
GBV	Gender-based Violence
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
VTC	Vocational Training Centre

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction.

This report presents findings of an independent external end of project evaluation conducted by eAexcellent Ltd on behalf of Boscoaid. The project under review was a humanitarian Project **SOLHUM/2022/0011** implemented by Boscoaid in Gumbo, Juba South Sudan. The project's overall objective was to contribute to the protection of the rights of people affected by conflicts and chronic crises in South Sudan by strengthening the resilience capacity of the most affected population in the IDP and the host community. The target persons, were women, men, adolescents, youth, boys and girls, as well considering particularly the most vulnerable among the IDP and host community households. The project aimed to strengthen capacities, knowledge and resources of families while improving their food security, improve the housing of the most vulnerable families, as well as their knowledge and resources for the use of water, hygiene and sanitation which then would contribute to the reduction of diseases and their well-being, make aware of all forms of violence against women and girls, harmful traditional practices, coexistence and culture of peace among the population of the intervention area. The evaluation aimed at measuring the impact of the project to the targeted population in achieving the intended results and indicators that establish changes in their lives, draw key learnings from project design, implementation and sustainability then generate recommendations for future improvement and or replications. The evaluation also purposed at measuring the adequacy of the strategy followed, and compliance with the regulations of the funding organisation.

The evaluation adopted a cross-sectional descriptive design using a mixed-method approach in assessing all the components of the evaluation. A total of 379 respondents were interviewed in this evaluation including; learners, Boscoaid project staff, village chief (Sultan), IDP camp leader, women group representatives, community dialogue volunteer leaders, while, FGDs on the other hand included project beneficiaries; IDPs and the host community leadership.

Summary of Evaluation Findings

Appropriateness of the interventions - Overall the humanitarian project implemented by Bosco aid has to a great extent been relevant to the needs and priorities of the targeted populations. The most appreciated components of the project were; agriculture which provided skills, tools, land and inputs for the target population, provision of emergency housing materials, WASH, rights awareness and food distribution. The project addressed the basic needs of the IDPs, and the host community. The project was implemented based on the most vulnerable beneficiaries' needs identified through joint assessments conducted by Salesians of Don Bosco (Boscoaid), local leaders (Camp leaders, Boma, Payam and county stakeholders) and JyD.

Effectiveness – Still, to a great extent, the project delivered on the expected outcomes and results exceeding mostly the planned indicators. The project enabled the targeted 1800 people to have access to food assistance to take them to the next season. The intervention was able to exceed the envisaged number by enabling extra 389 people making the total beneficiaries equal to 2,189 as evidenced from the distribution sheets and final report of the project making more than 100% achievement. Households' improvement items reached out to 521 beneficiaries exceeding 100% over the intervention target. Over 99.3% having been reached out for agricultural activities, 99.9% having improved knowledge on WASH. respectively.

Nearly all respondents (99.3%) received agricultural training, indicating extensive outreach efforts, vegetables and crops by production indicated about 96.6% and 92.5% of all

beneficiaries who were involved respectively with slight variations across household sizes and genders.

A significant over 98.60% having received awareness and training on all forms of violence against women and girls. while 91.4% and 84.9 % participation level in training regarding peace building and peaceful existence, discussion on harmful traditional practices in both IDP camp and the host community was registered across the community and youth respectively. It is worth noting though, that regarding violence against women, physical violence is the most commonly reported form of violence against women, with 91.2% of respondents acknowledging its prevalence.

Regarding sanitation and hygiene, soap distribution, rakes, gloves and dustbins were among the distributed items as observed from the accountability distribution sheets. and nearly universal (99.2%) coverage. Female beneficiaries received these items more higher rates compared to male counter parts as evidenced on the accountability sheets and data collected.

Efficiency – The project had no major delays in its implementation and this was attributed to; the level of preparedness of Boscoaid office, the established team working with the humanitarian support that supported the implementation in terms of mobilisation and recruitment of the project team. Salesians of Don Bosco (Boscoaid) established the IDP camp thus familiar with the challenges and leadership of the camp.

The project was effective in the utilization of the funds and resources with an overall project expenditure of 100% with no saving left on the budget. The quality of project products and services were of an acceptable quality attributed to strict supervision and follow up of the activities and supplies by the responsible officials.

The quality of project monitoring was also strong given that the project M&E system in place and was followed by all the concerned parties. The key stakeholders were always involved in the project.

Impact – The project made a significant impact in improving the living conditions of the target population through agriculture / farming activities, household living improvement, short term food distribution and rights awareness. The major impact was observed in improving agricultural production where farmers mainly women harvest for consumption and selling extra produce to earn some income for other basic needs. Safe and clean water, improved clean environment and personal hygiene were milestone impact that beneficiaries attested to. Rights awareness activities enhanced families' relationships, living in peace and promoted togetherness as many of the children no longer run away from their homes due to violence. Further, the community dialogue meetings steadily improved living relationships among the IDPs and the host community.

Connectivity – The intervention clearly succeeded in implementing short term activities such as food distribution and housing improvement activity both of which attained more than 100% achievement which then, effectively fostered participation in the agriculture activities achieving more than 99% participation. The food distribution indirectly contributed to the other activities of the intervention by acting as catalyst to attract the participants. This attributing to acquisition of knowledge and skills in the intervention long term results.

Coverage and coordination – The results indicate that the project coverage was achieved well by over 100% of the target population inclusive of extra participants. The coverage spreading out through all gender as planned and across the various age brackets up to the oldest member of the intervention while maximising all the activities as planned by the project bearer. The

internal coordination was done by the key stakeholders concerned, thus Boscoaid project management and JyD, while the external stakeholders supported in linking the project to the community, some of the key external stakeholders included; County, Payam, Boma/Village sultan, IDP camp leaders in great support of the project.

Summary of conclusions

- The evaluation showed over 100% achievement in respect to housing / hospitality improvement due to the project support. Several voices of discontent claiming discrimination and quick wear and tear of the materials noticed.
- The evaluation reveals more than 100% overall of the target population having received food support, sparring almost 99.8% of the target population embracing the agricultural activity.
- Beneficiary famers mostly engaged in vegetable farming than cash crops farming. Cash crops production has better and longer-term economical returns than vegetables.
- 86.5% among the project beneficiaries desirable to keep agriculture as their future engagement signals a potential success in attaining the resilience capacity.
- There was a success by the intervention in regards to WASH awareness among the targeted population registering a 99.2% satisfaction as from the findings.
- The evaluation was a success also on a activity of awareness campaigns for women and girls, co-existence and peace building. 91.2% of the respondents indicated that physical violence against women still existed, over 70% sexual and social violence still existed. indicating the rights abuse still existed.
- The evaluation established that 91% of the respondents agreed to having attended community dialogue meetings indicating success towards building social cohesion and inclusiveness of diversity.
- The intervention planned 150 Meters on land for agriculture expansion according to the project proposal as was seen by the evaluation team though fencing of the whole land area is required and necessary.

Summary of recommendations

- Consolidation of SOLHUM 2022/0011 achievements, expanding beyond the current intervention area, building on conclusions from the outgoing project, strengthening the niche of Boscoaid on empowering community resilience in general and inclusive development for the vulnerable communities.
- The need to continue rights awareness for women and girls is still evident as observed from the finding's indicators and conclusion in this report. Apply community friendly approaches so as to entrench wider coverage and sustainability.

- Consider enrolling the intervention across a significantly larger population over a specific time frame. Because the larger unreached population in effect negate the achievements of the intervention.
- Focused intervention in a WASH project for girls on menstrual hygiene most especially for young girls in and out school girls so as to alter the negative social norms surrounding menstrual and use of pads
- Allotting larger pieces of plots especially to the more enthusiastic farmers based on dedication and production volumes per seasons than having many redundant plots.
- Encourage farmers to engage more in cash crops production with ultimately better returns on sales, wider market and durability for better of incomes and financial independence.
- Complete the fencing of the remaining distance along the agricultural land so as to allow more plots' allocation to the serious participants and create more land for any further enrolment.
- There is need to share knowledge on the achievements and weaknesses with other partners. This is very key in implementing the project.

Summary of Lessons Learned

- Agriculture is a vital solution to address food scarcity and high prices amid dwindling food support from Boscoaid.
- Agriculture is certainly a major economic activity for the beneficiary population if actually done with all dedication and resolve.
- Overwhelmingly, the farmers are passionate in their request for assistance to attaining more land and expand their farming area.
- Capacity building through training for sustenance post project is crucial. Capacities of both individual farmers and community-based groups. By providing support longer than the short-term project has done, through extending more opportunities for growth to the farming group beyond providing farm seeds for planting.
- The need for more sustained and deliberate training in group dynamics (mainly planning, financial literacy and management, group cohesion and conflict resolution, among others).
- Seeds and other farm inputs, should be distributed at the appropriate time for planting, considering weather patterns and climate change when timing the distribution.
- Continued peace building and rights awareness campaigns by the community dialogue groups has had relative results, home to home visits are not sustainable, necessitating sustainable campaign approaches.
- Persistent WASH campaigns are very critical in the gradual changing of the target community and the entire community mindsets in the areas of sanitation, environmental and personal hygiene.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0. Introduction

This report presents findings of an independent external end-of-project evaluation conducted by Dr. Simon Mwesigwa, Mr. Ssesanga Peter, Gerald Kabuye and Alex Bagabo on behalf of Boscoaid and JyD. The project under review was (SOLHUM 2022/0011) implemented by Boscoaid in Gumbo area, Juba, South Sudan. The evaluation aimed at measuring the project's impact and assessing the effects generated in achieving the intended results and indicators, establishing changes in the lives of target populations, drawing key learnings from the project design, implementation, coverage, connectedness and generating recommendations for future improvement and/or replications. The evaluation adopted a cross-sectional descriptive design using a mixed-method approach in assessing all the components of the evaluation, each requiring distinct research, analysis, and synthesis, in line with the objectives in ToR. This report therefore provides a brief contextual analysis, evaluation methodology, findings, and recommendations of the evaluation study conducted in July 2024. We strongly believe this report has the necessary and useful information as spelt out in the ToR for interested stakeholders and will provide a benchmark for any eventual continuation.

1.1. Background and Purpose of the Evaluation

The evaluation was conducted in fulfilment and to comply with the regulations as set out by the funding organisations Generalitat Valencian and Fundación Jóvenes y Desarrollo, (JYD). Through the evaluation, the adequacy of the strategy followed during the intervention execution would be measured as well as the impact (according to the OECD / DAC criteria) of the intervention on the targeted groups. The project implemented during the 15 months from March 2023 to the 14th June 2024 targeted IDP most vulnerable population and the host community in Gumbo Juba South Sudan and emphasising on women and girls. The intervention aimed to contribute to the protection of the rights of these people who were affected by conflicts and chronic crises and precisely, the focus was to strengthen their resilience.

The evaluation then, sought to measure and access the extent of achievement for the following envisaged results 1) That Capacities, knowledge and resources of families have been strengthened, thus improved their food security, 2) That the most vulnerable families have improved their housing, as well as their knowledge and resources for the use of water, hygiene and sanitation that have contributed to the reduction of diseases and their well-being and 3) That the population of the intervention area (IDPs and host community) is made aware of all forms of violence against women and harmful traditional practices, coexistence and culture of peace. The purpose therefore of the evaluation were;

- ❖ To comply with the regulations of the funding organization namely: Generalitat Valencian and Fundación Jóvenes y Desarrollo, (JYD).
- ❖ To measure the adequacy of the strategy followed during the intervention execution. Measure the impact (according to the OECD / DAC criteria) of the intervention on the targeted groups and to assess the effects generated by the humanitarian intervention

1.1.1 Study objectives.

Additionally, the evaluation focused on the following specific objectives:

- 1) Conduct a rigorous and objective evaluation of the appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, connectivity, coordination, and coverage of project results.
- 2) Gather the perceptions of the various project stakeholders by visiting the intervention sites and discussing the achievements and expectations of the project.
- 3) Analyse the strengths and limitations that marked the implementation of the project.
- 4) Identify good practices, lessons learned, capitalization of the project's achievements and mechanisms for the sustainability of these achievements.
- 5) Collect indicators, evaluate whether the expected results have been achieved with the activities carried out, analysing the reasons for those not achieved and promoting proposals for improvement for future interventions.
- 6) Formulate recommendations and provide clear directions for future actions with the displaced population and the host community.

1.1.2 Usefulness of the evaluation.

The evaluation was able to conduct a rigorous and objective evaluation which enabled understanding the extent of need for the intervention towards the target population, the evaluation further helped in understanding the degrees or levels to which the intervention achieved the projected results, understanding the extent and how well the resources that were availed for the project implementation were used. The evaluation further assessed the effects of the intervention towards the target population through understanding the opinions and actual benefits in regard to the intervention. The evaluation further sought to measure the intervention short term activities and the bearing on the long-term activities and how this would contribute to sustaining the intervention results. The intervention was able to measure how wide in terms of the target population was reached out and whether there had been extra help from external stake holders in collaboration with the project bearer.

The evaluation enabled understanding the which strong points marked the project implementation as well as which would have been the limitations. Through the evaluation, gathering of data to ascertain the extent of achievement by indicators in comparison with the envisaged one. Finally, the evaluation was able to make conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned from the intervention for any future considerations.

1.2. Standard Evaluation Criteria

Table 1: Analysis framework of the DAC Criteria

X	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Impact and Sustainability	Connectivity	Coverage & Coordination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the project respond to the needs of the beneficiary population? Has the project focused on the profile of the rights-holders envisaged in the formulation? Is the project in line with the current priorities of the local partner and the relevant public authorities? Is the causal analysis of identification still valid in the current context? Have the awareness-raising activities been adapted to the target groups? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the specific objective of the project been achieved? Have the expected results been achieved? If not, what proposals for improvement are proposed for future interventions? Are there significant deviations between the planned and achieved indicators, and if so, what are the causes? Have the planned activities been carried out and have these activities allowed the achievement of the planned results? - Have the food resource needs of rights-holder families been met during the project? Have the rights-holders' knowledge, skills and practices in hygiene habits improved? What effects has the awareness-raising campaign had on young people and their families? Have there been any effects not initially foreseen in the project? What factors - internal or external - have influenced the achievement of results? What are the best practices implemented in the project? Which practices should be eliminated or revised for future interventions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was there adequate administrative-accounting follow-up to ensure proper control of expenditure and timely and appropriate decision-making? Were funds made available in a timely manner? - What external and/or internal factors influenced any delays? Was spending on activities consistent? Were there any substantial budget deviations, why did they occur, and did they affect the expected results of the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How satisfied are the young beneficiaries with the project? What is the beneficiaries' perception of their participation in the project and the results obtained? Is the target population more resilient after the end of the project? Are the basic rights of the target population covered? Has the project contributed to restoring the dignity of particularly vulnerable people through a process of empowerment? What significant effects has the project had in the IDP camp where it has been implemented? What significant effects has the project had on the host population in the IDP camp where it has been implemented? Has the project generated unexpected positive or negative impacts on the direct or indirect beneficiary population? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the maintenance of the IDP centre important as a protection system for the population? If yes, what recommendations are there to maintain for the sustainability of the action and the benefits of impact? of the action and the benefits of the impact obtained? 	<p>Coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the selection of actors, rights-holders and responsibilities benefited from the project's actions been adequate? Is the coverage adequate and has the intervention reached the most vulnerable people? <p>Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent do the interventions of different actors harmonize with each other, promote synergies and avoid gaps, duplication and conflicts over resources?

1.2.1 Evaluation questions and Information needs

The evaluation formulated such questions that would help solicit extensive responses from the target population and the key informants. The questions had to be helpful in gathering useful and applicable information to the evaluation purpose and objectives. Question to the respondents in relation to age, sex, marital status, home status and family make up and socio-economic status were used. The other questions for the target population and the key informants sought to measure overall results in accordance with the standard assessment criteria of DAC. Questions related to Why, what, How, to what extent, Have...? Did....? and those with When....? and If.....?, were also used in sem-structured questionnaires and open ended ones for key informants.

By soliciting the information on demographics and composition, the evaluation sought to highlight target population characteristics painting a picture on the adequacy of the intervention, and the sustainably potential. The other questions of What, Why, How, If , To what extent and For.., Did..? and Have...?, helped to measure the interventions standard assessment criteria of appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, connectedness, coverage and coordination. The gathered data was processed and results relayed in this report. This in effect prompting useful conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned needful to all the actors.

1.3. Background and Intervention context

The presence of the Salesians of Don Bosco (SDB) in Gumbo began in 2006. Since then, they have been supporting the local and displaced population. For its part, the experience of Jóvenes y Desarrollo together with the local partner began in 2009 with the construction of a primary school in Gumbo. The cooperation was reinforced in 2010, when an AECID Agreement was signed for the implementation of a large educational complex that includes the completion of the construction of the primary school, a vocational training centre, a secondary school and a residence for teachers and staff. Due to the civil war that began in 2013, displaced people originally from the originally displaced people from the Nuer tribe, who were persecuted at the time, began to take refuge in this educational centre, and the Salesians set up a nearby plot of land for their accommodation. This camp has been in existence for over 11 years, since the crises of 2013, 2016 and 2019, hosting displaced families of different ethnicities, mainly women, boys and girls, to the point of housing approximately 10,000 IDPs. Among the displaced population 18 different ethnic groups currently live among the displaced population, the main ones being: Peri, Lotuka, Lulubu, Madi, Azande, Moro, Mundari, Lokoya, Kakua, Kuku, Lugbwara, Avokaya, Acholi and Bari. On the other hand, the local host population host ethnic groups include Bari (65%), Lotuka (15%), Didinga (10%), Dinka (5%), and 5% of other ethnic groups with a very small representation.

Through this intervention BoscoAid would want to make the population in their reach so far resilient and improve their quality of life, improving their capacity to produce food in a sustainable way, thus improving their food security, the habitability of their housing and hygiene, as well as creating awareness of a culture of peace and respect for women.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Overall approach

The evaluation adopted a cross-sectional descriptive study design, using a mix method of both qualitative and quantitative methods. Quantitative data was collected through semi-structured questionnaires with the IDPs and host community beneficiaries, while qualitative data was collected through project key informant interviews (KII) with project stakeholders, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and trend analysis with the beneficiary population. The evaluation was done in light of DAC criteria. The team chose descriptive research design because of the advantage of producing a good number of responses from a wide range of people. Also, this design provides a meaningful and accurate picture of events and seeks to explain people's perceptions and behaviours on the basis of the data collected.

The evaluation essentially looked beyond the traditional sectoral thinking and adopted an integrated and coordinated approach with a view to reconciling sectoral interests, resolving conflicts by effectively managing trade-offs, and capturing intelligent synergies, while providing opportunities for innovation and enhanced resource efficiency.

This approach measured the outcomes of those activities which were concerned with knowledge and resources for the use of water, hygiene and sanitation, agriculture, rights awareness and other results that contributed to the reduction of diseases and enhance the well-being of the rightsholders. It helped also, to assess environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change, assessing whether cultivation techniques, seeds, etc., were appropriate. It assessed whether the project took into account the linking of humanitarian work with development and peacebuilding.

Gender based approach was also applied during our evaluation, assessing the gender related objectives as per the planned activities of the project in regard to gender equality, violence against women, coexistence and culture of peace

2.2. Study area and population

The evaluation covered only one location; Gumbo area in Juba County, in Central Equatorial state in South Sudan. The end line evaluation specifically covered Salesians of Don Bosco IDP camp, three education institutions, and gumbo village.

Table 2 Evaluation County, IDP camps and Host communities

County	Location	Primary Schools
Juba County	IDP Camp (Gumbo)	Don Bosco IDP Camp
	Schools (Gumbo)	Don Bosco Primary School
		Don Bosco VTC
		Don Bosco Secondary School
Host communities	Gumbo Village	

2.3. Sample size and procedures

The evaluation team's sample selection was done using the Krejcie and Morgan's table normally used to estimate appropriate samples in quantitative researches. The evaluators took into strict consideration of the following in selecting the sample; 1) the envisaged quantitative indicators alongside with the respective activities and the intended outcomes, the representation of the of both genders including children, and 3) representation of all the project components. The evaluators sought to study the beneficiaries' characteristics including; gender, age, marital status, house hold status, house hold dependency level / burden, education level, productivity and employment measure.

The selected sample size representative of the intervention target population derives a 95% confidence level across the sample criteria in the table above. The evaluators estimate the error at 5% and also as derived from the Morgan's hypothesis.

Participating Key Informants included village chief (Sultan), IDP camp leader, women group representatives, community dialogue volunteer leaders, and the Boscoaid project staff while, FGDs on the other hand included project beneficiaries; IDPs and the host community leadership. The KIIs and FGDs were enrolled through purposive sampling given their acquaintance of the location, understanding of the social behavioural characters of the beneficiary population, the individual proactive participation in the project since the inception or commencement through to the end, the positions they hold and the relevance and knowledge of the evaluation themes. The sample size for the survey, key informant interviews and FGDs was discussed and agreed with Boscoaid Project technical team with a minimum of 357 respondents for semi-structured questionnaire, five (5) for KIIs and four (4) for FGDs involving ten (10) to Twelve (12) respondents per FGD totalling to 366 respondents. However, the assessment team interviewed a total of 370 respondents for the semi-structured interviews, Five (5) Key Informant Interviews four (4) FGDs with 48 respondents. Cumulatively, the evaluation interacted with a total of 379 respondents giving a response rate of 103.5%. The variance on the number of respondents reached verses targeted was due to huge interest and value respondents attached to the project in terms of survival and future ambitions.

Table 3: Sample Counties, sample size, FGDs and KIIs conducted

2	Method	Number of interviews	Total number of Respondents
	KIIs Sultan, Boscoaid PDO, Project coordinator, IDP leader, women leader.	5	5
	Semi-structured questionnaire	357	370
	FGDs	4	4
	Total Respondents reached	366	379

2.4. Data Collection

The quantitative data was collected electronically using Open Data Kit (ODK) software which was uploaded onto android phones while the qualitative data was manually recorded in both android phones and the note books which later helped the consultants to compile transcripts. This aimed at expediting the data collection process, minimizing data entry errors and improving the overall data quality.

The evaluation was conducted using the OECD-DAC criteria of Adequacy, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Connectivity, Coverage and Coordination.

2.5. Data Processing and Analysis

Analysis of Quantitative Data - Survey data was downloaded from an online database and transferred to Stata v15 for analysis. Stata survey suite commands were used in the analysis accounting for stratification, clustering and sampling weights. Both frequencies and percentages, and composite scores with their averages where relevant were used during analysis. All key results of the survey were disaggregated by gender, sex, and age as per the indicators level of disaggregation. The end-line estimate for each outcome indicator were compared against the project targets where available.

Analysis of Qualitative Data - Notes from key informant interviews and focus group discussions were analyzed using content and thematic techniques. Processing of qualitative data followed the following procedures; 1) Development of a code book with major and subthemes, 2) Using dedoose software, review of KII and FGD notes to identify the emerging issues and themes in line with the evaluation questions and objectives as well as the code book, 3) Evidence to support the codes was put under each of the codes and the data reduced into segments that was stored and organized in excel worksheets, 4) the resultant themes were displayed and compared through text descriptions, tables, matrixes, figures, and other visual diagrams as appropriate a summary description of emerging themes, making use of key quotations, cases and explanations was used in writing the evaluation report.

2.6. Data management

Data was managed in password-protected folders on a cloud platform that was encrypted for data security. The password was given to limited designated personnel of both Dev-com and Bosco aid who were granted access to the data during the data analysis and reporting phase of the study. Data was recorded during data collection activities on an android phone used by each enumerator. After the recordings, each KII and FGD was transcribed, the team cleaned the transcripts to ensure all personal information is protected by replacing names and personally-identifying information with the discrete code assigned to each individual study participant and location as feasible.

2.7. Ethical Consideration

Ethics and safeguarding concerns in all research dealing with human subjects are of primary consideration. Informed consent and assent were sought from all study participants before interviews. All audio recordings were done before informed consent from the study participants. Prior to initiating any interview, the interviewers provided the respondent with the following information as part on the informed consent process followed by verbal informed consent;

- Introduction of the interviewer.
- Purpose of the study.
- Purpose of interview.
- Statement that all information provided is confidential and information provided will not be connected to the individual/respondent
- The interviewee has the right to refuse to answer questions, refuse to participate in the interview, or halt the interview at any time.
- Contact information for any concerns about the study

Research processes was aligned with the Belmont Report¹, which outlines ethical principles and processes for research with all human subjects. In addition, the World Medical Association (WMA) Declaration of Helsinki and World Health Organization's (WHO) guidelines for ethical research among others will all be made use of.

2.8. Methodological Constraints and Limitations of the Evaluation

During the evaluation process, a few challenges were encountered just like in any other exercise and these included;

- Even though, the evaluation team had well prepared and set up a user-friendly team, the respondents did not pro-actively want to participate and this led to some carelessly responding to the questions. This definitely may have caused enumerators recording skewed responses.
- The 'given' attitude or mentality which the evaluators realized among the respondents and indeed constrained the evaluation exercise (respondent could vaguely answer). Respondents seemed to be used to the fact that when any strange faces appear among them in such an organized way, then something is going to be distributed or given out to them. Therefore, respondents did not fully open up to the evaluation questions.
- The team employed enumerators that were familiar to the community or IDP to enable acquire quality responses. The major reason was for fluent interpretation of the questionnaire questions into some local languages yet though, respondents were skeptical. This meant that some respondents' answers were not 100% factual.
- The lazy responses to attendance of the exercise constrained the evaluation. When the team inquired about this tendency, it was informed that many of the respondents wake up early morning to go out of the camp in order to find other living means.

3. FINDINGS

3.1. Social demographics & Characteristics

The evaluation recruited 357 respondents categorized into variables such as: sex, age, household status, and marital status. Female respondents, represented by 91.6 while male respondents represented only 8.4. In terms of age distribution, the data reveals that the largest percentage of participants fell within the 25-34 years age group, comprising 31.1 of the sample. The age groups of 35-44 years and 18-24 years also had considerable representation at 27.2 and 18.5, respectively. Marital status data unveils a range of relationship statuses among the respondents, with a notable percentage in polygamous families (44.5) and smaller proportions in other categories such as married to one partner (21.8), divorced/separated (4.8), single (26.6), and uncertain about their status (2.2). (See table below)

Table 4: Respondent characteristics

		Frequency	Percentage
Sex	1. Female	327	0.916
	2. Male	30	0.084
Age	2. 12-17 years	3	0.008
	3. 18-24 years	66	0.185
	4. 25-34 years	111	0.311
	5. 35-44 years	97	0.272
	6. 45-54 years	51	0.143
	7. 55-64 years	23	0.064
	8. 65 years and above	6	0.017
	Household status	1.Female head of household	188
2.Male head of household		117	0.328
3.Child living in household		46	0.129
4.Other adult living in household		6	0.017
Marital status	1.Married, (not polygamous)	78	0.218
	2.Married, (polygamous family)	159	0.445
	4.Divorced/Separated	17	0.048
	5.Single	95	0.266
	95. Don't know	8	0.022

Household leadership status information shows that the majority of households were headed by females (52.7) compared to Males (32.8). Additionally, the presence of children living in households (12.9) and other adults (1.7) highlights the varied household structures within the surveyed population.

3.1.1. Household characteristics

Table 5: Households head characteristics

		Frequency	Percentage
Head of the household	Adult female	180	0.504
	Adult male	60	0.168
	Elderly female	85	0.238
	Elderly male	24	0.067
	Child female	6	0.017
	Not sure	2	0.006
Gender of HH head	Female	256	0.717
	Male	101	0.283
Education level of HH head	Can't read/write	97	0.272
	Primary	179	0.501
	Secondary	43	0.120
	Vocational institute	4	0.011
	University	3	0.008
	Don't know	31	0.087
Employment status of HH head	Household / domestic work	205	0.574
	Self-employment	52	0.146
	NGO employee	3	0.008
	Government Employee	1	0.003
	Private sector employee	9	0.025
	Not employed	38	0.106
	Others (Specify)	49	0.137
Sector HH head works in	Farming/ herding	257	0.720
	Education	7	0.020
	Health	2	0.006
	Law enforcement	1	0.003
	Business	69	0.193
	Other	21	0.059

Among the household heads, adult females represented the highest frequency at (50.4), followed by adult males at (16.8). A significant proportion included elderly males at (6.7), while elderly females accounted for (23.8). Interestingly, a small percentage of household heads were identified as child females at (0.017), with a couple of cases where the headship status was uncertain at (0.6). The gender distribution of household heads revealed a majority of females at (0.717) compared to males at (0.283), reflecting a gender imbalance in the leadership roles within the households.

When examining the education level of household heads, the data shows that a majority had attained primary education at (0.501), followed by those who couldn't read or write at (0.272). Secondary education was reported by (0.120) of the heads, with minimal representation at the vocational institute level (0.011) and university level (0.008). A small percentage (0.087) indicated uncertainty about the educational background of the household heads.

In terms of employment status, household and domestic work emerged as the predominant occupation among the household heads, accounting for (0.574) of the sample. Self-employment was reported by (0.146) of the heads, followed by other forms of employment such as working in the private sector (0.025), NGO employment (0.008), and government employment (0.3). A notable percentage (0.106) of household heads reported being unemployed.

The sector in which household heads worked revealed a strong inclination towards farming, with (0.720) of heads engaged in this sector. Business-related activities were also prominent, with (0.193) of heads working in business ventures. A smaller percentage worked in the fields of education (0.020), health (0.6), and law enforcement (0.3), while some were employed in other unspecified sectors (6.1).

Table 6: Number of participants in HH

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of participants	357	1.0	12.0	4.579	2.4978
Number of males		.0	6.0	1.985	1.2829
Number of females		1.0	8.0	3.015	1.4602

A total of 357 respondents were included in the study, providing insights into the diversity of household sizes and gender compositions within the sampled population. The first variable, "How many people, including yourself, are in this household," sheds light on the range of household sizes observed in the dataset. The data ranges from a minimum of 1 person in a household to a maximum of 12 individuals, with an average of approximately 4.6 people per household. This metric provides a glimpse into the general makeup of households within the sample, highlighting the variation in family sizes and the potential implications for resource allocation and household dynamics.

The study further delves into gender distribution within the households by examining the number of males and females in each household. The data reveals that households have an average of 1.985 males and 3.015 females, with ranges between 0 to 6 males and 1 to 8 females per household respectively. This information underscores the gender composition within households, with a slightly higher representation of females compared to males on average. The standard deviations for both male and female counts indicate the degree of variability in gender distribution across the surveyed households.

Table 7: Productivity in the household

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of productive between 16 and 55 years	357	1.0	12.0	4.579	2.4978
Number of productive male members		.0	6.0	1.985	1.2829
Number of productive female members		1.0	8.0	3.012	1.4590

Productivity within households was assessed based on the number of productive individuals between the ages of 16 and 55, as well as the gender distribution of productivity among household members. The data collected from 357 participants revealed that the mean number of productive individuals within this age range was 4.579, with a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 12. The standard deviation was 2.4978, indicating a variance in the productivity levels across households. This suggests that, on average, households had around 4 to 5 productive individuals who fell within the specified age range.

When examining the gender breakdown of productivity, the data indicated that there were slightly fewer male members contributing to productivity compared to female members. The mean number of productive male members in the surveyed households was 1.985, with a range from 0 to 6. On the other hand, the mean number of productive female members was higher at 3.012, with a range from 1 to 8. This suggests that, on average, there were more female household members actively engaged in productive activities compared to their male counterparts. The variation in the number of productive male and female members, as reflected in the standard deviations of 1.2829 for males and 1.4590 for females, underscores the diversity in household productivity levels.

Table 8: House hold membership

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of people (including both adults and children) usually live in this household (Means how many eat from the same pot)	326	.0	9.0	2.101	1.2669
Number of children age 5-17 years old live in this household	325	.0	3.0	.886	.5900
Number of children under 5 years old live in this household	326	.0	5.0	1.175	.6634

The household size and composition were closely examined to understand the living arrangements and family structure among the surveyed households. The data collected from 326 households revealed that, on average, there were approximately 2 to 3 individuals living together, with a mean of 2.101 and a standard deviation of 1.2669. This indicates varied

household sizes, ranging from single individuals to larger family units sharing the same living space and resources. Furthermore, the number of children within the households was also documented, with an average of 0.886 children aged 5-17 years old and 1.175 children under 5 years old. The standard deviations of 0.5900 for older children and 0.6634 for younger children suggest variations in the number of children across households. These findings provide insights into the demographic composition of the households, shedding light on the number of individuals, particularly children, living together and sharing resources within these communities.

3.2. Appropriateness of the interventions

In general, the evaluation found that the project objectives and interventions were relevant to the apparent and latent needs of the beneficiaries. Many beneficiaries talked with gratitude about how the project had transformed their lives and improved their welfare.

In respect to food security and nutrition, the evaluation found general improvements in the availability of food for consumption, increase in food kept for future emergencies and in healthy food consumption and improvement nutritional diet of beneficiaries' households.

The project has promoted the production of vegetables including korofo(peas) lubia/lopoto, sukuma wiki, amaranth, okra, among others; which not only facilitate improvement in dietary intakes but also saves households costs cuts that would otherwise have been incurred in buying these vegetables.

The consumption of these foods would boost the health conditions especially in areas of reducing malnutrition problems among families.

The project, also facilitated promotion of ecologically friendly agricultural or farming practices including use of modern approaches

Improved seeds and training represented a capable intervention that enhanced the food security for the targeted households—through soil fertility conservation and enhancement.

The project was directly in line with Government and Global strategies including SGD pillars/goals. Through this project, Boscoaid strongly supports the humanitarian efforts for displaced persons in South Sudan and the deliberate aim of the Boscoaid to promote integration of community resilience in social developments. This also aligns directly with and contributes significantly mainly to SDG goals 1 (No poverty), 2 (Zero hunger, achieve food security, nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), goal 7 (ensure reliable household energy), goal 8 (promote decent work and economic growth) and goal 13 (mitigate climate change).

Presently, the direction in humanitarian work shows a shift towards resilience-based approaches rather than emergency relief. This necessitates mindset change among the Host communities and IDPs to promote self-reliance, and for humanitarian agencies to support the roadmap towards transitioning from dependency to resilience. One of the FGD members pointed out that:

“Looking at the challenges faced by the host community and the IDPs to be honest, it was very appropriate to implement this project because these helpless people needed immediate help which was fulfilled in this project that addressed the critical aspects of life like food, water, sanitation, protection, and shelter. The only problem is that the project targeted a very small number as compared to the needs for instance the project targets only up to 360 most needy HHs yet very many vulnerable people still exist. is like a drop in the ocean”. **Male KII respondent, Don Bosco IDP camp.**

3.3. Effectiveness and impact

Progress towards meeting the objectives of the project was significant thus far. The food distribution activity which successfully provided necessary food sustenance to 1,500 (IDPs) and 300 individuals from the host community (HC), exceeding the planned numbers by 345 IDPs and 44 HC beneficiaries reaching 389 extra beneficiaries across the intervention area (*after verification of the actual distribution lists*) and ensuring food security until the first harvest. There are visible and active farm lands with vegetables and some cash crops like ground nuts. 360 families as planned and extra 161 (in the order 148 IDPs and 13 HC) (*after verification of the actual distribution lists and physical visits to the camp*) families improved their housing conditions through the distribution of materials and basic housing items, reducing vulnerability to external factors and promoting protection and well-being.

Furthermore, training programs on agriculture, training and awareness on water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), gender equality, violence against women and girls, coexistence, and peacebuilding have empowered individuals within these communities as a result of the outgoing intervention.

The establishment of volunteer WASH groups and Community dialogue groups has also facilitated ongoing support and advice for families in maintaining clean environments to prevent potential disease outbreaks as well as enhancing the tolerance among the community, mitigation of traditional sentiments from the individual tribal compositions of the target population to peaceful co-existence respectively.

Overall, these achievements demonstrate progress towards strengthening resilience among the most vulnerable population in Gumbo, South Sudan.

3.3.1 Food security and Nutrition

The project facilitation reached 1,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 300 individuals from the host community ensuring food security until the first harvest as per the planned activity, however the evaluation team observed *after verification of the actual distribution lists* that a total of 2,189 people were reached out. The project was very significant in supporting vulnerable household with food support through monthly ratios for 6 months.

The results showed that the distributed food ratios were generally adequate for most households, with single-person households and female-headed households reporting the highest satisfaction rates also as observed from the distribution list availed to the evaluators.

Figure 1: showing the proportion of beneficiaries who sold a portion of the food ratio by gender, and member of HH members

The Survey revealed that although 13.3% of beneficiaries overall sold part of their food ratio, with notable differences based on household size and the gender of the household head. Female-headed households (11.9%) and Male-headed households (1.41%) Female households were more likely to sell their food ratios, reflecting greater economic pressures or needs. Conversely, larger households with 5-9 people (80.7%) are the least likely to sell their food ratios. Addressing the underlying reasons for selling food aid, especially among female-headed could be crucial for improving the effectiveness of food distribution programs.

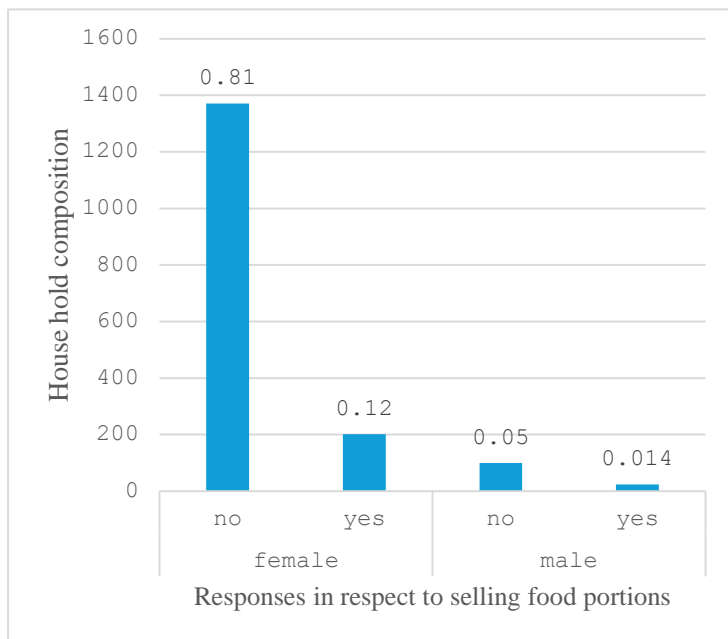
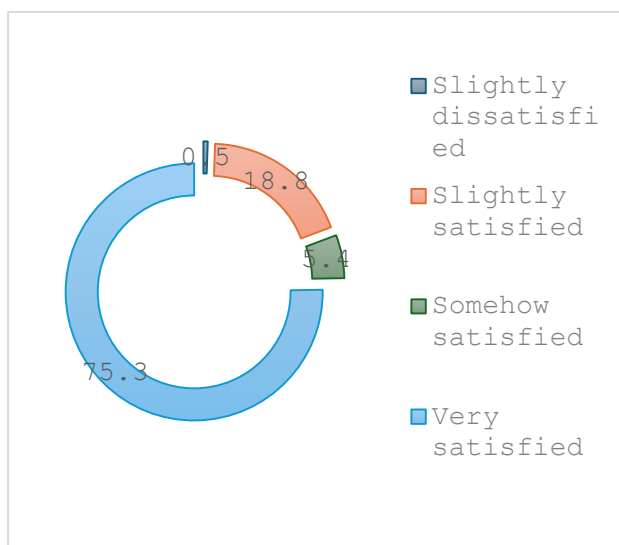


Figure 2: showing level of Satisfaction with the food distribution



The food distribution interventions under this project received very positive feedback. A significant majority (99.5%) of respondents expressed satisfaction with the interventions, with 75.3% reporting "very satisfied" and 18.8% reporting slightly satisfied. This suggests that the intervention was largely successful in meeting the needs of the beneficiaries. However, (5.4%) of respondents indicated that they were "somehow satisfied", while a small minority (0.5%) reported being "slightly dissatisfied". This suggests that there might be areas for improvement to ensure greater satisfaction across all beneficiaries.

3.3.2 Agriculture

The project has been highly effective in supporting agriculture and food security. It provided extensive training to nearly all beneficiaries (99.3%), equipping them with important agricultural knowledge and skills. In the bid to sustain livelihoods and also prevent food shortages in the households most especially for host communities and the IDPs. The project also implemented the agricultural support initiatives under this project with an aim of empowering household grow their own food and build resilience in food security in the house and reduce dependence, total dependence on food aid. The study presented a comprehensive overview of the distribution of various types of seeds received by households categorized by the number of people in the household and the gender of the household head. Nearly all respondents (99.3%) received agricultural training, indicating extensive outreach efforts.

Table 9: Proportion who received agricultural support tools as per responses

	All (N=274)	1 person (N=115)	2-4 people (N=127)	5-9 people (N=19)	Female (N= 162)	Male (N= 110)
Pangas	77.5	80.9	74.0	78.9	88.8	61.8
Hoes with handles	98.5	99.1	98.4	94.7	99.3	97.3
Weeding hoes	72.9	73.0	72.4	78.9	78.3	65.5
Rakes	94.7	96.5	93.7	89.5	94.7	94.5
Gum boots	82.1	83.5	80.3	84.2	87.5	74.5
Plastic watering cans	77.1	81.7	73.2	73.7	84.9	66.4
others	7.6	13.0	3.9	0.0	7.9	7.3

The study illustrated the distribution of various tools provided under the project, broken down by household size and the gender of the household head. Hoes with handles were the most commonly distributed tool (98.5%), followed closely by rakes (94.7%), indicating a strong focus on essential farming implements. Gumboots (82.1%), pangas (77.5%), and plastic watering cans (77.1%) were also widely distributed, while weeding hoes were provided to 72.9% of respondents. Notably, female participants generally received a higher proportion of tools across most categories compared to male counterparts, with particularly significant differences in pangas (88.8% vs 61.8%) and plastic watering cans (84.9% vs 66.4%). Smaller households (1 person) tended to receive slightly higher percentages of most tools compared to larger households, though the differences were generally modest.

Information though from the project coordinator emphasised that all participants got access to all the needed tools.

“Hm..... for me I can say up to 95% if not 100 of the beneficiaries were able to be reached out to even more than we targeted. Take an example of the agriculture program...even those women who were not registered in the program started learning from their counterparts and they are now engaged in vegetable farming. Another example is the WASH program. Our project trained a few people in that program as volunteers and now the whole camp has started every Saturday morning sanitation exercise that involves everyone in the camp.” **Camp chairman, Don Bosco IDP Camp, Gumbo, Juba, South Sudan**

Table 10: Farming/agricultural activities involved in under this project

	All (N=274)	1 person (N=118)	2-4 people (N=128)	5-9 people (N=20)	Female (N= 112)	Male (N= 155)
Vegetable farming	96.6	97.5	96.1	95.0	94.6	98.1
Crop farming	92.5	87.3	96.1	100.0	90.2	94.2
others	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6

The project predominantly focused on vegetable and crop farming, with 96.6% and 92.5% of all beneficiaries, respectively, involved in these activities. Single-person households show slightly higher engagement in vegetable farming (97.5%) compared to larger households. Interestingly, 100% of households with 5-9 people are involved in crop farming. Engagement

in other agricultural activities is minimal across all categories, indicating a concentrated effort on vegetable and crop farming under the project.

Table 11: Proportion who received agricultural inputs and actually did farming

Kinds of seeds received	Number of people in HH				Gender of HH head	
	All (N=274)	1 person (N=119)	2-4 people (N=133)	5-9 people (N=20)	Female (N= 157)	Male (N= 118)
Ground nuts	82.5	82.5	82.0	85.0	86.5	77.1
Korofo lubia	63.9	65.8	61.7	65.0	72.4	52.5
maize	83.6	83.3	82.7	90.0	87.2	78.8
Loputo	55.1	59.2	50.4	60.0	70.5	34.7
okra	79.6	82.5	77.4	75.0	82.7	75.4
sukuma_wiki	84.7	86.7	82.7	85.0	86.5	82.2
Amaranth	44.9	49.2	39.1	60.0	59.0	26.3
Lubia	38.3	41.7	33.1	55.0	52.6	19.5
others	15.8	18.5	14.3	10.0	15.5	16.1

The project also supported farmers with seeds for instance; Ground nuts (82.5%), maize (83.6%), and sukuma wiki (84.7%) were the most commonly distributed seeds, with variations in distribution among different household sizes and gender of household heads. Notably female-headed households generally received a higher proportion of seeds across most categories compared to male-headed households. The above results could be supported by the sentiment as below quoted;

“I am very happy with the agriculture program but the place for cultivation is small. We like okra and kudrah mostly and then maize and groundnuts. I am happy because of getting everything free from Don Bosco including land where to dig, seeds, knowledge from the workshops, and so on.”. One of the FGD participants, Host community, Gumbo, Juba

The photo below shows the sub-divided farmland belonging to individual project participants where the beneficiaries carry out their agriculture

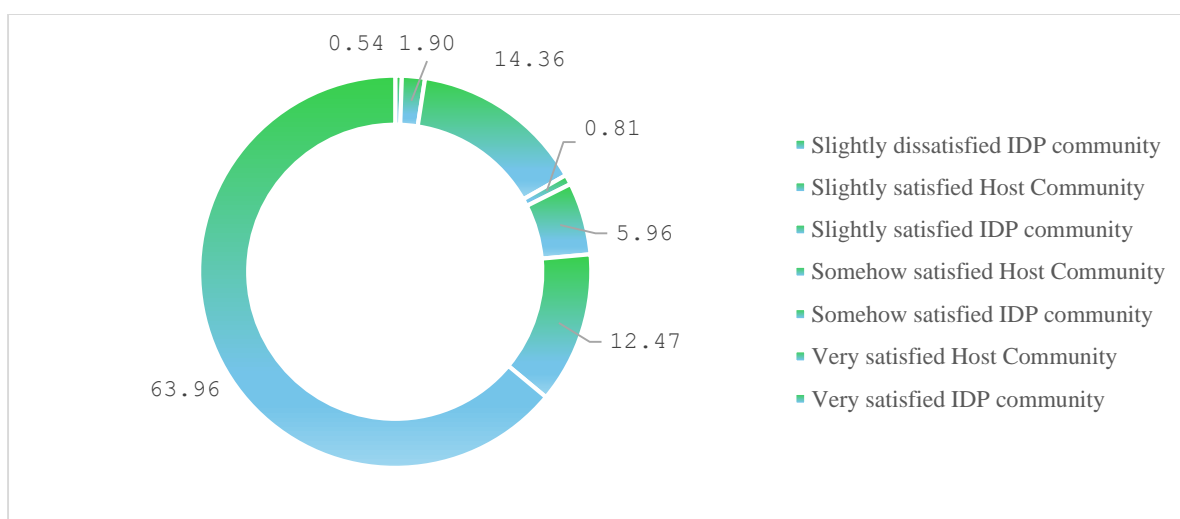


Table 12: The proportion who stated plans to carry forward the farming/agricultural activity

	All (N=274)	1 person (N=117)	2-4 people (N=129)	5-9 people (N=20)	Male (N=112)	Female (N=155)
Improve on my existing farm	86.5	88.9	82.9	95.0	83.9	88.4
Start cultivating new farm land	29.2	30.8	30.2	10.0	18.7	43.8
Employ more people on my farm	21.7	17.9	27.1	10.0	13.5	33.0
Employ more family member on the farm	18.0	16.2	20.9	10.0	7.1	33.0
others	1.9	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.6	3.6

Overall, the predominant plan among beneficiaries is to improve their existing farms, with 86.5% expressing this intention. Single-person households (88.9%) and households with 5-9 people (95.0%) show the highest inclination towards this plan. Starting new farmland is more popular among female-headed households (43.8%) compared to male-headed households (18.7%). Employing more people and family members on the farm is also more favoured by female-headed households, at 33.0% each, compared to 13.5% and 7.1% for male-headed households, respectively. A minimal percentage (1.9%) of respondents have other plans, indicating a strong focus on existing strategies to enhance agricultural productivity.

Figure 3: To what extent are you satisfied with interventions relating to Agriculture?



The data indicates the level of satisfaction among participants regarding interventions related to agriculture within the project. Overall, 99.46% of all participants reported having been satisfied with the interventions. Among these, varying levels of satisfaction showed at 76.42% very satisfied, 23.04% expressing somehow satisfied or slightly satisfied across both IDPs and host community respondents. while 0.54% expressed being slightly dissatisfied.

The sentiments below were expressed during some FGDs

“Agriculture program has helped because the women can now get food to eat and they take some to the market to sell and buy other things for the children.”

“We harvest greens like okra every day and sell in the market and dry the rest for future consumption. We need another training whereby people can be taught backyard farming in sacks. I tried to train my children to do it and it is very helpful to the family especially in the dry season. We need pesticides to control the pests destroying our crops.”

“The last harvest was a good one where I harvested one sack of groundnuts. We formed a group of 25 women the last planting season and we got a very big harvest. We were very happy. We harvest and eat some. We sell some in the market and dry some for planting the next season. I am very happy with the agriculture program. It has boosted my income. The money from sale, I buy what children need and also buy other types of food.”

3.3.3. Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH)

Water, sanitation and hygiene is always very crucial in displaced communities under this project most especially vulnerable persons like the women and girls. This project focused on assisting vulnerable people displace from different communities due to chronic crisis.

Nearly all respondents (99.6%) have received wash awareness and wash items with slight variations across household sizes and gender. Regarding sanitation, hygiene, and water treatment items, soap distribution is nearly universal (99.2%). Other sanitary items (76.5%), with female beneficiaries receiving these items at higher rates compared to male counterparts. Rakes and spades show significant disparities, being more commonly received by female participants. Soap was efficiently and widely distributed without significant disparities at (100% to 98.8%) ratios of female to male beneficiaries.

Table 13: showing the proportion of respondents that received training in WASH and benefited in other non-food items by gender and number of people in the household

Did you receive any sanitation, hygiene items	All (N=322)	Number of people			Gender	
		1 person (N=113)	2-4 people (N=116)	5-9 people (N=13)	Female (N=264)	Male (N= 58)
Soap	99.2	100.0	99.1	92.3	100.0	98.8
Rakes	12.3	8.8	15.5	15.4	32.9	1.9
Others	76.5	81.4	72.4	69.2	85.1	59.8

The distribution of WASH equipment was done across the target population with soap distribution, encompassing 99.2% of all surveyed households. These vulnerable groups included, elderly individuals, widows, and widowers. The distribution rates were notably higher for households with 5-9 members and among female beneficiaries.

Table 14: shows proportion stating how persons were selected for WASH benefits by Gender and number of people in Household.

	All (N=322)	Number of people			Gender	
		1 person (N=112)	2-4 people (N=116)	5-9 people (N=13)	Female (N=264)	Male (N= 58)
Families with elders, widows, widowers	47.5	44.6	48.3	69.2	63.0	39.8
Families lacking basic necessities	22.1	12.4	44.6	54.2	43.1	31.5
Families with some members having chronic diseases	25.6	21.4	27.6	46.2	39.5	18.6
HHS affected with Conflict	32.6	30.4	36.2	15.4	61.7	18.0
Willingness to contribute	69.8	71.4	68.1	76.9	75.8	58.0
others	1.2	0.9	0.9	7.7	3.7	0

Another significant factor was the lack of basic necessities, with nearly 22.1% of participants meeting this criterion, indicating widespread need regardless of household size or the gender of the household head. Additionally, households with members suffering from chronic diseases comprised about 25.6% of the surveyed population, increasing their likelihood of receiving sanitation and hygiene items.

Conflict-affected households represented 32.6% of those receiving assistance, with a particular focus on females. while, the willingness to contribute to community well-being was considered, and it was the most common criterion compared to others at 69.8%

Table 15: Proportion who stated Why do you think your household selected for the WASH initiatives

	All (N=322)	1 person (N=66)	2-4 people (N=76)	5-9 people (N=16)	Female (N=264)	Male (N=58)
Families with elderly widows, widows	35.2	34.8	39.5	18.8	43.1	30.7
Families with some members having chronic diseases	18.2	16.7	19.7	18.8	20.7	16.8
HH affected with conflict	44.7	43.9	48.7	25.0	69.0	30.7
Others specify	4.4	3.0	5.3	6.3	10.3	1.0

The respondents provided insights into the reasons what they thought different types of households participated in the intervention. Among all households surveyed, it is evident that a significant portion selected the intervention due to specific vulnerabilities within their family units.

Households with elderly, widows, or widowers showed a considerable participation rate, with 35.2% of all households selecting the intervention for this reason. This indicates a clear focus on supporting households with vulnerable members who may require additional assistance and resources.

Furthermore, families with members facing chronic diseases were also a driving factor for participation, with 18.2% of all households indicating this as a reason. This underscores the importance of providing aid to households dealing with health-related challenges, which can significantly impact their daily lives and well-being.

The respondents also highlight the impact of conflict on household participation, with 44.7% of all households affected by conflict choosing to participate in the intervention. The higher percentage of females (69.0%) affected by conflict compared to males (30.7%) sheds light on the heightened vulnerability of women-led households in conflict-affected areas and the critical need for targeted support in such contexts.

Moreover, while these categories represent the primary reasons for participation, a small percentage of households indicated "Others specify" as their reason, suggesting a range of diverse circumstances prompting participation.

Table 16: showing WASH knowledge received by number of people and gender.

	All (N=322)	Number of People			Gender	
		1 person (N=113)	2-4 people (N=115)	5-9 people (N=13)	Female (N=264)	Male (N= 58)
Sanitation, hygiene and water knowledge received						
Observing hygiene during food preparation	89.7	93.8	87.0	76.9	90.7	40.7
Handwashing at critical times	91.3	95.6	87.8	84.6	92.9	52.5
Keeping the environment clean, prevent potential disease outbreaks	87.6	92.0	84.3	76.9	93.5	53.2
Personal hygiene	77.3	82.3	73.0	69.2	85.7	55.1
Environmental Hygiene	81.4	86.7	76.5	76.9	87.1	47.6
others	89.3	94.7	85.2	76.9	92.7	52.5

The evaluation revealed that the majority of beneficiaries received knowledge on observing hygiene during food preparation (89.7%), handwashing at critical times (91.3%), and other items for hygiene and sanitation (89.3%). Overall, addressing sanitation, hygiene, and water-related knowledge is crucial for promoting health and preventing disease outbreaks, with different levels of awareness observed based on household composition and gender dynamics.

The project conducted a robust water, sanitation and hygiene training and awareness focusing on internally displaced people and host communities. A significant majority of participants received WASH awareness and training with slightly higher participation among households with more members (5-9 people) and females.

Table 17: Proportion who received awareness / training in WASH

Did you receive any awareness in WASH	All (N=322)	Number of Participants			Gender	
		1 person (N=146)	2-4 people (N=153)	5-9 people (N=22)	Female (N=264)	Male (N=58)
Who were trained?	87.0	83.6	89.5	90.9	91.9	78.5
IDP participants	82.5	82.9	80.9	90.0	94.0	50.3
Host Community	17.5	17.1	19.1	10.0	76.0	19.7

(91.9%) female participants took part in the wash awareness programs compared to male participants at (78.5%). Overall participation at 87.1% indicating a robust effort to enhance WASH knowledge across different household demographics.

3.3.4. Distribution of items for the improvement of housing

The project also engaged in the distribution of non-food items to extremely vulnerable communities with the IDPs and the host community. The household were mainly selected due to the vulnerabilities for households with dilapidated structures, and those that had been adversely affected by the harsh weather conditions, elderly persons, and persons with chronic diseases or other cases.

The project used vouchers, and community centres as the main approaches to distribute the aid to these vulnerable depending on the convenience after identification.

Table 18: Proportion of household that stated items received for improvement of housing intervention

	All (N=357)	1 person (N=66)	2-4 people (N=76)	5-9 people (N=16)	Female (N=333)	Male (N= 27)
Polythene sheets Mashama	98.8	97.1	100.0	100.0	98.1	80
Mosquito net	76.8	76.5	74.7	87.5	81.6	68.9
Sleeping mats	71.3	73.5	68.4	75.0	77.7	60.7
blankets	79.9	80.9	78.5	81.3	81.6	77
Others	7.3	11.8	5.1	0.0	5.8	9.8

The data reveals the household composition which benefited in this intervention, broken down by household size, gender of the household head, and specific items received. A majority of participants (47.8%) across all categories mentioned being in "dire need" as a key reason for being selected in this intervention. This suggests that the need for these items was widespread and drove participation.

While "dire need" was the most common reason, it is important to note that all the targeted households received "Polythene sheets Mashama" the distribution exceeding by 88 more households. (100 %+ overall). This suggests that access to these materials was a primary factor in participation, likely due to their significance in addressing basic needs, potentially related to shelter or protection.

Other items received, like mosquito nets, sleeping mats, and blankets, also played a role in motivating participation, highlighting the multidimensional nature of the need. The distribution of these items indicates a focus on providing essentials for comfort, health, and household functionality.

The data also highlights a potential disparity between female-headed households and others. While "dire need" was a common reason across the board, female-headed households reported it as the reason for participation less frequently (59.4% compared to 27.6% for male-headed households). This suggests that other factors, perhaps related to access to resources or specific needs within the household, might be at play for female-headed households.

3.3.5. Gender-based violence

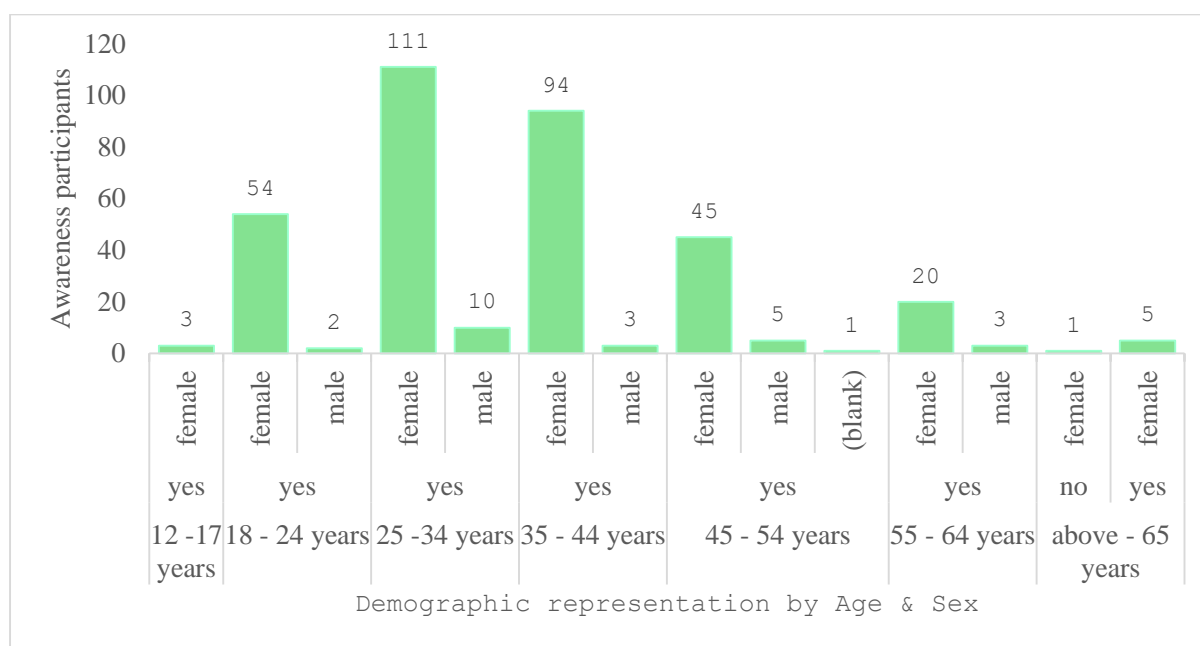
The project sought to protect the vulnerable women and girls within the communities of both IDP and host communities. With the focus to prevent further traumatization of these vulnerable persons. The project's interventions and training programs appear to have been effective in addressing gender-based violence in the target communities. It was evident that there was a need to address violence and rights abuse both in the Host community and in the IDP camp setting.

Table 19: Proportion who stated common forms of violence against women within their communities

	All (N=357)	Female (N= 333)	Male (N= 24)
Physical	91.2	93.5	89.5
Verbal	33.0	51.9	19.0
Psychological	30.8	53.2	14.3
Sexual	70.9	76.6	66.7
Social economic	70.9	51.9	84.8
Others	6.0	10.4	2.9

An examination of the prevalent forms of violence against women within communities revealed distinct patterns across various categories. Physical violence is the most commonly reported form of violence against women, with 91.2% of respondents acknowledging its prevalence. Sexual violence and socioeconomic violence are also significant, each reported by 70.9% of respondents. However, the perceptions of other forms of violence vary significantly between genders. Female respondents report higher rates of verbal (51.9%), psychological (53.2%), and sexual (76.6%) violence compared to male respondents, who report higher rates of socioeconomic violence (84.8%). This suggests a gender difference in the awareness or experience of various forms of violence against women, with male respondents more likely to report non-physical forms of violence. Other forms of violence are less commonly reported, with 6.0% overall, 10.4% from females, and 2.9% from males.

Figure 4: Proportion who stated that they had seen or engaged in community GBV training/awareness



The data reveals a notable participation rate in GBV awareness across different demographics. Overall, 98.60% of all respondents reported having been reached out or engaged in GBV training / awareness. This indicates very significant effort to educate individuals on issues related to gender-based violence. However, alarming variation emerged when analysing participation based on the gender. While 90.48% of women reported having engaged in GBV training / awareness sessions, only 8.12% of men appear to have gained interest in this activity. Data indicated that just 1.4% of the rightsholders had not heard or were not aware of their rights regarding GBV and others. This suggesting some further awareness campaigns on the issue among the community.

Table 20: stakeholders involved in the GBV awareness sessions

Where have it been taking place	All (N=357)	Female (N= 333)	Male (N= 24)
IDP camps	84.31	97.3	57.9
Host communities	15.69	7.7	2.1

A significant majority (84.31%) of all respondents reported witnessing GBV training/ awareness in IDP camps, with similar proportions among females (97.3%) and males (57.9%) among the IDPs while Host communities were also identified as training locations by 15.69% of respondents, with a notable gender disparity: females (7.7%) were more likely to report training / awareness in these settings compared to males (2.1%)

Table 21: Places where GBV awareness took place

	All (N=357)	Female (N= 333)	Male (N= 24)
Schools	6.0	10.8	3.0
Vocational training centre	3.6	6.8	3.0
Others	1.4	6.8	1.0

The data reveals the various locations where GBV awareness took place, providing insights into the accessibility and reach of these programs. a bigger percentage of participants observed GBV awareness in schools (6.0%) and vocational training centre (3.6%), while 1.4% mentioning other unspecified locations. *Notably, there are significant gender disparities in these observations.* Females reported higher rates of GBV training / awareness in schools (10.8%) compared to males (3.0%). Similarly, vocational training centre were more frequently cited by females (6.8%) than males (3.0%). The trend continues for other locations, with 6.8% of females reporting training in other venues compared to only 1.0% of male. These findings suggest that while schools and vocational centre play a minor role in GBV awareness compared to IDP camps and host communities, females are more likely to be aware of or have access to these additional training locations.

Table 22: Proportion who stated how GBV awareness were conducted

	All (N=357)	Female (N= 333)	Male (N= 24)
Workshops	97.2	99.0	54.6
House to house	13.6	28.4	2.9
Meetings	27.3	54.1	7.8
Others	6.3	8.1	4.9

The data provides insights into the various methods through which GBV awareness was conducted, shedding light on the diverse approaches used to address this critical issue. The results on GBV awareness methods reveals a clear impact of the GBV trained volunteers, with 97.2% of all respondents reporting this format. However, significant gender disparities emerge in other approaches. Females reported much higher rates of participation in awareness meetings at (99.0% vs 54.6%) for males and house-to-house awareness (28.4% vs 2.9%). Overall, meetings were mentioned by 27.3% of respondents, house-to-house visits by 13.6%, and other methods by 6.3%. These findings indicate that while workshops are nearly universal, females are exposed to a more diverse range of GBV awareness methods, potentially impacting the effectiveness and reach of these programs across different demographic groups.

Table 23: Kind of content shared during the GBV training / awareness

	All (N=357)	Female (N= 333)	Male (N= 24)
GBV	47.7	74.7	27.7
Peacebuilding	54.0	81.3	33.7
Gender and related roles & rights	48.9	74.7	29.7
Prevention and response to violence	56.3	80.0	38.6
Home violence	35.2	53.3	21.8
option_6	56.8	44.0	66.3

The data provides an overview of the core content covered in Gender-Based Violence (GBV) trainings / awareness, with insights into the specific topics addressed and the emphasis placed on various aspects of GBV prevention and responses. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) training & awareness content reveals a diverse range of topics covered, with significant gender disparities in awareness or recall. Prevention and response to violence (56.3%), peacebuilding (54.0%), and an unspecified "option_6" (56.8%) were the most frequently reported topics overall. Females consistently reported higher awareness across most categories, with particularly large gaps in peacebuilding (81.3% vs 33.7% for male-headed), GBV (74.7% vs 27.7%), and gender-related roles (74.7% vs 29.7%). Notably, "option_6" was the only category where males reported higher awareness (66.3% vs 44.0%). Home violence was the least reported topic overall (35.2%), but still showed a significant gender gap (53.3% for female-headed vs 21.8% for male-headed).

Table 24: The kinds of materials used for awareness

	All (N=357)	Female (N= 333)	Male (N= 24)
Printed materials posters	96.1	99.0	45.1
Others	27.6	34.3	18.4
	0	0	0

The respondents were asked to state the materials that were used in the training /awareness and they showed that the most commonly used awareness-raising materials were printed materials, particularly posters, with 96.1% of all participants reporting their use and other types of materials used suggested by 27.6% of participants

The data also indicates a higher usage rate among females at 99% for some the printed materials and 34.3% for other materials, while males indicating a 45.1% and 18.4% for other materials.

3.3.6. Community dialogue meetings

Boscoaid also focused on peace building and co-existence among the communities (IDP & host) since it is very crucial in averting violence within the communities. The project focused on looking at the major causes of conflict within the community and used various approaches to address the key issues causing conflict within the community.

Table 25: Proportion who stated the main issues discussed in community dialogues by gender

	All (N=357)	Female (N= 333)	Male (N= 24)
Child protection	82.8	91.4	71.6
Communal conflicts	72.0	81.0	60.5
Harmful traditional practices	72.0	81.0	60.5
Others	4.8	7.4	2.9

The proportions of individuals discussing major community issues in dialogues were analysed across genders in a sample of 357 respondents. In the realm of child protection, it was found that a substantial majority of 82.8% of all respondents considered this topic important for community discussions. Breaking it down by gender, 71.6% of males and 91.4% of females expressed concerns about child protection. *This disparity between genders suggests varying levels of awareness and emphasis on child protection within the community dialogues.* Moving on to communal conflicts and discussion on harmful traditional practices, a significant proportion of 72.0% of all respondents highlighted this issue as crucial for community discussions. When examining the data by gender, 60.5% of male respondents and 81.0% of female respondents indicated communal conflicts as a key topic for dialogue. This discrepancy sheds light on potential differences in how men and women perceive and prioritize discussions around communal conflicts. In the category labelled 'Others,' encompassing miscellaneous concerns, a lower overall proportion of 4.8% felt this topic was significant for community dialogues. Interestingly, 7.4% of females and 2.9% of males identified 'Others' as a main issue for community discussions.

Table 26: Portion who stated attended community meetings

	All (N=357)	Female (N= 333)	Male (N= 24)
Youths	84.9	91.4	76.5
Community participants	91.4	92.6	67.5
Community leaders	77.4	80.2	75.2
Local leaders and traditional chiefs	73.1	73.3	72.8
Women leaders	67.2	72.4	60.5
others	3.8	4.9	2.9

The study respondent's community meetings insight into the demographic representation and participation levels across different groups. Among all respondents, a significant proportion of 84.9% of youths were found to have attend these meetings. However, when broken down by gender, a slightly lower percentage of male youths at 76.5% participated compared to 91.4% of female youths, indicating varying levels of youth engagement based on gender within the community meetings. Notably, community participants rate at 91.4% across all respondents,

demonstrating the broad representation and engagement in these gatherings. The study also revealed that community leaders were actively present, with 77.4% of all individuals attending community meetings being community leaders. Among female attendees, 80.2% were community leaders, while among male attendees, 75.2% held leadership roles within the community.

Furthermore, the presence of local leaders and traditional chiefs was significant, with 73.1% of all respondents being represented in these roles. Interestingly, the breakdown by gender showed a nearly equal percentage of male (72.8%) and female (73.3%) attendees in this category, indicating a balanced representation of local leadership across genders in community meetings. In contrast, the attendance of church leaders was relatively lower, with 27.4% of all respondents participating in community meetings from this group. Female church leaders had a higher attendance rate at 37.0% compared to male church leaders at 20.0%, suggesting variations in participation levels based on gender among this demographic.

Moreover, women leaders had a substantial presence at community meetings, with 67.2% of all respondents being women leaders. However, the data revealed a slightly lower attendance rate among male attendees at 60.5% in this category compared to female attendees at 72.4% in this category, indicating potential disparities in the representation and participation of men based on gender. Lastly, the category labeled 'others' had a lower overall attendance rate at 3.8%, with slightly higher participation rates among female respondents at 4.9% compared to male respondents at 2.9%.

3.3.7 Planned results and actual results discrepancies

There are no major discrepancies among the planned indicators and the field data analysis achieved, on the overall, the few discrepancies were as a result of deliberate responses from the beneficiaries due to

- Rigidity tied to conservatism; without any prejudice on the part of the enumerators, the team got it a bit difficult extracting information from the respondents.
- Skepticism during the questioning, many of the respondents portrayed 'cold' attitude towards the enumerators and therefore led to the discrepancies in the final data analysis results.
- Expectations for further support; Majority of the respondents developed cold feet on learning that they were getting nothing for free during the questioning time. While others thought by giving the correct response, would not get anything further on that day.

3.4. Intervention Efficiency

3.4.1. Timeliness of the interventions

The evaluation team established that the project was implemented on time as per the planned implementation schedules. It started in the month of March 2023 as stated in the project proposal. According to the KIIs discussion, this was attributed to;

- 1) The fact that Boscoaid had thorough prior preparation for the project,
- 2) Boscoaid already had a personnel structure in place that could easily be deployed for the project execution.
- 4) Salesians of Don Bosco already has a great presence within the Gumbo community,
- 5) The IDP camp has been entirely the responsibility of Boscoaid (Salesians of Don Bosco) since 2013 to support vulnerable Internally displace persons due to the chronic crisis in South Sudan. Therefore, the camp's general situation was not strange to them.

3.4.2. Project staffing

The project had a Project Manager (PM), supported by a project officer covering the entire project area (Gumbo), JyD representative, agriculture extension workers, sanitation and hygiene promoters and social workers who supported the project officer in implementation of the field activities. The evaluation team observed that the project had not changed the leadership in the entire period of 15 months of implementation.

3.4.3. Cost-effectiveness of the project

To a very big extent, the evaluation team noted that the project has been effective in the utilization of the funds and resources. The overall project expenditure was 100% with no savings at all on the budget.

“Regarding Boscoaid and its partners delivering on their mandates/roles, I think every party has done its role well and on a timely basis. One can imagine what would happen if the budgets were delayed and the activities like purchasing of food items happened like this time when everything has gone up more than three times...it would be impossible to fulfill the budget. There is now very high inflation, it is almost impossible to buy things like soap, the price of soap is what could buy a basin. So, I believe both parties did so well and probably next time the budget and coverage should be increased.” **Female KII respondent, Gumbo.**

3.4.4. Quality of product and services

Boscoaid ensured that it employs the best companies to construct to construct the agricultural land perimeter wall, masonry work was given to professional workers through competitive bidding to ensure quality and cost effectiveness. The agriculture inputs including materials and tools and seeds were supplied by prequalified suppliers from credible manufacturers seed companies, most seeds were tested on germination rate before distribution to the farmers. In terms of hygiene promotion and rights awareness, the project employed professional and experienced workers like, the hygiene and sanitation officers and GBV officers who took on the field implementation. During recruitment GBV and WASH officers at least had to be with a minimum of 3 years of GBV and WASH project implementation and were to be part of the target community where the project was to be implemented.

Also, during implementation, a supervisor was assigned to ensure that the contractors do not exaggerate things on the ground. Also, the supervisor had to make sure that he oversees the quality of the household’s improvement items, agricultural inputs (materials/tools), hygiene and sanitation materials and tools procured.

3.4.5. Monitoring of project outputs

In an effort to improve the monitoring and evaluation of the project, at field level weekly field visits were made by the project coordination officer. He regularly shared monthly reports and at least periodic joint review meetings involving all the key stakeholders were held to reflect on the implementation process, challenges faced, and how these challenges can be overcome.

“We have quarterly review meetings that provide feedback on the progress and we can develop new ways”. **Male KII respondent, Gumbo**

3.5. Impact of the Intervention

3.5.1. Food Support Intervention.

All the Beneficiaries expressed gratitude towards the comprehensive food distribution support provided under the project.

The majority of the people in the target population were able access to food at the household level, food diversity and better physical health of all members in the household including children below two years, this is evidenced by the data collection analysis where many respondents expressed relative satisfaction of the food support administered to them during the project intervention. This effectively strengthened their capacities to engage in the training and establishment of the agricultural farmlands leading to resilience. Below are some of the quotations from the project interviewed;

“We really thank the donors for all this help and support, you see our people especially the ones in the IDP are now really happy. They are slowly open with the gumbo community. This is good indeed”. **FGD respondent, Gumbo Village**

“Also, the old women are now making some income from selling of some vegetables and ground nuts. Yes, maybe not enough but honestly better than before and we expect they do better even for the future”. **KII Female respondent, IDP Camp.**

3.5.2. Agricultural Intervention

The below picture shows some of the project beneficiary women who had harvested some eggplant vegetables ready for consumption or sale



The evaluation observes significant impacts achieved as a result of the intervention on the beneficiary population. The impact produced is significant in the quantitative data analysed despite the discrepancies in the planned and resultant indicators. A number of the project beneficiaries continued with farming enabling them to harvest food for home use especially vegetables and food crops harvests while being able to sell excess harvests to have resources that enables them buy other needs.

The evaluation captured some sentiments on the same while beneficiaries testified about their satisfaction with the intervention.

“Since I started my garden in this project, I have experienced a changed life and joy because, the last season, I was able to harvest seven sacks of ground nuts which I sold because that was more than I needed to consume at home. I was able to earn good money which helped me in my other requirements”.

FGD respondent, Gumbo Village

“Our training in agriculture was good and we are enjoying the results. But the hoes we were given are for digging, we need the ‘maloda’ for weeding. (maloda are small hand hoes)”. **FGD respondent, Gumbo Village**

3.5.3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities

The picture below shows one functioning borehole in the Don Bosco IDP Camp



The evaluation established that this intervention registered significant positive results on this WASH activity. This is also very visible in the quantitative data analyzed and the indicators, interpretation derived therefrom.

Though a common IDP toilet (Latrine) already built in the camp existed, usage and the general environmental hygiene would not be followed. So, the intervention WASH program enabled to a reduction in rampant and adamant defecating in open spaces anyhow by the population. This, helped clear the air space from the pollution of

filthy smell, also leading to a reduction of disease spread both during rainy and dry times. Functioning boreholes for clean water available, training in regard to WASH effectively conducted, personal and environmental hygiene improved, wash volunteer groups established to facilitate follow-up among the IDP and community members, and then weekly environmental community participation cleaning programs. The evaluation recorded the sentiments below in affirmation of the results:

“We used to have a very terrible situation in the camp yes of course, this project has been successful for instance when you would go into the IDP camp before, you would find “landmine” meaning faeces everywhere and the whole environment was unbearable, it was terrible, but ever since we started the project in particular Sanitation the pit latrines, now it is different. Yes, there is still more to be done since some few are still not using the established latrines saying the latrines are far...and they so defecate in polyethylene”. **Female KII, Don Bosco IDP Camp**

“Since we got this program, it changed the hygiene in the camp. The camp is now cleaner”. **FGD respondent, Gumbo Village**

“There is also still need for more training of the other members of the community. The WASH group volunteers are trying their best but the work is big”. **FGD respondent, Gumbo Village**

“Through the WASH awareness, there is a lot of change in the community. People are no longer defecating anywhere; they use the toilets and try to keep them clean”. **Male KII respondent – IDP Camp**

3.5.4. Housing Improvement Support

In as far as this activity was concerned, the evaluation found out that providing the beneficiaries with temporary housing materials was of great significance and help. Many beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the intervention while a few more exhibited a need for the same stating that the materials (mashamas) they had got worn out in three months or so. These impacts are still backed up in the quantitative data analysis results in this report.

“Donbosco administration handles us as our fathers and mothers. They give us space to unite all of us as one family. When we first came to the IDP we were very divided. From the beginning, they distributed to us all blankets and building materials but it has taken a long time and the ‘mashama’ (tents) are now worn out. They take 4 months. We need to replace them. From Donbosco they support a few people from the camp and yet many in the camp need help and support.” – one of the FGD participants in the Don Bosco IDP camp



distributed by the intervention.

3.5.5. Agricultural land fencing

The picture shows the perimeter wall built to protect the gardens from animals and thieves.



As part of the overall funding extended to the implementer under this arrangement SOLHUM 2022/0011, the evaluation familiarized and assessed the wall fencing which indeed was built along the agricultural land. The intention of the wall fence was to curb, trespass of non-camp people through the IDP and HC gardens, prevention of stray animals especially goats and cows from the neighborhood from grazing on the plantations in the gardens.

Because the unfenced length is still longer, the intended purpose of the fencing has not been achieved therefore. Project coordinator verbatim below;

“This land is still unused since it is still accessible by unwanted trespassers and stray cattle and goats. Only a small portion upwards can be used. This place is also a dungeon for lawbreakers in this community and it is therefore very dangerous in the very early mornings, midday time and evenings. Gangs hide around the trees and snatch people’s property even raping women, especially lone goers”.
one of the FGD participants in the Don Bosco IDP camp

3.5.6 Awareness on Rights and community peace.



Picture of FGD on community dialogue meetings, violence against women & girls

The evaluation established through the collected data and its eventual analysis and interpretation that significant and impactful results were achieved in this project activity during the intervention period.

- Many women are now aware of their fundamental rights and the girl child rights too are now understood by the young girls in the targeted population.
- Several mitigation approaches to curb rape defilement and gender-based violence have been put in place in the HC and IDP community forging synergies with other stakeholders like CCC in the area of human rights.
- The evaluation further leaned those mechanisms that have been formulated through which offenders will be legally handled to serve in case pronounced guilty with sufficient evidence.
- That there are now reasonable reductions in the rape/defilement and GBV cases in the community because of the enhanced awareness created.
- The evaluation further learnt that tolerance mindset changes were also achieved and this has greatly reduced inter-tribal violence among the IDP and community dwellers. The sense of co-existence has greatly improved.

The creation of community dialogue groups has had a very significant impact on the overall still.

“The awareness is very good about GBV. The women are called to share what is going on in their lives and homes, and they receive counseling and they feel better because of this project.”
one of the FGD participants in the Don Bosco IDP camp.

“Most problems are faced by women especially when they go to the bush to collect firewood. But because of the project intervention, we no longer go alone but as a group to avoid being raped.”

“Regarding gender-based violence, before the project we would have as many reports of assault in homes and father would always send me to go and intervene but ever since this program was implemented, there has been very little of such violence”. **one of the FGD participants in the Don Bosco IDP camp**

“From its design and implementation, the project supported not only the internally displaced people (IDPs), but some host communities as well. As a result, among the unintended consequences of this project is its contribution towards enhancing social cohesion between refugees and the host communities around the settlements”.

Community leader, host community, Gumbo

“Men need to be involved more in these programs because they are the most causes of violence.” **Male KII Respondent, Gumbo**

“Previously children would run away from homes because of the domestic violence but after the training, domestic violence has reduced greatly. People need more trainings in GBV, children rights and forced marriages because there are many people in the camp and yet few were chosen for the trainings.”. **one of the FGD participants in the Don Bosco IDP camp**

“Through the GBV training people are now very aware and they no longer hide away when rape happens. The volunteers are continuing to give awareness to people. At the beginning before the project people did not know children’s rights but after the training people have stopped child marriages.” **Female FGD respondent, Gumbo**

“We have a mechanism whereby if we identify GBV cases, the culprit is taken to leaders in the community and they take him to the Security department at Don Bosco and then handed over to Police. The victim is also taken to hospital for examination and treatment and then the leaders counsel her. The camp and community leaders work together with the NGO called CCC to provide legal assistance.” **one of the FGD participants in the Don Bosco IDP camp**

“The program helped many people to change their behaviour and now forced marriages have been reduced. I also continue to train people in GBV. The raping of women has been reduced in the camp. When going to the bush to collect firewood the women are no longer moving alone, they go in groups. Such training should continue.” **Woman respondent during FGD in the camp**

“The majority of the people have changed. People are now sending their children to school because of Don Bosco program of awareness of rights. I am very happy with the project because we have learnt a lot about GBV.” **Respondent FGD IDP**

3.6. Project Connectivity

The discussions with the KII and meetings with other stakeholders reveal that much as the project was intended for emergency response and saving lives, as the implementation was done some of the activities have automatically become long-term creating a direct connection between the short term and long-term approaches. For instance, many of the farmers started by planting with short-term aims but have now improved in cultivating vegetables and crops by this, many of farmers have turned these into their on-going income generating activities and expected to replicate the same in the long run when they will be resettled in their home land on leaving the camp. Similarly, some of the IDPs have acquired land in the surrounding areas of the of the camp where they are doing their agriculture.

“About sanitation impact and maintenance, we have introduced that every Saturday we do general cleaning house to house and the whole area to maintain environmental hygiene too”. **FGD respondent, Don Bosco IDP camp.**

“There is even something on peacebuilding that is community dialogue, they have made 6 groups and meetings. They go house by house since we have many tribes encouraging them on peace living the group we have trained and helped by some professionals”. **Male KII respondent, host community, Gumbo village.**

“You see if our people are not trained first, they can’t do much. Our traditions are too strong that people can change but with time. I believe training has been very helpful for the eventual continuation of the project activities. People now know what they have to do”. **FGD respondent, Don Bosco IDP camp.**

“The food assistance Don Bosco gave out to the beneficiaries was also good. This encouraged the beneficiaries to engage in farming and also enabled them to have some time spent on the farms. Now, they can do agriculture because they are used and see the benefits”. **Female KII respondent, host community, Gumbo village.**

“During this project, we trained volunteers for wash and community dialogue groups, indeed our volunteers have done good work, the wash volunteers have been going around all the schools around us teaching the children to maintain better hygiene for themselves. Always use the pit latrines”. **FGD respondent, Don Bosco IDP camp.**

“Our dialogue groups have done tremendous work too. With the many tribes in the Gumbo community, we would get several fights before due to Tribble orientations but now, not as before”. **Female KII respondent, host community, Gumbo village.**

3.7. Coverage and Coordination

The evaluation’s quantitative data collection tool for the rightsholders ingrained the element of coverage in terms of demographics and the most critical attributes that were necessary determinants of the intervention’s achievement measure. The outcome data results indicate that the project coverage was achieved well by over 100% of the target population. The coverage spreading out through all genders as planned and across the various age brackets up to the oldest member of the intervention maximising all the activities as planned by the project bearer. The evaluation notes that coordination during the project execution was well throughout the various internal stakeholders concerned, thus Bosco aid, JyD, while there were limited synergies created resulting from external influence.

The evaluation though learned of some cooperation especially in the area of GBV and fundamental human rights as per the verbatim quoted here below;

“We have a mechanism whereby if we identify GBV cases, the culprit is taken to leaders in the community and they take him to our security committee and then reported to Don Bosco and then handed over to Police. The victim is also taken to hospital for examination and treatment and then the leaders counsel her. The camp and community leaders work together with the NGO called CCC to provide legal assistance”. **FGD participant IDP camp.**

4.0. CONCLUSIONS, LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusions

In general, the intervention had a very significant positive impact on the population of the intervention area, attributed to the several sessions of trainings across the entire planned activities, supplies and distribution support of the short term needs to the target rightsholders as backdrop for propelling long term achievements of the intervention's overall objective of contributing to the protection of the rights of people affected by conflicts and chronic crises in South Sudan.

- In regards to the housing support and improvement, the assessment showed that over 98.8% of the respondents registered improved habitation registering a success in this intervention while there were several voices of discontent claiming discrimination and quick wear and tear of the materials.
- Also, the evaluation reveals more than 100% overall of the target population having received food support which was a success too and indeed could serve the purpose as planned in the project proposal for support of agricultural activity to spar. It is evident from the data that really the agricultural activity was a success showing that almost 99.8% target population embracing it.
- The famers mostly engaged in vegetable farming with a relatively small number doing cash crops farming. This is evidenced in the findings at over 90.%. This somehow weakens the long-term strategic benefits of this intervention because cash crops production at a bigger scale would result into better economical returns than vegetables.
- There is high desire at 86.5% among the project beneficiaries to keep agriculture / farming as their future engagement indicating a potential success in attaining the resilience of the rightsholders. The evaluation further revealed that the limitation on larger land access for the beneficiaries may deter or derail their ambitions.
- There was a success by the intervention in regards to WASH awareness among the targeted population registering a 99.2% satisfaction as from the findings.
- The evaluation was a success also on the activity of awareness campaigns for women and girl rights, co-existence and peace building. However though 91.2% of the respondents indicated that physical violence against women still existed, over 70% sexual and social violence still existed. This indicated the likelihood that much of the rights abuse goes covered due to traditional /cultural profiling.
- The evaluation established that 91% of the respondents agreed to having attended community dialogue meetings discussing a range of social rights inclusive of children, peaceful living, harmony and tolerance among the community members. This was a great success towards building social cohesion and inclusiveness of diversity. There is need for continuation to consolidate the achievements and to attain a larger success for a comprehensive community harmony. There are though gender participation disparities at 92.6% vs 67.5% women to men ratios.

- The intervention planned the fencing of 150 meters on the land for agriculture expansion according to the project proposal as was seen by the evaluation team. The evaluation observed that 150 meters covered only a smaller length of the land this defeating the planned result. In this report, the evaluation has provided photographic outlook as evidence for the intervention reach.

4.2. Lessons learned

- The beneficiary population recognizes that engaging in agriculture is a vital solution to address food scarcity and high prices amid dwindling food support from Boscoaid. The responsibility for engagement lies with the individual households and groups within the community.
- The agriculture initiative will definitely become a major economic activity for the beneficiary population if actually done with all dedication and resolve like some of the project beneficiaries did.
- The beneficiary population acknowledges that the limited land available for cultivation is a challenge. They would be encouraged to engage more with Salesians of Don Bosco (Boscoaid) to acquire larger plots of land for cultivation. Overwhelmingly, the farmers are passionate in their request for assistance to attaining more land and expand their farming area.
- Capacity building through training is crucial so that communities can sustain themselves even after projects end. This is about capacity of both individual farmers and community-based groups. The training can be more impactful if it is structured and sustained by Boscoaid and local government leadership, supporting the farmers across the key areas along the entire value chain. By providing support longer than the short-term project has done, by extending more opportunities for growth to the farming group beyond providing farm seeds for planting. They also need deliberate linkages to the markets for their produce.
- Beyond training and skilling in managing a garden, the target population need more sustained and deliberate training in group dynamics (mainly planning, financial literacy and management, group cohesion and conflict resolution, among others).
- Seeds and other farm inputs, should be distributed at the appropriate time for planting, considering weather patterns and climate change when timing the distribution.
- Continued peace building and rights awareness campaigns by the community dialogue groups has had relative results, home to home visits are not sustainable, necessitating sustainable campaign approaches.
- Persistent WASH campaigns are very critical in the gradual changing of the target community and the entire community mindsets in the areas of sanitation, environmental and personal hygiene.

4.3. Recommendations

- Boscoaid and the other partners should consider more support sourcing to enable consolidation of SOLHUM 2022/0011 achievements and expand beyond the current intervention area/ sample, building on conclusions from the outgoing project and strengthening the niche of Boscoaid on empowering community resilience in general and inclusive development for vulnerable communities in particular., other development aspects including environment sustainable agriculture and adaptive agriculture to climate change that can be meaningfully integrated within livelihood development.
- The need to continue with rights awareness for women and girls is still evident as seen from the finding's indicators and conclusion in this report. More training / awareness sessions are recommended and community friendly approaches need to be crafted that would bring together the IDPs and host community general public for social gatherings to promote rights awareness, social cohesion, tolerance for co-existence and peaceful living.
- From the findings and conclusions in respect to women and girl rights awareness, it was found out that the campaign brought the desired results. The project bearers though should source more financial support and tactical approach to continue this campaign for another period to entrench wider coverage and sustainability.
- Boscoaid and the partners should consider enrolling the intervention across a significantly larger population rolled out over a time frame. This is because the outgoing SOLHUM 2022/011 only targeted quite a smaller proportion of the vulnerable community. The unattended to population in effect negating the achievements of the intervention. Especially in respect to the WASH activity and eventually all the other activities in the intervention.
- Need for Boscoaid to have a focused intervention in a WASH project for girls on menstrual hygiene most especially for young girls in and out school. The interventions should aim to support girls and alter the negative social norms surrounding menstrual and use of pads
- For the purposes of growth, continuity, sustenance, and resilience especially on the part of agriculture, Boscoaid should consider allotting larger pieces of plots especially to the more enthusiastic farmers based on dedication and production volumes per seasons than having many redundant plots.
- Boscoaid should encourage farmers to engage more in cash crops production which ultimately have better returns on sales, have much wider market and can be sold all over the country since they are not perishable. This in effect would greatly improve the incomes of the beneficiaries to financial independence.

- Consider adding on the number of project beneficiaries as the numbers of beneficiaries in the outgoing intervention are slightly a lower representation compared to the overall need. This would have a bigger impact among the IDPs and the host communities.
- Boscoaid should endeavour to seek more ways to complete the fencing of the remaining distance along the agricultural land so as to allow more plots' allocation to the serious participants and create more land for any further enrolment.
- There is need to share knowledge on the achievements and weaknesses with other partners. This is very key in implementing the project.

5.ANNEXES

5.1. Annex I. Evaluation Summery Sheet

Indicator	Target Females	Target Males	Baseline	End line
Indicator 1: 1.800 people 1.500 IDPs and 300 from the HC, have the necessary food for their sustenance until the first harvest.	68%	32%	-	100% +
Indicator 1.2: At the end of the project, 360 people (heads of families) have the knowledge and means to develop an agricultural activity.	74% F	26% M	-	99.3%
Indicator 2.1: 360 families 300 IDPs and 60 from the HC, have the necessary items to improve the habitability of their home, reducing vulnerability to external agents (rain, extreme heat), favouring their protection, rest and well-being.	74% F	26% M	-	100% +
Indicator 2.2: At the end of the project, 1.800 people, 1.500 IDPs and 300 from the HC, have the necessary resources to make water drinkable and also for personal and environmental hygiene.	68%	32%	-	99.9%
Indicator 2.3: 180 people have improved their knowledge on WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene).	62%	38%	-	100%
Indicator 2.4: Two groups have been created among the people previously trained, to raise awareness/give advice to families on the use of water, sanitation and hygiene, ensuring that the community keeps the environment clean, to prevent potential disease outbreaks	50%	50%	-	100%
Indicator 3.1 At least 5.500 people, IDPs and from the HC, have been made aware on gender equality, violence against women, coexistence and culture of peace.	62%	38%	-	98.6%
Indicator 3:2: 6 community dialogue meetings have been held to address issues related to violence against women, coexistence and consolidation of peace, with the participation of different actors involved in the IDP camp and the host community.	10%	16%	-	98.6%

5.2. Annex II. Key Informants & Sources

Key Informants	Primary & Secondary Sources
1- Boscoaid Project Management	Final project report
2- Jóvenes y Desarrollo (JyD) coordinator	Accountability Distribution Lists for all distributed Items
3- Camp Leader	Observation through Field Visits done
4- Gumbo Sultan	Online Reference information
5- Focus Groups Wash Volunteers	Project proposal Document
6- Focus Groups Community Dialogue members	ToR
7- Focus Group IDP Camp leaders	

5.3. Study Tools

Annex i: Semi-structured interview with IDPS and Host community respondents

Notes to Enumerator:

1. The desired and preferred, respondents are the head of household and the person in charge, most responsible for taking care of the household's **WASH and livelihoods activities**. You must talk to a person over page 15.
2. Please get the **consent of the respondents before** you start filling in the questionnaire

Hello, my name is _____ I am working for eAexcellent Ltd and Bosco Aid. We are doing an endline of a project that has been implemented in your community on GBV, WASH, peacebuilding, agriculture and provision of basic items to selected households. You are kindly requested to participate in this evaluation since you were among this project beneficiaries. The evaluation is a confidential exercise and your name will not be disclosed anywhere. Please feel free to answer these questions as they will help in future village development. Would you be willing to have a discussion with me? At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the evaluation?

ENUMERATOR			
DATE OF DATA COLLECTION			
COUNTY			
PAYAM		BOMA	
VILLAGE		SITE/CAMP	
BLOCK (CAMP)			

1.00	DEMOGRAPHICS	
1.01	OBSERVE: Gender of respondent	1 = Male / 2 = Female/
1.02	Age group of the respondent	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 12 years 2. 12-17 years 3. 18-24 years 4. 25-34 years 5. 35-44 years 6. 45-54 years 7. 55-64 years 8. Above 64 years
1.03	What is your status in this household? (<i>if not, inquire about their status to fill in the correct choice</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Female head of household 2. Male head of household 3. Child living in household 4. Other adult living in household 1. Other
1.04	What is the marital status of the head of this household?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Married, (only one wife/husband) 2. Married, (polygamous family) 3. Widowed 4. Divorced/Separated 5. Single 6. Other

		7. Don't know
	8. How many people including children are in this household?	_____
	9. How many are males?	_____
	10. How many are females?	_____
	11. Number of productive household members (ages between 16-55 years)	_____
	12. Number of productive male members	_____
	13. Number of productive female members	_____
1.05	Who is the head of the household?	1. Adult male 2. Adult female 3. Elderly male 4. Elderly female 5. Child male 6. Child female
1.06	What is the gender/sex of the head of the household?	1. 1 = Male / 2 = Female/
1.07	What is the age of the head of this household?	1. _____ years 99= don't know
1.08	What is the educational level of the household head?	1. Can't read/write 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Vocational institute 5. University 99. Don't know
1.09	How many people (including both adults and children) usually live in this household? (<i>Means how many eat from the same pot</i>)	1. _____ people
1.10	How many children age 5-17 years old live in this household?	2. _____ children
	How many children under 5 years old live in this household?	3. _____ children
1.11	What is your employment status?	1. Household / domestic work 2. Self-employment 3. NGO employee 4. Government Employee 5. Private sector employee 6. Not employed
1.12	Which sector do you work in?	1. Farming/ herding 2. Education 3. Health 4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Law enforcement 6. Business 1) Other (specify)_____
1.13	Residence status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IDP 2. Refugee 3. Host community 4. Native community 5. Others specify
2.0	FOOD DISTRIBUTION	
2.1	Have you ever received food rations in your household?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
2.2	If yes, what kinds of people received food items?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. IDPs 4. Host Community 5. Others specify
2.3	If yes, what kinds of food was distributed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maize flour 2. Beans 3. Cooking oil 4. Salt 5. Others specify <p>OBSERVE the presence of these items</p>
2.4	If yes, who distributed the food and agricultural items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government 2. NGOs 3. Volunteers 4. Local leaders like the chiefs 5. Others specify
2.5	If yes, how was the food distributed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of the voucher 2. House -to house distribution 3. Through communal centres 4. Others specify
2.6	How often was the food and agricultural items distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly 4. Quarterly 5. After 6 months 6. Others
2.7	Was the distributed ratio able to feed your family till the next season?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
2.8	If no, why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was not enough 2. NGO took long to give us food 3. Sold some food to acquire other essential home items 4. Gave to other relatives/friends/family
2.9	Have you ever sold any portion of food given in order to acquire other basic needs like soap?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3.

3.0	AGRICULTURE	
3.1	Have you ever received any training on agricultural	1. Yes 2. No
3.2	Who received this training	1. Family heads – IDPs 2. Family heads – Host Community 3. Others specify
3.3	what did you learn about?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
3.4	How long did the training take?	1. One day 2. 2-5 days 3. 6-12 days 4. Above 12 days 5. Others
3.5	Did you receive any seeds after the agricultural training?	1. Yes 2. No
3.6	What kinds of seeds did you receive?	1. Ground nuts 2. Soya beans 3. Maize 4. Okra 5. Sukuma wiki 6. Papaya 7. Passion fruits 8. Others OBSERVE the presence of these items
3.7	Did you receive any tools	1. Yes 2. No
3.8	What kinds of tools did you receive after the training?	1. Hoes with handles 2. Pangas 3. Weeding hoes 4. Rakes 5. Gum boots 6. Plastic watering cans 7. Knapsack sprayers 8. Others OBSERVE the presence of these items
3.9	What farming/agricultural activities have been involved in under this project?	1. Vegetable farming 2. Crop farming 3. Fruits framing 4. Others
3.10	How are you planning to carry forward the farming/agricultural activity?	1. Improve on my existing farm 2. Start new farms 3. Engage more laborers to have mass production 4. Engage the entire family to increase the labor force

		5. Others
3.11	To what extent are you satisfied with interventions relating to Agriculture ?	1) Very satisfied 2) Slightly satisfied 3) Somehow 4) Slightly dissatisfied 9. Very dissatisfied
3.12	If slightly or not satisfied at all, what needed improvement?	10.
4.0	WATER HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)	
4.01	Distribution of Hygiene, sanitation and water treatment items	
4.02	Did you receive any sanitation, hygiene and water treatment items	1. Yes 2. No
4.03	What kinds of hygiene and water treatment items did you receive?	1. Soap 2. Water purification tablets 3. Sanitary jugs 4. Buckets 5. Rakes 6. Spades 7. Others OBSERVE the presence of these items
4.04	How were the vulnerable families selected for sanitation, hygiene and water treatment items?	1. Families with PWDs elders, widows, widowers 2. Families with some members having chronic diseases 3. HHS affected with Conflict 4. Others specify
4.05	From the time of distribution to date, how comfortable/habitable has your home become?	1. Very habitable/enjoyable 2. Slightly habitable/enjoyable 3. Somewhat habitable but not very enjoyable 4. Slightly not habitable/enjoyable 5. Not habitable at all
4.06	If not habitable/enjoyable, why?	Insert the answer
4.07	Did you receive any sanitation, hygiene and water knowledge?	1. Yes 2. No
4.08	If yes, what sanitation, hygiene and water knowledge did you receive?	1. Observing hygiene during food preparation 2. Handwashing at critical times 3. Construction of basic latrines 4. Water treatment using purification tablets 5. Keeping the environment clean, prevent potential disease outbreaks 6. Personal hygiene 7. Environmental Hygiene 8. Construction of temporal shelters 9. Others
4.09	Where do you normally defecate when you are at home?	1. In the Bush 2. Use your own Latrine

		3. Used neighbours/shared latrine 5. Refused to talk
4.10	Do you have a handwashing facility at home?	1. Yes 2. No
4.11	Do you always use soap when washing your hands at home?	1. Yes 2. No 6. Sometimes
4.12	When do you normally WASH hands while at home? (Multiple responses)	1. Before eating 2. After visiting the latrines 3. Before food preparation 4. After cleaning a child's bottom 5. Before feeding a child 7. Others Specify
4.13	To what extent are you satisfied with interventions relating to the Distribution of hygiene, sanitation and water treatment items?	5) Very satisfied 6) Slightly satisfied 7) Somehow 8) Slightly dissatisfied 6. Very dissatisfied
4.14	If slightly or not satisfied at all, what needed improvement?	7.
5.0	WASH Training	
5.1	Did you receive any training in WASH	1. Yes 2. No
5.2	If yes, what kind of training did you receive?	1. Water treatment and handling 2. Hygiene practices 3. Environmental Hygiene 4. Personal hygiene 5. Food hygiene 6. Handling of water points
5.6	If yes, who were trained?	1. IDPs 2. Host communities 3. Others
5.7	How long was the training?	_____ insert the number of days
5.8	Type of water facility installed in the camps	1. Water tanks 2. Taps 3. Kiosks 4. Borehole 5. Water yard 6. Piped water system 7. Others OBSERVE the presence of these items in the homes
5.9	How does the community manage this facility?	1. Local leaders (chief) 2. Water management committees

		3. Volunteers 4. Others
5.10	To what extent are you satisfied with interventions relating to WASH training ?	1) Very satisfied 2) Slightly satisfied 3) Somehow 4) Slightly dissatisfied 5) Very dissatisfied
5.11	If slightly or not satisfied at all, what needed improvement?	5.
6.0	Establishment of WASH groups	
6.1	Have you been receiving the WASH promotion volunteers in your household?	1. Yes 2. No
6.2	If yes, what have seen the volunteers doing as their roles?	1.
6.3	How often have the volunteer been reaching out to you?	1. Provide advice on HW and use of safe water 2. Others
6.4	To what extent are you satisfied with interventions relating to Establishment of WASH groups?	1. Very satisfied 2. Slightly satisfied 3. Somehow 4. Slightly dissatisfied 5. Very dissatisfied
6.5	If slightly or not satisfied at all, what needed improvement?	3.
7.00	DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING	
7.01	Did your household receive any households' items?	1) Yes 2) No
7.02	How was your household selected?	1) Chronic disease with one of the members 2) One of our members is disabled 3) Others specify
7.03	What kinds of Household items were distributed	1) Polythene sheets (Mashama) 2) Mosquito net 3) Sleeping Mats 4) Blankets 5) Others
7.04	How were the items distributed?	1. Use of the voucher 2. House -to house distribution 3. Through communal centres 4. Others specify
7.05	To what extent are you satisfied with interventions relating to distribution of items for the improvement of housing?	9) Very satisfied 10) Slightly satisfied 11) Somehow 12) Slightly dissatisfied

		5. Very dissatisfied
	If slightly or not satisfied at all, what needed improvement?	6.
	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND HARMFUL PRACTICES	
7.06	What are the common forms of violence against women within your communities?	1. Physical 2. Verbal 3. Psychological 4. Sexual 5. Socio-economic 6. Others
7.07	Did you see any GBV training taking place in your areas?	1) Yes 2) No
7.08	If yes, where did you see the GBV trainings took place?	3) IDP Camps 4) Host communities 5) Primary Schools 6) Vocational centres 7) Oratory 8) Others
7.09	If yes, how was it conducted?	1) Workshop 2) Short meetings 3) One on one
7.10	If yes, what was the content?	1. GBV 2. Peacebuilding 3. Gender
7.11	If yes, how often was it conducted?	1.
7.12	What kinds of materials did you use for awareness-raising materials?	1. Printed materials 2. Audio-visual materials
7.13	To what extent are you satisfied with interventions relating to violence against women and harmful practices?	13) Very satisfied 14) Slightly satisfied 15) Somehow 16) Slightly dissatisfied 17) Very dissatisfied
7.14	If slightly or not satisfied at all, what needed improvement?	
8.0	COMMUNITY DIALOGUE MEETINGS TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, COEXISTENCE AND PEACEBUILDING	
8.01	Have you seen any community dialogue taking place in your communities?	1. Yes 2. No
8.02	What particular issues were addressed in these meetings?	1. Violence against women 2. Coexistence and peacebuilding

		3. Harmful traditional practices 4. Others
8.03	Who attended these meetings?	1. Families 2. Youths 3. Community leaders 4. Local authorities (chiefs, opinions leaders, traditional leaders etc.) 5. Others
8.04	How often were these meetings held?	Insert a number
8.05	How many meetings have been held as accountability and returning of results with the different stakeholders?	Insert the numbers
9.0	OTHERS	
9.01	Are there any other unique activities that have been done by Bosco aid relating to WASH, GBV etc..?	1. Yes 2. No → Skip to 5.10
9.02	If yes, what are they?	
9.03	Satisfaction with WHH intervention	
9.04	To what extent are you satisfied with the selection process	1.Greater extent 2.Slight extent 3.Somewhat 4.Slightly dissatisfied 5.Not satisfied at all
	Give reasons if dissatisfied (slightly or not at all)	
9.06	To what extent are you satisfied with the general interventions?	Greater extent Slight extent Somewhat Slightly dissatisfied Not satisfied at all
9.07	Give reasons if dissatisfied (slightly or not at all)	
9.08	<i>Any comment about the water point</i> ----- ----- -----	

Annex II: Tool 2 – Key informant Interview Guide – Bosco Aid staff / other stakeholders

Adequacy/Relevance

1. How relevant was the project in responding to the needs of beneficiaries?
2. How were the various stakeholders engaged during the project development process?
3. How were the beneficiaries' households in this project selected?
4. Has the project focused on the profile of the rights-holders envisaged in the formulation?
5. Is the project in line with the current priorities of the local partner and the relevant public authorities?
6. Is the causal analysis of identification still valid in the current context?
7. Have the awareness-raising activities been adapted to the target groups context?
8. Do planned interventions as described in the resulting framework continue to respond to the needs and priorities of targeted populations?
9. What major changes have you observed among project beneficiaries since the inception of this project

Effectiveness

1. To what extent were the project objectives and results achieved?
2. Which factors helped/ hindered the Achievement of outputs/results and outcomes?
3. To what extent have activities listed in the proposal contributed to the achievement of the specific outputs?
4. What have been the effects of this project, good or bad, planned or non-planned? Are there significant deviations between the planned and achieved indicators, and if so, what are the causes?
5. How effective has coordination with other stakeholders been?
6. Have the effects of the project been felt equally across the project area or are some areas neglected?
7. How effective was the technical design of the project been, given the environmental context of the project?
8. Have the planned activities been carried out and have these activities allowed the achievement of the planned results?
9. Have the food resource needs of rights-holder families been met during the project?
10. Have the rights-holders' knowledge, skills and practices in hygiene habits improved?
11. What effects has the awareness-raising campaign had on young people and their families?
12. Have there been any effects not initially foreseen in the project?
13. What factors - internal or external - have influenced the achievement of results?
14. What are the best practices implemented in the project? Which practices should be eliminated or revised for future interventions?

Efficiency

1. Was there adequate administrative-accounting follow-up to ensure proper control of expenditure and timely and appropriate decision-making?
2. Has the programme been designed and implemented in a cost-efficient manner?
3. Were all key staff in the post within 6 months of start-up and maintained through project life?
4. Were all inputs and funds availed/delivered on time? Was spending on activities consistent?
5. What external and/or internal factors influenced any delays?
6. Were there any substantial budget deviations, why did they occur, and did they affect the expected results of the project?
7. Was the project implementation methodology the right one under the circumstances?
8. What is the level of cooperation, involvement and relationship with government and other project actors?
9. What is the stakeholder's assessment of this intervention?
10. What planned outputs have been achieved and which ones haven't been achieved and why?
11. How was risk management mainstreamed in the project design and implementation?

Impact

1. To what extent have beneficiaries, benefited from project activities and outputs? Has the project changed their lives in any meaningful way? How satisfied are the young beneficiaries with the project?
2. How likely is it that the programme will achieve its final impact objectives while minimizing unintended negative consequences?
3. What is the beneficiaries' perception of their participation in the project and the results obtained? - Is the target population more resilient after the end of the project? Are the basic rights of the target population covered?
4. Has the project contributed to restoring the dignity of particularly vulnerable people through a process of empowerment?
5. What significant effects has the project had in the IDP camp where it has been implemented?
6. What significant effects has the project had on the host population in the IDP camp where it has been implemented?
7. Has the project generated unexpected positive or negative impacts on the direct or indirect beneficiary population?
8. Do you feel the project has been successful? If so why? If not, Why? What are the main results both intended and unintended?
9. Did BoscoAid and it's the partners deliver on their mandate/roles as stipulated in the contracts? If no what deviations were there and what measures were taken?

Sustainability

1. What was the sustainability strategy of the project?
2. What mechanisms have been put in place to ensure transition from Recovery to WASH development?
3. Does the WASH in schools project experience in Gumbo/Yei support the possibility of programme scale up and replicability in related context? If yes/no why and how?
4. Are there lessons learned, from your organisation's perspective? On how you could operate better?
5. What are your views in regard to the capacity of national households and other stakeholders to manage and coordinate the project activities?

Recommendations

1. In your opinion,
 - a) What went well during project implementation?
 - b) What didn't go so well?
 - c) What would you change in future?
 - d) What recommendations do you suggest to BoscoAid?

Additional key information to be collected from staff

1. Number/% of target households using improved HH latrines for disposal of human waste
2. Number of HH toilets constructed against the target.
3. Number of gender-segregated barrier-free public sanitation facilities constructed/rehabilitated.
4. Number of Public toilets having handwashing facilities close by and in use.
5. Number of private toilets operators established, trained on sustainable O&M of sanitation facilities and active.

----END----

Annex III: Tool 3 – Key informant Interview Guide; Government and Other local leaders
Adequacy/Relevance

1. How relevant was the project in responding to the needs of beneficiaries?
2. How were the various stakeholders engaged during the project development process?
3. What major changes have you observed among project beneficiaries since the inception of this project

Effectiveness

4. What have been the effects of this project, good or bad, planned or non-planned?
5. How effective has coordination with other stakeholders been?
6. Have the effects of the project been felt equally across the project area or are some areas neglected?
7. How effective was the technical design of the project been given the environmental context of the project?

Efficiency

8. Were all inputs delivered on time? If not, why? if yes, why?
9. What is your view on the quality of supplies and services provided and compliance to established Humanitarian Standards?
10. Was the project implementation methodology the right one under the circumstances?
11. What is the level of cooperation with government and other project actors?
12. What is the stakeholder's assessment of this intervention?
13. How did the project relate with local context especially the leaders?

Impact

14. How was the emergency situation in the project camps and communities before the project started?
15. How was the sanitation situation in this community before and after this project? What has brought about the changes and why?
16. To what extent have beneficiaries benefited from project activities and outputs? Has the project changed their lives in any meaningful way?
17. To what extent have households and other beneficiaries benefited from the activities and outputs?

Connectivity

1. Is the maintenance of the IDP centre important as a protection system for the population?
2. If yes, what recommendations are there to maintain for the sustainability of the action and the benefits of impact? of the action and the benefits of the impact obtained?
3. Due to the chronification of the crisis, should IDPs return to their homes or create a new home with better conditions? or create a new home with more dignified conditions?
4. If so, how should this be done? And would the benefits of the project be sustained in the long term? in the long term?
5. Does the local partner have sufficient capacity to manage the service it provides?

Coverage:

1. Has the selection of actors, rights-holders and responsibilities benefited from the project's actions been adequate?
2. Is the coverage adequate and has the intervention reached the most vulnerable people?

Coordination

1. To what extent do the interventions of different actors harmonise with each other, promote synergies and avoid gaps, duplication and conflicts over resources?

Recommendations

18. In your opinion,
 - e) What went well during project implementation?
 - f) What didn't go so well?
 - g) What would you change in future?
 - h) What recommendations do you suggest to BoscoAid?

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5.4. Photo Gallery

Further FGD held during the evaluation process and verbatim follows



The photo below of another FGD held and some Verbatim recorded then;

