

WORLD VISION SOUTH SUDAN



FINAL EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE WARRAP RECONSTRUCTION FOR PEACE AND HUMAN SECURITY PROJECT

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. 198373

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AFFIRMATION

This report describes the results of the Final Evaluation for Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security Project. This is our original work and has not been presented to any individual, company or organisation. The Final Evaluation objectives and processes outlined in this document reflect the strategic direction World Vision South Sudan wanted this Final Evaluation to be undertaken in order to meet the expected levels of rigour prescribed by LEAP standards.

The title rights, copyrights, and all other rights of whatsoever nature remain the intellectual property of Warrap State communities. Consequently, the information contained in this Final Evaluation should only be used with the approval of the Warrap State communities.

New Enlightenment Training and Consultancy

GLOSSARY

CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCM	Catholic Church Ministry
CFWA	Cash For Work Activity
CHP	Community Hygiene Promoter
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CMC	Community Management Committees
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GoSS	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
HH	Household
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ITT	Indicators Tracking Table
KGs	Kilo Grams
KII	Key Informant Interviewee
LEAP	Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development
MT	Metric Tone
MWRI	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NETC	New Enlightenment Training and Consultancy
NFI	Non Food Item
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
QA	Quality Assurance
RoSS	Republic of South Sudan
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Studies
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
SSRRC	South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
USD	United States Dollar
ToR	Terms of Reference
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WVI	World Vision International
WVN	World Vision Netherlands
WVSS	World Vision South Sudan
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VSLA	Village Saving & Loan Association

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the final evaluation report of Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security Project implemented by World Vision South Sudan, funded by Netherlands Government, and coordinated by World Vision Netherlands. The project has invested a total budget of \$ 6,393,539 including the matching fund from WVN implemented in Warrap State five counties (Tonj East, Tonj South, Tonj North, Gogrial East and Gogrial West). The lifespan of the project was three years running from January 2013 to December 2015. The overall goal of this project was to increase human security through peace building and promotion of the rule of law, creating a peace dividend through sustainable use and management of natural resources to ensure food, livelihood and water security in Warrap State, South Sudan by 2015.¹

Overall objective of the final evaluation was to make an overall independent assessment of project performance, paying particular attention to the impact of the project. This report is based on firsthand information collected from five counties and on other pertinent primary and secondary data collected from different sources by employing quantitative and qualitative approach. The final evaluation team conducted its field evaluation from December 1-15, 2015. The evaluation employed different methods that include: document review, household survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and field visits. The final evaluation report has tried to address the specific objectives of the evaluation as described in the ToR. The key findings and recommendations of the evaluation are summarized as follows:

The project and its different activities were in line with policies, strategies and priorities of the Government of South Sudan and the community at large. On the whole, the project was effective in terms of accomplishing the planned activities. Under outcome number one, which is improving the capacity and willingness of community members and local government to identify and respond to issues of human security, protection and peace, particularly for women and girls, the project has achieved a number of activities including training of the community and government staff on the bill of rights, child right and land right. This particular intervention was successfully implemented in all (five) targeted counties. Almost all communities in the five counties have been reached through awareness creation, advocacy campaigns, training/workshops, mass media, distribution of community hand books and community dialogues. The intervention has benefited a total of 163,913 (49.5% female) people.

Under the outcome number two, that is reduced conflicts through support for livelihoods alternative to cattle and promoting stabilization by enhancing food security through increased production and diversification of sustainable agro-pastoral livelihoods opportunities, the project had effectively and successfully achieved results by training of farmers on seed multiplication, improved cultivation for crop and vegetable production technologies (ox-plough usage, demonstration plots), distribution of improved seeds (maize, sorghum, sesame and vegetables etc.), distribution of goats and sheep (male & female) to vulnerable households, provision of indigenous chickens for selected vulnerable households, training of farmers in sustainable and improved fishing methodologies, fish processing and marketing and training of county agriculture staff on extension technologies using Farmers' Field School (FFS) and improved agriculture technologies. The intervention has benefited 18,148 (67% female) people.

Under the outcome number three, that is strengthening mechanisms for holding local government accountable on protection against human rights violations with emphasis on women's and children's protection. The project had effectively and successfully achieved results through facilitating adult literacy and numeracy classes for women at county level, training of women in basic financial management, training of youth and women groups on peace building, life skills, basic business skills, and entrepreneurship including the establishment and training of VSLAs members. The intervention has benefited 4,120 (73.4% female) people.

¹ Warrap Reconstruction for Peace & Human Security Project Proposal, 2013-2015

Under the outcome number four, which the project had envisaged strengthening capacity of ordinary people, civil society and local government to identify, prevent, de-escalate and resolve conflicts at lower levels. The project has achieved a number of key activities such as conducting sanitation and hygiene promotion campaign, completed the construction of new bore holes, construction of small scale urban water supply system, training of village water management committee and county water department staff and completion of the construction of livestock pan. The intervention has benefited 26,902 (22% female) people.

The project had planned to work on institutional networking and capacity building through strengthening network and linking government authorities and traditional structures through monthly meetings, quarterly review meetings and reflection meetings that were carried out as per the plan. Similarly county level peace committee meeting were also conducted in all counties.

Besides, the project had adequately mainstreamed gender and conflict resolution in all activities of the project. Women were actively involved in almost all project activities. Seventy nine per cent (111,100) of the project beneficiaries were women and girls that highlights the intentionality of the project at targeting women and girls as one of the top priority focus and gender sensitivity.

Key Result

- ❖ Overall the evaluation result has shown that there was an improvement in capacity and willingness of community members and local government of Warrap State in identifying and responding to issues of human security, protection and peace, particularly for women and girls.
- ❖ The overall project goal, objectives, outputs and activities were relevant to the majority of community needs (especially women and girls) and carried out in the areas most in need.
- ❖ The project has brought visible changes in the knowledge, skills, behaviours and lives of targeted communities and increased capacity of local government offices.
- ❖ The project has created safe spaces for dialogue, particularly for women and girls, and promoted adherence to the rule of law, by fostering reconciliation through peace building. The project also achieved a visible peace dividend by addressing food insecurity, creating employment opportunities, by providing access to adequate and clean water and sanitation. It has also increased availability of water for cattle to reduce conflicts especially during the dry season when water is scarce, and improved sustainable management of natural resources. The incidence of cattle raiding and related conflict has been significantly reduced by building peace between tribal groups and cattle keepers.
- ❖ The project has created a room for active involvement of women and girls in the project planning and implementation process. Some of the project's key activities include among others; dialogue on peace building, serving as WASH committee members, actively engaging in food and livelihood activities. As a result, women and girls knowledge on basic human rights and land issues showed significant positive changes. Access to safe & adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services as well as access to food & income were improved.
- ❖ The project has improved communities' access to a protective legal system by working with customary judges to ensure synergy with the formal legal systems. Community monitoring early warning of conflict were also established by mapping of conflict prone areas that causes periodic violence within and outside the state.
- ❖ The project has mainstreamed capacity building of the State Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry; Animal Resources and Fisheries; Water Resources and Irrigation; and Gender, Child and Social Welfare, as well as their county level counterparts to improve basic service delivery.

- ❖ It was noted that there was no complaint on beneficiaries screening and targeting as WV has been closely working with key actors, at all levels, to ensure targeting the very poor and implementation of project activities. But it has also been noted that because of limitation of resources, the project did not satisfy the needs of target beneficiaries in full as many others in similar needs were left out.
- ❖ The water management or WASH committees were functioning well at all water points. Each committee constituted seven members of whom four were females mainly responsible in fair distribution of water and maintaining cleanliness of the water point and its surroundings.

Key recommendations

- ❖ There is a need for WV SS to continue supporting the government and the people of South Sudan on various aspects of peace and human security initiatives so that communities may feel more secured and enjoy life to the fullest. The project has been implementing a number of peace building initiatives that found to be very instrumental in bringing the community together and creating peace. It is, therefore; recommended that the peace building activities should be continued further, scaled up in scope and geographic coverage, due attention should be given in strengthening the county and state level administrative structures.
- ❖ With regard to food security, the project has achieved good result particularly in the area of home gardening. It is also highly recommended that WVSS should continue doing similar food security (crop, livestock, vegetables, fruits and fish) and livelihood interventions through provision of life skill trainings and provision of the necessary agricultural/livelihood inputs and modern technologies.
- ❖ In improving community access to clean water, the project should continue constructing additional boreholes and maintaining the already existing water points. The capacity of water management committee should also be strengthened so that the committee will actively involve in the management of water, the borehole and water points.
- ❖ Except for peace building component, there is a need to revise a strategy to put more effort on integration aspect of the project interventions and focus the energy and resources in a very limited geographic areas (counties) to address the need holistically and bring maximum positive impact.
- ❖ To ensure the sustainability issue of the project, one of the key activities that needs to be done, now and any time in future, is to build the capacity of the government offices and implementing partners and ensure that they are in a position of coordinating/facilitating of project implementation and taking over of the project activities in the end.
- ❖ There is also a need to continue supporting the youth residing in different towns of the state in providing life skill & vocational skills training and provide the necessary inputs & start-up capital and create market linkages to enable them engage in various income generating activities.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background to the Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security

Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security Project has been implemented by World Vision South Sudan funded by the Dutch Government starting from January 1, 2013 until 31 December 2015 in five counties. After the project has been implemented for one and half years as per initially set plan and the underlying principles, WVSS commissioned New Enlightenment Training and Consultancy (NETC) which is an independent consultancy firm to conduct the Final Evaluation of the project. This document; therefore, is the final evaluation report produced by the consultancy firm.

The consultants considered the project baseline reports, the midterm and the project progress reports and literature review from various sources in order to prepare data collection tools.

The process of preparing this final evaluation report involved collecting and analysing all the data and established the information that answered specific objectives of the evaluation. Thus in this report the information is organised to focus on particular objectives. The lesson learnt, conclusions and recommendation are derived from the findings of the study.

2.2 The Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security Project

Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security Project was initiated in June 2012 as a joint venture between World Vision (World Vision Netherlands and World Vision South Sudan) in one hand and Dutch Government (the donor) on the other hand. The overall goal of this Project is to increase human security through peace building and promotion of the rule of law, creating a peace dividend through sustainable use and management of natural resources to ensure food and water security in Warrap State, South Sudan by 2015. The grant has been awarded on June 2012 and implementation started on January 1, 2013.

The project implementation has mainly focused on four outcomes/main sectors. These are:

1. **Outcome # 1:** Improved capacity and willingness of community members and local government to identify and respond to issues of human security, protection & peace, particularly for women and girls:
2. **Outcome # 2:** Reduced conflicts through support for livelihoods alternative to cattle and promoting stabilization through enhance food security by increased production and diversification of sustainable agro-pastoral livelihoods opportunities
3. **Outcome # 3:** Create a peace dividend through skill development for youth and women in support of alternative income generating opportunities and enhanced access to markets.
4. **Outcome # 4:** Reduced natural resource conflicts related to water and grazing land, and creating a peace dividend through visible investment in basic water and sanitation infrastructure

2.3 Final Evaluation Background, Target Audience and Objective

The Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security is a three year project (2013-2015) implemented in five counties of Warrap state: Gogrial West (GW) Gogrial East (GE), Tonj North (TN), Tonj South (TS) and Tonj East (TE) Counties.

The project functions in an area where human security is largely affected by cattle raiding, inter clan and/or tribal conflict, unsafe and risky communal land use due to limited natural resources, absence of law and order at community level, limited capacity of law enforcement bodies, lack of awareness about human rights and rule of law, polygamy and cultural values that undermine the life's and livelihoods of the communities especially the women/children. Besides the government lacks capacity (human power, structure and system) to implement and reinforce the law, for instance, there are no well-established local capacities to arrest conflict provoking situations and conducting peace promotion activities in a sustainable manner was not possible.

The major stakeholders involved in implementing the project were:

- Ministry of Social Development (MOSD)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development
- Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
- Ministry of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
- State Peace Commission
- Schools
- Payam leaders
- Protection staffs from Government Offices
- Child protection committees
- Women and Youth Associations
- Children
- Families and
- Communities.

2.3.1 Project Goal

The overall goal of this programme is to increase human security through peace building and promotion of the rule of law, creating a peace dividend through sustainable use and management of natural resources to ensure food and water security in Warrap State. Specifically the project aimed at;

- To improve the capacity and willingness of community members and local government to identify and respond to issues of human security, protection and peace, particularly for women and girls;
- Reducing conflicts through support for livelihoods alternative to cattle and promoting stabilization through enhanced food security by increased production and diversification of sustainable agro-pastoral livelihoods opportunities;
- Creating a peace dividend through skill development for youth and women in support of alternative income generating opportunities and enhanced access to markets;
- Reducing natural resource conflicts related to water and grazing land, and creating a peace dividend through visible investment in basic water and sanitation infrastructure.

2.3.2 Purpose of the Final Evaluation

The purpose of conducting this final evaluation was to assess the impact created through achieving expected outputs and outcomes and identify and document lessons-learned and to make recommendations for program design and implementation in future.

Specifically the evaluation was aimed:

- To assess the overall project performance and achievements against the baseline data set at the beginning of the project.
- Assess the scope, quality and usefulness of the project outputs and outcomes achieved in relation to its overall objective
- To generate lessons learned from the implementation of the project's activities and the outcomes achieved that will be useful for similar projects in the future.
- To determine efficiency, consistency, effectiveness, relevance and sustainability of the project.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

3.1 THE EVALUATION METHODS

The evaluation process sought for all-inclusive methods so as to give appropriate answer to the evaluation objectives outlined in the ToR. Accordingly, the study adopted quantitative and qualitative methods for primary data collection from the targeted communities, concerned government offices, associations, WV SS Warrap State relevant project staffs, and a project document review for secondary information sources. Field level operation (entry meeting, enumerators training, pre-testing of household questionnaire, household survey data collection, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, field observation and preliminary finding debriefing presentation) has been conducted between 01 & 16 December, 2015 in the project targeted areas, mainly covering five counties of the Warrap State and its capital town, Kuajok. Please refer to the table below for brief information on the tools and methods employed for the final evaluation of the Warrap reconstruction for peace and human security project.

Table 1: Summary of final evaluation tools and methods

Tool/Method	Description	Topics
Household (HH) Surveys	Quantitative multi-indicator survey of 459 randomly selected households in all five counties conducted. Data collected using paper questionnaires.	General Information; Household Characteristics; Household Food Security & Livelihood; Household Income; Gender & Human Rights; Water, Sanitation & Hygiene; and Peace Building.
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	10 semi-structured group discussions with separate groups for men, women, youths, children and water management committees were held. Data collected from a total of 124 participants (of whom 70 were female).	Major project activities implemented, benefits in quality, quantity & timeliness of services and input delivered; targeting; peace & security; level of engagement in conflict resolution and peace building activities; community awareness on bill of rights; gender equality; type of child abuses its preventive and responsive solutions.
Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	29 in person and separate interviews made with 52 participants (of whom 12 are females), they were individuals and group purposively sampled from key actors such as associations, committees, government offices and WV SS project staff using semi-structured questionnaires.	Interviews focused on the project relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and accountability. Budget vs. expenditures, flow of funding and staffing of the project.
Field Visit	Mega project activities were purposively selected and visited from all four project components in five counties feedback of end-users were also collected while conducting HH survey, FGD and KIIs.	Quality, quantity and timeliness of service, infrastructure and input delivered and handover issue and sustainability of ongoing project activities.
Document Review	Review of basic project documents.	Final Evaluation ToR, Project proposal including logical framework, indicators tracking table (ITT) and activity plan, quarterly narrative and tabular reports, the financial report as of November 2015, the midterm evaluation report and community based resource material on basic rights.

3.2 HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

Sampling: As per the agreed up on ToR and similar to the midterm evaluation, the household survey was done by combining the simple random and two stage cluster sampling techniques to determine the sample size and ensure randomness of location and respondents respectively. The main reason for using two stage cluster sampling was to embrace households that fairly represent the geographic operational areas and to measure the performance of the project accurately. The same Villages which was used during midterm evaluation were used for the final evaluation. After selecting the villages, households selected from village list were taken as the secondary sampling units. All (five) counties were included in the primary sampling unit. Then all purposely identified payams, boomas and respective villages where the project have had operations were listed down by county. Then villages of each county were coded one to limit. Then 30 villages (cluster) were selected using random table from each county giving each village equal chance of being included in the survey. The 30 cluster techniques was intentionally used to ensure geographic representativeness and to randomly distribute the selected sample size across the counties. This added up to 150 clusters (villages) for five counties in general. The first stage clusters, 30 villages per county, was selected based on the sampling frame provided by the Zonal level project staffs populated with county level beneficiaries (households), list of payams, Boomas and villages size as getting beneficiaries size by village and the respective village names under each Booma were found to be a challenge in the South Sudanese context.

The Sloven's formula $[n = N / (1 + Ne^2)]$ was used to calculate the sample size for household interviews. Where N =Population size (Household Heads); n =Sample size (Household Heads); and e^2 =Margin of error. The margin of error 5% ($e=0.05$) was used and calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 119,190 / [1 + 119,190 (0.05 \times 0.05)] \\ n &= 119,190 / 299 \\ n &= 400 \end{aligned}$$

The total calculated sample size for the evaluation was 400 households and this was further distributed by county based on the population proportion to size (PPS) of each county and then equally distributed across the 30 selected villages. However, a total of 459 households were interviewed in the five countries (Gogrial West $n=173$, Gogrial East $n=51$, Tonj North $n=106$, Tonj East $n=65$ and Tonj South $n=64$). The survey team in each location utilised simple random sampling method to select households from village level by preparing on spot households list for identified village in collaboration with local chiefs. Table 2 shows the total selected project locations, sample size estimates, and the number of households interviewed by county. See Appendix 3 for detail household survey sampling.

Table 2: Sample size estimate and households surveyed by county

County Name	Selected Locations	Sample Size Estimate	Households Surveyed
Gogrial West	30 Villages	137	173
Gogrial East	30 Villages	58	51
Tonj North	30 Villages	92	106
Tonj East	30 Villages	65	65
Tonj South	30 Villages	48	64
Total	150	400	459

Training: Actual data collection was preceded by on spot training and pretests to further refine household questionnaire and improve the enumerators' skills. Training for the quantitative tool including the field test took two days. Before splitting, the two consultants conducted the assessment in Gorgial West together to refine the questionnaire and make sure they implement the same methodology and steps in the remaining counties when done independently. Then the two consultants split into two groups (one covered Gorgrial East and Tonj South and the other Tonj East and Tonj South) and provided the training and supervision activities independently. Following the pretest result those who scored the highest mark were selected as survey leaders (supervisors) in their respective county and coached their respective teams during the actual data collection, reviewed the filled questionnaires and provided feedback on spot. Accordingly, a total of 44 enumerators with good academic background and experience and who can speak the local languages well were trained and deployed and of whom 6 appointed as teams' supervisors. Refer to Appendix 7 for detail information on the enumerators.

Tools: The questionnaire was adapted from the midterm evaluation survey of the project and further refined in consultation with the project staffs and WV SS quality assurance team at Kuajok. The questionnaire was tested during the first training held at Kuajok town and further amended as per enumerators' and World Vision staff recommendations. The household survey was conducted using the questionnaires, which was prepared in English and translated to Dinka language during the interview by respective bi-lingual enumerators, and the collected data were entered into spreadsheets and crosschecked by the NETC Statistics specialist. Data analysis was made using statistical software called SPSS version 20.

Limitations: The first limitation is related to inaccessibility of few target locations during survey because of security reason, which has been excluded from sampling frame however; an additional 60 household interviews were conducted to improve data quality and representativeness.

3.3 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

Sampling: The focus group discussion locations were purposely selected from lower layers (payam and booma) of sampling frame developed for the household survey, so that respondents would be familiar enough with project interventions to provide important details at community level. Adult and youth participants were selected by different methods, including through payam administrators and booma chiefs to obtain opinion of the project target beneficiaries. Children were also purposely selected from two primary schools and were involved in the focus group discussion. Two to three focus group discussions were conducted in each counties considering the type and scope of interventions being implemented in each county. For example, water management related focus group discussions were conducted only in Tonj East and Tonj South counties.

A total of ten focus group discussions were conducted with various groups (adults, youth and children) in the community, sex (male & female) and sector/function (water management committees). A total of 124 participants attended in all (10) the FGDs, with 20 children, 24 youths, and 80 adults. Refer to the table 3 and Appendix 8 for more information.

Table 3: FGD distribution by County

County	Women	Men	Children	Youth	Water Committee	Total
Gogrial West	1	1	1	-	-	3
Gogrial East	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tonj North	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tonj East	1			1		2
Tonj South	1		1	1		3
Total	3	1	3	2	1	10

Training: Each FGD was hosted by a team of experts: the facilitator / note taker and the translator. The respective county community mobilizers were used to facilitate the discussion and translate the guiding questions to local language for participants and back to English for note taker. Orientations were given to all five community mobilizers on the objectives, content of the question/checklist to ensure common understanding and facilitate the discussion properly.

Tools: The FGD tools for different groups were designed to explore the performance of all sectors of the project activities and to triangulate and/or validate findings of the household survey and keep narrative evidences. FGD topics for men and women covered major activities performed so far and its benefit; adequacy, quality and timeliness of implemented activities; transparency in targeting the right beneficiaries; gender equality; engagement in conflict resolution and peace building; current security and peace condition; and what needs to be improved in the future. FGD topics for youth included project interventions that benefit youths; transparency and fairness in targeting beneficiaries; engagement in conflict resolution and peace building; current security and peace condition; and what needs to be improved in the future. FGD topics for children explored awareness on child rights; type of child right abuses and underlying factors; current security and safety in the community; importance of education; presence and role of child clubs; and existing responsive and preventive mechanisms against child right abuse acts while FGD for WASH committee focus its discussion on name & members of committee; who established and their function; training received; benefits of the completed water facility; challenges encountered; and what needs to be improved in the future.

Limitations: The discussion guiding notes were specifically designed to suit the respondent's knowledge about the project. The knowledge of the focus group discussants about the subject matter, in most cases, were limited and shallow.

3.4 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (KII)

With the purpose of getting useful and in depth information around key evaluation parameters (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact and accountability). A total of 29 key informant interviews were conducted at various levels. The informants were purposely selected from state level concerned government offices, youth and women associations, water management committee at county, payam and boma levels partnering and/or closely working for the project being evaluated. Moreover, the project holders (WV SS Warrap State Staffs) at Zonal and County levels were interviewed to understand more about the internal strengths, opportunities, weakness and challenges of the project. Please see Table 4 for location and type

of key informants engaged in the process of evaluation. The full list of people and organizations (institutions) engaged in the process is attached in Appendix 7.

Table 4: KII distribution by Location & Organization/Association

Location	Youth Association	Women Association	WASH Comm.	Gov't Office	WV Staff	Total
Gogrial East	1			1	1	3
Tonj North	1	1		1	2	5
Tonj East		1	1	1	2	5
Tonj South	1	1	1	1	3	7
Gogrial West	1			1	2	4
Warrap State				2	3	5
Total	4	3	2	7	13	29

3.5 FIELD VISIT

The two consultants deployed for study mission have made visit to grass-root levels and directly observed the purposively identified activities covering all counties as well as four components of the project activities and validated the information collected through progress report review focusing mainly on quality and functionality of the service, infrastructures and equipment. During the field visits, photos of visited activities were taken and incorporated in the evaluation report as evidence.

3.6 DOCUMENT REVIEW

A desk review of the project document started immediately following the official award of consultancy service to NETC. The consultants, dig down and meticulously read relevant documents of the project to understand clearly its purpose, components, achievements, opportunities and challenges that helped a lot in designing appropriate quantitative and qualitative data collection tools for the evaluation mission. Moreover, the review of progress reports satisfied the quick tests done on the physical and financial performances of the project. The following project documents were accessed and carefully reviewed during the evaluation period:

- ❖ The terms of reference for final evaluation
- ❖ The project proposal including logical framework analysis, indicators tracking table and revised activity plan (detailed implementation plan)
- ❖ The project progress reports
- ❖ The baseline survey report
- ❖ The midterm evaluation report
- ❖ The financial report

3.7 QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

In order to guarantee quality, the field checking methods employed involved the following:

- Screening and recruitment of qualified enumerators (both in academics and work experience)
- Training and field testing of the questionnaire
- Limit the number of household questionnaires to a maximum of four per person per day
- Supervision in the field: a team leader back checked 20% of all household interviews

- Twenty per cent of all household interviews were accompanied by a team leader
- Team leaders while in the field checked 100% of questionnaires
- The two consultants supervised at least 20% of household interviews for data completeness, accuracy and consistency
- Data were cleaned and entered into the SPSS data base by experienced senior statistician
- Use of double entry to ensure data quality and consistency.

3.8 Training and Briefing

All interviewers were exposed to the following training modules:

- **Interviewing:** basic techniques of conducting successful interviews and essential characteristics of a good interviewer.
- **Questionnaires:** highlights the importance of the questionnaire as a standardized research instrument; the difference between 'reading questions' and 'asking questions' and the best and simplest way of asking questions: 'specific question to get a specific answer'.
- **Sample selection:** demonstrates the importance of selecting the appropriate respondents in the field and outline the various sampling methods available.
- **Quality Standards:** introduces the quality measures used in the field (quality checklist) and highlights general and specific expectations from the survey.

In addition, rigorous briefing was conducted in which the field teams were taken through the questionnaire. Mock and pilot interviews were conducted before actual interviews are carried out.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The evaluation was conducted in a way that meets ethical standards. Following the proper introduction, the data collectors clearly communicated the purpose of the study to the respondents. The data collectors then informed the respondents that (1) participation is fully based on their willingness, (2) the data would be used only for the purpose of the evaluative study, and (3) information would be used without the name of the respondents attached to it (that is, under anonymity). Besides, the respondents were informed about their rights not to participate in the study and they participated only because of their willingness and agreement to do so.

After signing an agreement with the client, relevant documents for the evaluation were collected and reviewed. Then, the consultants developed data gathering tools and submitted them to the client for comments and further refinement.

A half day discussion session with WVSS Warrap team was also held to present the evaluation methodology, procedures and tools including the schedule and come up with agreed up on final tools and work plan. The final version of the data collection tools were developed and approved by WV SS after incorporating the comments and suggestion from the team

The actual fieldwork was conducted between 03 and 15 December, 2015. A total of 44 data collectors/enumerators were recruited, trained and involved in administering and collection of household data. The consultants urged the assistants to record (in writing) any information provided by the participants verbatim whenever possible regardless of its perceived values for the evaluation. The FGDs were managed by the two NETC consultants supported by community mobilizers working at county level. The basic ethical procedures were undertaken during data collection.

4 KEY FINDINGS OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

Warrap is the second most populated administrative State among the ten states in South Sudan. It is dominated primarily (98%) by the Dinka and Bonga tribal groups. The state contains six counties namely Twic, Gogrial West, Gogrial East, Tonj North, Tonj East and Tonj South. The capital town of Warrap is called Kuajok.²

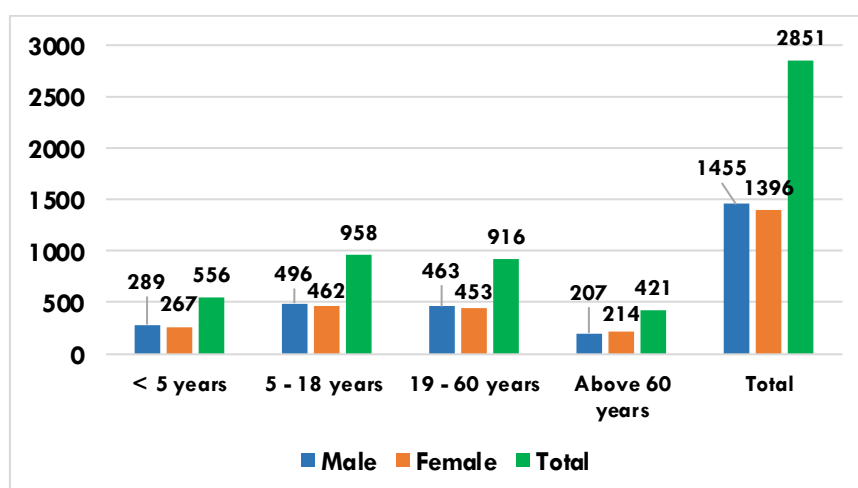
4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Study Population:

4.1.1 HOUSEHOLD & POPULATION

The quantitative household survey for Warrap project final evaluation covered 459 households (25.9% male respondents and 74.1% female respondents) in five Counties of the state. Out of the total households engaged in the survey 76.5% (N=351) were male headed households, 22.4% (N=103) female headed, and 1.1% (N=5) child headed.

The age distribution of household heads scattered between 12 to 86 years old with a mean value of 42.3 years. The total population size of the surveyed households was 2851. The average household size was 6.2 comprising of 3.17 male and 3.04 female. The household average size is very closer to the national average (6). As depicted in Figure 1, the surveyed population has been disaggregated by age and gender. The proportion of household members aged under 5 years was 19.5% (N=556), for 5 -18 years it was 33.6% (N=958), for 19-60 years it was 32.13% (N= 916), and >60 years it was 14.8% (N=421). Refer to Appendix 4 for more information.

Figure 1: Population Proportion by Age Category



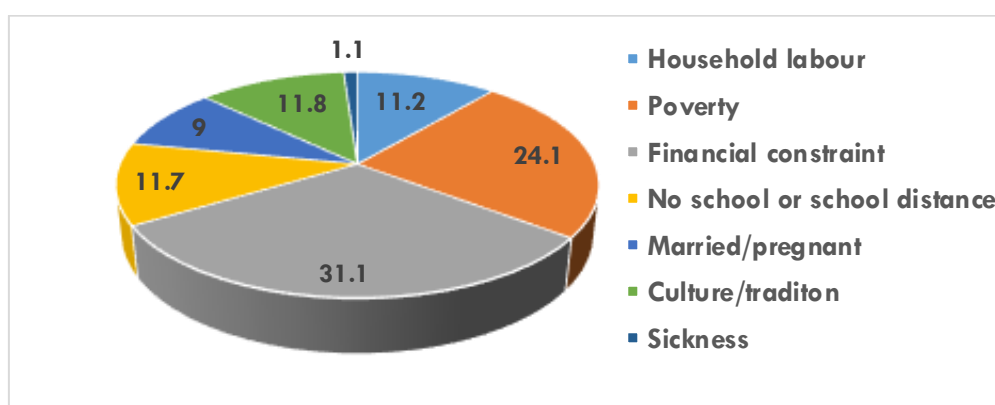
4.1.2 MARITAL STATUS, GENDER, EDUCATION & OCCUPATION STATUS

The majority of household heads, 85.2% (N=391) were married, 9.2% (N=42) widowed, 3.9% (N=18) single, separated and divorced accounts for 1.8% (N=8). On the other hand, the sex composition of the respondents was found 25.9% (119 males) and 74.1% (340 females), of whom 45.3% (N=208) of the respondents were household heads, 45.3% (N=208) spouses, 5.2% (N=24) older children and 4.1% (N=19) other relatives. The ratio of males to females in the population was 1:1.

² Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security Project Proposal, 2013-2015

In terms of household head, 76.5% (N=351) surveyed households were found to be male headed & 22.4% (N=103) female headed and 1.1% (N=5) child headed. With regard to the educational status, the study result showed that the majority of household heads 59.7% (N=274) were illiterate, 10.2% (N=47) were attending informal education, 14.6% (N=67) attended primary education, 10.2% (N=47) attained secondary school, while 2.4 (N=11) and 2.8 (N=13) completed education at college (diploma) and university level. The education status of children under 18 were also assessed and the study result revealed that 55.2% were in school, while 33.5% were not enrolled and attending school and 11.3% were dropped out of school for various reasons. As reflected in Figure 2, the four major reasons for school aged children not enrolled and dropped out of school were financial constraint, poverty, no school or school distance and household labour.

Figure 2 Reasons for not attending school and/or dropped out of school



The major source of livelihoods for the surveyed households, in order of importance, were crop production (66.2%), both crop and livestock production (24.4%) and livestock rearing (3.9%), casual labour both on and off-farm (3.9 %) and small business constitute (1.3%). Crops commonly cultivated and consumed by the community include Maize (by 21% HHs), Sorghum (29%), Ground nut (25%), Sesame (16%), Legumes (1.4%) and some Vegetables (7.6%) like Okra. Almost all (97%) of the surveyed households were dependent on rain fed agriculture. Large and small livestock animals such as cattle (by 73% of HHs), goat (76%), sheep (68%) and poultry (53%) are the major source of livelihoods. Bee keeping and fish farming are also practiced in some areas. The alternative sources of livelihood, out of crop and livestock production, were casual labour (on & off farm), small scale business, fishing, relief and blacksmith. The percentage of surveyed households who ate food the previous day for at least once, twice and three times were 38.6, 54.2 and 6.5 per cent respectively. Household access to food during the last season were rated as decreased (by 53.6% HHs), remained the same (by 28.3% HHs) and increased (by 18.1% HHs). The main reasons for the decreasing trend of households access to food was drought. Sixty nine per cent of the study population confirmed experiencing of disaster in the past 12 months and resorted to various coping mechanisms to adapt to and recover from the disaster. The coping strategies, in order of importance, were reduce meal size / frequency, casual labour, small scale business, rely on wild or cheap food, borrowing, rely on relief food and fishing.

The main source of water of the surveyed households for domestic use during dry season was Borehole (77%) followed by protected (7.4%) and unprotected well (6.0%) and source of water during wet season is borehole (42%) followed by rain water (15%) and unprotected well (11.6%). Forty four per cent of the surveyed households used one or a combination of water treatment methods (boiling, add chlorine and filter) to treat water before drinking as always

(21.7%) and sometimes (21.9%). Water source for livestock during dry season was spring/river/ dam (40%) followed by borehole (33%) and pond/dam (11%).

4.2 Overall Performance of the Warrap Project:

4.2.1 Project Level Evaluation Findings

4.2.1.1 Relevance

The project functioned in an area where human security is largely affected by cattle raiding, inter-clan and/or tribe conflict, communal land use, absence of law and order at community level, limited capacity of law enforcement bodies, lack of awareness on human rights and rule of law, limited natural resources, undiversified livelihood, polygamy and cultural values that undermine women/children. Besides the government lack of capacity (human power and the system) to implement and reinforce the law, to arrest conflict provoking culprits and situations and to promote peace in a sustainable manner was not strong and well organized.³

All key informant interviewees and focus group discussants were in full agreement on the relevance of the project by describing all intervention components and activities as the most important and priority needs of the Warrap state community during the evaluation. The project addressed the most important & priority needs of the community in concern such as basic human rights, peace building & protection as core intervention and the food security, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene as visible peace dividends.

The project was originally designed by critically taking in to consideration the conflict and poverty situation in Warrap State as a manifestation of Sudan's 30 year civil war and Nilotic cattle herding practices. And derived its project goal and four objectives based on this context and in alignment to the objective of Reconstruction 2012-2015 and the 'Security and Development in Fragile States' policy paper in that it addresses the underlying causes of fragility and human insecurity in Warrap State.⁴

Regarding the relevance of the project, here are some representative qualitative opinions of the interviewees:

<i>"No question about the project relevance to the community, before the project implementation there was too much abuses practiced on women and girls and the culture of making dialogue as a conflict resolution tool was not common. The project has opened the room for community to discuss on women and child right issues. As a result, conflict in our community has significantly reduced. Besides, one of the thing that make me happy about the project is targeting the ultra-poor"</i>	<i>"Before the implementation of the project we, as a state, were challenged with conflicts of various in nature among different community groups, particularly the conflicts in the cattle camps were very serious. After the project implementation, we have seen positive and encouraging results. Even we took good lessons from WVSS peace & human security intervention and shared them with other states & key actors"</i>
IDP, returnee from Warko Village, Luklok, Kuach South	Warrap State Peace Commission Head

³ Rising dawn consultancy limited, Final report capacity gap assessment of law enforcement systems and personnel, November 2013

⁴ Warrap Reconstruction for Peace & Human Security Project Proposal, 2013-2015

An estimated 383,689 people did benefit from all project interventions implemented by WVSS, Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security project between January 2013 and August 2015. Out of this, 50% (190,251) of the target beneficiaries were women and girls. This clearly showed, how much the project activities were gender sensitive and committed in targeting women and girls a top priority agenda.

The WASH interventions were focusing in the two counties (Tonj South and Tonj East) where there was big need and WASH remains the priority needs of the community. On the other hand, the other three components (Protection, Peace Building & Alternative Livelihood and Food Security) we're operating in all the five targeted counties as equally demanded and prioritized.

The project was highly relevant as children in school bordering other state were fearful and too much abuses were practiced on women and the culture of making dialogue as a conflict resolution was not common in the community before the project implementation. The project has opened the room thereby the community to discuss on women and child right issues that significantly contributed in reducing conflict in project areas.

4.2.1.2 Efficiency

The overall Warrap project implementation was efficient. The project implementation was most efficient in terms of international staff recruitment, procurement of fixed items, conducting project start-up and assimilation workshop to implementing partners, stakeholders and customers at different levels.

- ❖ In the very beginning, the project experienced different internal (delay in procurement of agricultural inputs and recruitment of national staff) and external challenges (flooding, drought, poor road, local and national conflicts) to effectively implement the project but gradually the project managed to gain momentum and worked hard to address inefficiencies (the delays and challenges).
- ❖ There was a lag in implementation of some of the planned project activities particularly in the first and second year, but gradually, WV SS has managed to exert more efforts to make sure all planned activities were implemented in good time. Hence; the project has achieved most of its planned activities.

4.2.1.3 Effectiveness

Most of the Warrap project activities were achieved its major planned activities. Activities under peace building, basic rights and protection, WASH and other components described and reported as testimonies of effectiveness as follows.

- ❖ The capacity building training and radio programmes on basic rights at different levels have increased the awareness, knowledge and change of behaviours in the community. They mentioned the reduction of undesirable of unlawful activities such as child beating, removal of front teeth, keeping school aged girls out of schools, rape, abduction, gender in equality, intolerance to other tribes and ignorance to any right abuses.
- ❖ The water projects constructed provided communities access to clean and adequate water with in a walking distance and assisted in reducing conflicts on water use especially during the dry season. During the discussion and interview, it was also noted

that water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, malaria, parasitic infestation, guinea worm etc were significantly reduced. The household survey result is also in agreement with this notion and the result revealed that the proportion of household who reported the reduction of water borne diseases were increased from 0 to 68.2% and access to potable water has also increased from 25.1% to 45%.

- ❖ It was reported that 50% (190,251) of the so far addressed target beneficiaries were women and girls.
- ❖ The involvement of women in different management committees and key decision roles were also increased.
- ❖ Hand washing is practiced by 94.1% before eating food, 67.5% after visiting toilet, 55.3% when handling child faeces and 42.8% after work.
- ❖ Access to improved water sources (pipe water and protected water sources) has improved from baseline (40%) level to 57% during evaluation reducing the percentage of households who depend on unprotected water sources down to 17%.
- ❖ The evaluation confirmed that community's awareness on water, sanitation and hygiene has brought prominent change in the course of the project. Access to improved water sources has improved, leading to drop in proportion of households who rely on unprotected water sources.
- ❖ The project had also implemented the approaches of sanitation and personal hygiene known as Community Led Total sanitation (CLTS) which has brought positive change on communities' mobilization toward sanitation; and brought changes (impact) on communities' knowledge, attitude and practice on personal and environmental hygiene. WVSS should document the approach and the changes gained as a result of this strategy and scale up to another counties.

4.2.1.4 Impact

It was noted and discussed during focus group discussion and key informant interview that without a shadow of doubt the project has contributed significantly to the targeted counties in increasing awareness on human right (child & women), creation of alternative livelihood, and improved knowledge on hygiene and sanitation. The project has also registered vital result in improving community access to clean and adequate potable water within short distance. Communities' knowledge, attitude and practice on personal and environmental hygiene has also been improved. Child and Women right abuses were reduced and people started reporting the cases to the legal institutions. The culture of tolerance increased and as a result other minority tribes were living with the majority tribe without any fear and frustrations. The project also contributed for the reduction of conflicts and promoted stabilization by actively engaging target beneficiaries in food security, livelihood alternatives and WASH interventions.

4.2.1.5 Sustainability

Sustainability is about the continuity of the designed changes being observed with minimal or without external support. The rigorous process of the evaluation surfaced-out that great work

has been done in terms of making the project sustainable. Accordingly, the following key area were identified and discussed that best explains the sustainability indicators of the project under evaluation.

- ❖ The design of the project was according to the need and priority of the community, which increased their active participation and was found to be a guarantee for ownership and sustainability.
- ❖ The project has worked closely with the state, county, payam and booma level government structures that increased their involvement in the project planning and management that enabled them play their roles and responsibilities.
- ❖ The government staffs in the concerned offices were capacitated and that helped them cascade the project activities down to grass root levels in a professional manner.
- ❖ The existing women and youth associations were highly engaged in the project implementation and will continue providing the necessary support to communities in concern to ensure proper functioning of project activities and sustainability.
- ❖ For WASH project, water management committees were actively involved in the management of the different WASH activities implemented by the project and will continue supporting the WASH program with minimal supervision.
- ❖ All key informants and focus group discussion participants were confident on the sustainability of the project as they were involved from the beginning of the project and capacitated through trainings including the various demonstration activities.

4.2.1.6 Accountability

The key informant participants and focus group discussants stated that one of the strongest part of the Warrap project was providing adequate and timely information with key actors including the target beneficiaries. On the other hand it was noted that there was limitation in setting up a good systems in gathering complaints from and providing timely feedbacks to the target beneficiaries.

4.2.2 Sector Level Evaluation Findings

4.2.2.1 SECTOR 1: PROTECTION, PEACE BUILDING & HUMAN RIGHTS

This programme was uniformly implemented across all five counties of the Warrap state to improve capacity and willingness of community members and local government to identify and respond to issues of human security, protection and peace, particularly for women and girls. The human rights interventions created public awareness at all levels and it was well integrated with the ongoing protection and peace building components to ensure long-lasting effect. In terms of budget allocation, it is ranked second (\$ 661,295) next to the WASH, constituting 5 outputs and 27 activities. Refer to Appendix 9 and 10 for budget and activity details.

- ❖ The protection, peace building and human rights interventions planned to benefit 267,060 people during the three years of the project implementation period but it has benefited 324,996 beneficiaries, surpassed the target by an additional 24%.

- ❖ The protection, peace building and human rights interventions were concentrated largely on capacitating and supporting community groups (youths and women associations, CBOs, FBOs, CMC, peace committees, child clubs, and others) and government structures at state, county, payam and boma levels to cascade down basic knowledge and bring about the desired changes in behaviour and practice at community level.
- ❖ The trainings provided on different bills of South Sudan and human rights was formulated in package form embracing Land Act, Child Act, Peace and Reconciliation Act, Sex and Gender Based Violence and Rule of Law in one session that enabled participants to know and understand the different laws and conventions in its entirety to protect the right of children, women and communities at large. It was noted that about 7,000 friendly booklets on the Bills of Rights were prepared in English and Dinka languages in collaboration with State level Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare, Ministry of General Education at National level and World Vision South Sudan, and distributed to all concerned stakeholders and communities in concern in 35 Payams of the five Counties.
- ❖ The project managed to establish a Peace Committee in all the five counties. The committee was working actively with the State Peace Commission and County Commissioner. A conflict analysis at local or grass root level was also done to identify indigenous best practices that can build community cohesion and overcome conflict triggering conditions.
- ❖ A capacity gap assessment was conducted by an external consultant to understand the shortfall of law enforcement bodies in terms of capacity and practice. The study revealed that the role customary law was so significant as compared to statutory law because of shortage of skilled man power, logistical facility, structural presence and deep rooted cultural barriers. Perpetuating right violation against women and children resulted from absence of legal protection.
- ❖ WV SS, after signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Ministry of Communication and Information, immediately commenced the use of mass media, hosting weekly live FM radio talk show and airing in local language to raise public awareness on right and protection of women and girls. The radio talk show is believed to reach around 125,000 Warrap community.
- ❖ Taking the lesson from the midterm evaluation result, the project revised and devised its strategy and purposely targeted key peace actors in the community such as spear masters and youths in the cattle camp which is very instrumental in reducing conflicts in the community.
- ❖ With the motto of youth sport for peace, inter-county athletics event has been organized by the project. The sport event targeted three counties that are known as a conflict prone areas of Warrap state.

Four outcome level indicators were described in the project logical framework to measure the performance of this sector. Accordingly, the household survey result has shown progress towards all indicators as compared to the baseline values.

- ❖ Proportion of community structures that are conflict sensitive and know how to build peace has increased from 58.4% to 89.7%.
- ❖ Proportion of children that feel their community is a safe place has increased from 35.4% to 98.1%.

- ❖ Proportion of community members who know the early warning signs of conflict and know what to do has increased from 0% to 98%.
- ❖ Proportion of community members who can identify, understand and act on issues of injustice affecting their personal security has increased from 48.5% to 88.2%.

The information and data collected through document review, focus group discussions and key informant interviews were positively reinforcing the results achieved in this regard. It has been realized through relentless efforts made in community awareness creation on bills of right, protection, peace building and conflict resolution; and also through building capacity of state and local government offices staff and strengthening accountability mechanisms. The Training of Trainers (ToT) provided for different groups of the community, the radio programme transmitted by local languages and the distribution of booklets some of the tools widely used in achieving the desired results. Such an effort also brought positive impacts on the community knowledge, behavior and practices as reflected largely through reduction of child and women right abuses and triggered also the culture of standing affirmatively for the right and protection of vulnerable segment of the population via the existing community and government structures.

Similar to the qualitative findings, the household survey has shown that there was an improvement in capacity and willingness of community members and local government of Warrap State in identifying and responding to issues of human security, protection and peace, particularly for women and girls. As it is indicated in figure 2, the percentage of community structures that are conflict sensitive and know how to build peace increased from baseline value of 58.4% to 89.7%.

Summary of key major indicators used for outcome level performance measurement are listed in the table below (Refer appendix 2 for full list of performance indicators and accomplished activities).

Table 5: Sector 1 Outcome level Performance Progress of (N=459)

Indicators	Baseline Value	Evaluation	
		Mid-Term	Final
% increase of community structures that are conflict sensitive and know how to build peace	58.4	69.7	89.7
% increase in proportion of children that feel their community is a safe place	35.4	95.1	98.1
% increase of community members who know the early warning signs of conflict and know what to do	0.0	84.0	98.0
% increase of community members who can identify, understand and act on issues of injustice affecting their personal security	48.5	75.2	88.2
% of community members able to name at least three key pieces of legislation that protect their human rights	0.0	73.4	81.9
% of community members able to identify appropriate reporting mechanism for addressing violation of their human rights	0.0	94.1	91.6
% of local government able to name at least three key aspects of the national legal framework that they are expected to implement (legislation, policies etc.)	36.0	70.1	85.0

Source: Household Survey

All focus group discussion participants agreed that the training on bill of rights was provided to different segment of the community including youths, women, men, faith based organization and community leaders and local chiefs. Majority of the trainees were found to be females. As a result positive changes (respecting women, no child beating, sending children to school, girls

marriage at appropriate age & on their consent, rape reduction) have been reported. Refer to Appendix 8 for detail information.

- ❖ The training was supported by the provision of booklets containing basic rights for their future quick references while teaching others in their community. The training was also cascaded down to the larger communities as per the developed action plan.
- ❖ Communities were aware of the radio programmes on bill of rights and talk show organized by WV, but significant number of the community members missed this opportunity due to limited area coverage of the radio program and lack of the radio equipment by the households as reported by the Women FGD group and KIs.
- ❖ The community representatives from different groups were identified, trained and closely working on conflict resolution and peace building activities at Payam and Boma levels in collaboration with the County level Peace Committee. As a result, children and mothers managed to develop the feeling that their community is a safe place to live as reported by the Men FGD group and KIs.
- ❖ The community started identifying and reporting child right abuse cases to their representatives, where by the violators were taken to the legal systems (police and court) and penalised for their wrong deeds as reported by the Youth FGD group and KIs.
- ❖ The booklet produced on bill of rights and circulated by WV to the community was very useful but not adequate enough to cover all the youths including in the cattle camps as reported by Youth FGD group and KIs.
- ❖ The project activities such as cross-cultural festivals and different sports events were very productive in mobilizing the youth and creating the spirits of cooperation among the youth, this intern has reduced the likelihood of occurrence of conflicts in the community as reported by the Youth FGD groups and KIs.
- ❖ The trend of sending girls to school in the community is increasing, child abuse such as abduction, rape and child beating has reduced. This is mainly due to community mobilization campaigns and radio programs by the project as reported by children group and KIs.

4.2.2.2 SECTOR 2: CREATING A PEACE DIVIDEND: FOOD SECURITY

This programme was uniformly implemented across all five counties of the Warrap state with the objective of reducing conflicts through support for livelihoods alternative to cattle and promoting stabilization through enhancing food security by increased production and diversification of sustainable agro-pastoral livelihoods opportunities. The oxen-plough usage training was well linked with provision of oxen-ploughs which has been further strengthened through farmers' field schools establishment, and ensured diversification of livelihood source through support of poultry and shoats (sheep & goats). The development of curriculum for farmers' field and livelihoods schools and development of different training manuals were an additional assets reinforcing this sector. Last but not least, the capacity building activities offered for ministry of agricultural staffs were found key achievements to attain the pre-conceived objective. It was planned with the third big budget (\$ 649,450) next to the protection sector, constituting 5 outputs and 39 activities that put first from all sectors of Warrap project in terms of list of planned activities. Refer to Appendix 9 and 10 for detail information.

- ❖ The food security interventions has benefited 25,816 beneficiaries (of whom 15,745 were women).
- ❖ The five outputs were well designed in such a way that it complements each other to maximize positive impact.
- ❖ The first output stated as “Reduced reliance on pastoral cattle based livelihoods through diversification of agriculture” had 16 key activities. The latest project report has indicated that all the planned activities were implemented and the project achievement status for this output found to be 102%. With this output the project addressed a total of 14,144 beneficiaries (of whom 10,913 were women)
- ❖ The second output stated as “Increased and diversified production of alternative livestock and fish” had 13 key activities. The latest project report has indicated that all the planned activities were implemented and the project achievement status for this output found to be 85%. With this output the project benefited 8,728 beneficiaries (of whom 3,391 were women)
- ❖ The third output stated as “Improved training of junior Farmer Field and Livelihood Schools among school going youths (including women farmers)” had 4 key activities. The latest project report has revealed that all the planned project activities were accomplished and the performance hit 97%. With this output, the project benefited 2,260 beneficiaries (of whom 1,300 were women and girls)
- ❖ The fourth output described as “Improved community resilience, disaster risk reduction and environmental and conflict management of agro-pastoral lands to enhance sustainability of livelihood activities” had 3 key activities of which two were implemented. The latest project report showed that the project achieved partially and the project performance status was 58%. With this output the project benefited 385 beneficiaries (of whom 150 were women)
- ❖ The fifth output was read as “Improved capacity of government ministries to deliver quality extension services to target communities” had 3 key activities. The latest project report has revealed all the planned were accomplished with a performance rating of 94%. With this output the project benefited 385 beneficiaries (of whom 150 were women)

Summary of key achievements at outcome level: Six outcome level indicators were outlined under the project logical framework of this sector to measure its performance. Owing to this, the mid-term and final evaluation household survey result revealed that there was no progress or a deterioration trend towards all indicators as compared to the baseline values.

- Proportion of beneficiaries who reported that they were able to meet daily food needs of their children during the past 12 months through own production and diversification of sustainable agro-pastoral livelihoods opportunities has decreased from 57.2% to 48.1%.
- Proportion of parents or caregivers, with children aged 0 -18 years, who reported that the household has at least one alternative source of income to rely on, or switch to, should the main income source be lost because of a shock or disaster has decreased from 96.2% to 57.0%. As a result, households who employed effective disaster risk reduction or positive coping strategy to avoid disaster has increased from 39.2% to 69.3%.
- Proportion of area cultivated has decreased from 86.5% to 68.7%.

It was noted from the aforementioned different sources (UNOCHA and USAID emergency situation update reports) that South Sudan as a country has been experiencing food crisis situation.

Overall the survey result has proved that there was deterioration in food security conditions as reflected through the following indicators of the specific sector.

Summary of key major indicators used for outcome level performance measurement are listed in the table below (Refer appendix 2 for full list of performance indicators and accomplished activities).

Table 6: Sector 2 Outcome level Performance Progress of (N=459)

Indicators	Baseline Value	Evaluation	
		Mid-term	Final
% of beneficiaries who report that they were able to meet daily food needs of their children during the past 12 months through own production and diversification of sustainable agro-pastoral livelihoods opportunities	57.2	47.3	48.1
% of parents or caregivers, with children aged 0-18 years, who report that the household has at least one alternative source of income to rely on, or switch to, should the main income source be lost because of a shock or disaster.	96.2	50.0	57.0
% increase on area cultivated (feddans)	86.5	60.5	68.7
% of HH who faced disaster in the past 12 months and were able to employ effective disaster risk reduction or positive coping strategy to avoid disaster at HH level	39.2	49.3	69.3

Source: Household Survey

Almost all focus group discussion participants were happy about the food security activities implemented in their local areas. Women particularly appreciated their involvement in the vegetable gardening that indeed has enabled to increase produce and diversify their food in addition to increasing their income by selling in the market.

- ❖ The established farmer's field schools in different locations have been used by trainees to practice how to use oxen-plough in the field including planting in rows. This promising practices should be strengthened and scaled up to benefits more people as reported by Klls, Women & Men groups.
- ❖ The project oxen plough beneficiaries were trained on the use of oxen plough in theory and practice plus on seed management, vegetables gardening and environment. One oxen-plough was intended for a group having six members (4 women and 2 men) that proven the gender sensitivity of the project as reported by Klls and Women group.
- ❖ It was noted that there was no complaint on beneficiaries screening and targeting as WV SS was closely working with the government and communities at all levels. They confirmed that only the very poor were given priority. But they emphasised that because of resource limitation, the trainings and inputs distribution targeted few of the community members and many others in similar needs were left out as reported by Kll and All groups.
- ❖ The supplied poultry and goats should be purchased locally. Most of the goats and poultries supplied by the project were easily succumbed to disease very easily and as a result most of them perished within short period of time as reported by Men Group

- ❖ Communities reported that the project has trained local artisans on how to make and maintain the oxen ploughs locally, this practice has assisted farmers to get easily access to spare parts for oxen ploughs at the time of in need as reported by Men group.

Regarding the project contribution in improving household food security, here are some representative qualitative opinions of the interviewees:

“My child’s health has improved compared to last year since I got involved myself in vegetable gardening. Now that I am a member of dry vegetable farm, I can plant, produce ‘Kombo’ and put the green soup on the table to my family. I don’t have to worry about money to buy. The seeds were given to me by World Vision, said Nyanut Ajang, one of the dry vegetable farm beneficiaries in Gogrial East County.



Members of the dry vegetable farm weeding the plot in Gogrial East County

4.2.2.3 SECTOR 3: CREATING A PEACE DIVIDEND: LIVELIHOOD

This programme was implemented across all five counties of the Warrap state with the objective of creating a peace dividend through skill development for youth and women in support of alternative income generating opportunities and enhanced access to markets. The following were the key activities successfully accomplished under this sector: the adult numeracy and literacy activities for women; alternative livelihood for women and youths; construction of feeder road as part of cash for work activity; establishment of Village Saving & Loan Association; training of women and farmers on financial management. It was planned with the total budget of \$ 355,240 constituting 5 outputs and 22 activities in logical sequence. Refer to Appendix 9 and 10 for detail information.

- ❖ The livelihood interventions has benefited 5,945 beneficiaries (of whom 4,577 were women and 34 girls). The project progress exceeded from its original plan by 10 % (5,945 vs 5,362).
- ❖ The five outputs were well tailored to address the need of women and youths. But, to date the interventions were found to move at slow pace that made a bit difficult to see the end result before the project closes out.
- ❖ The first output stated as “Improved adult literacy and numeracy levels among women, with a particular focus on competency-based teaching for business and formal

employment” had 3 key activities. The latest report revealed that all activities were implemented successfully. According to learning assessment results 75% of the women are now able to read and write. While few of them are currently running small business enterprises that include record keeping of financial transactions.

- ❖ The second output read as “Increased access to employment, apprenticeships and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth” had 5 key activities. The latest progress report revealed that three out of the five activities were implemented fully (100%) while the progress of the remaining two activities scored 65%.
- ❖ The third output stated as “Target beneficiaries have increased capacity to develop and manage small enterprises and businesses and improved access to market information” had 4 key activities. The progress report revealed that all the activities were fully achieved and performance scored 100%.
- ❖ The fourth output stated as “Improved access to income and skills training for low and unskilled workers through cash for work opportunities” had 3 key activities all the activities were accomplished and achieved its target with 100% performance.

The fifth output stated as “Improved access to start-up capital for entrepreneurs through establishment of VSLAs” had 7 key activities. Five out of the seven activities were done fully scored 100% but the remaining two activities was not conducted at all.

Summary of Key Achievement at Outcome Level: Two outcome level indicators were described in the project logical framework to measure the performance of this sector. Accordingly, the final evaluation household survey result has shown positive progress towards all indicators as compared to the baseline values.

- Proportion of target beneficiaries who report that they have improved opportunities for employment and income generation has increased from 0 to 36.1%.
- Proportion of target beneficiaries who report increased human and physical connections to markets has increased from 0 to 70.7%.

Overall the study result has shown progress as compared to the baseline value. For instance households who report that they have improved opportunities for employment and income generation has increased from 0 to 36.1%.

The % of target women who can read and calculate in comprehension has increased from baseline value to mid-term and final evaluation by 17.8 and 75% respectively. The list of indicators used for outcome and outputs level performance measurement are listed in the table below.

Summary of key major indicators used for outcome level performance measurement are listed in the table below (Refer appendix 2 for full list of performance indicators and accomplished activities).

Table 7: Sector 3 Outcome level Performance Progress (N=459)

Indicators	Baseline Value	Evaluation	
		Mid- term	Final
% of target beneficiaries who report that they have improved opportunities for employment and income generation	0.0	27.3	36.1
% of target beneficiaries who report increased human and physical connections to markets	0.0	47.8	70.7
# of women trained in literacy & numeracy	0.0	360	
% of target women who can read and calculate in comprehension manner	17.8	3.49	75
% of cash for work workers who state that conflict has been reduced as a result of CFW interventions	0.0	6.4	74.2

The most popular activities under livelihood sector repeatedly mentioned by almost all focus group discussants were adult literacy and numeracy, VSLA, women vegetable gardening, youth skill training, cash for work, and the public work such as road construction.

- ❖ Only one person per needy household was allowed to engage in cash for work activity done for one term, almost all were engaged in feeder road construction that went for about 20 days as reported by Men & Women groups and Klls.
- ❖ The vegetable gardening has enabled women to increase produce, diversify their family food as well as increased access to additional income by selling the surplus produce as reported by Men & Women groups and Klls.
- ❖ The life skill and vocational training program has been supporting the youth to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to run their own business as reported by Youth group and Klls.
- ❖ The constructed road has created access to different services including access to market and treatment services at the nearby health facility and the people engaged in public works had given them the opportunity to earn income to support their livelihoods as reported by Men and Women groups.
- ❖ The VSLA established by the project has been supporting women in providing business development skills, to get access to loan and engage in income generating activities as reported by Women group and Klls.

Regarding the project contribution in support of alternative income generating opportunities and enhanced access to markets, here are some representative qualitative opinions of the interviewees:

"I am a member of VSLA, I took loan from my group and managed to open and run a small business in selling tea and bread in Thiet town. I never tried any business before. I took training on business development plan & management. Now my eyes has opened wide and my business is growing. It has enabled me cover the cost of school fees and stationeries for my children. I am also covering the cost of major household expenses. Thank you world vision for giving me such opportunities.

Adel Yak form Tonj South



Tea room in Thiet owned by Adel Yak, from Tonj South County

4.2.2.4 SECTOR 4: CREATING A PEACE DIVIDEND: WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

WASH, unlike the others three interventions, has been implemented only in two counties (Tonj South & Tonj East) of the Warrap state with the objective of reducing conflicts related to water and grazing land, and creating a peace dividend through visible investment in basic water and sanitation infrastructure. Owing to this, the following were the key activities accomplished so far under this sector: construction of 42 unit of institutional latrines; Installation of 7 hand washing facilities; training of 22 community hygiene promoters and County Water Department officials on CLTS and PHAS; conducted 22 hygiene promotion sessions; Conducted 11 CLTS sessions at community level; supported 178 households with materials to build household latrines; Rehabilitation of 33 existing water boreholes; Establishment of 19 new water sources/boreholes; erecting of small scale water supply systems at urban settlement; Training of 23 community-based water management committees. It was planned with the total budget of \$ 1,021,140 constituting 3 outputs and 20 activities linked to the respective output. The overall performance of this sector was 77%. Refer to Appendix 9 and 10 for detail information.

- ❖ The WASH interventions has benefited a total of 26,902 (of whom 14,651 were women and girls) people, that is 64% of its plan.
- ❖ The first output stated as "Improved hygiene and sanitation practices for 44,500 people" had 7 key activities. The progress report revealed that all activities were either partially or fully achieved with the performance score varied between 58 & 122%.

- ❖ The second output stated as “Increased access to equitable and safe water for people and their livestock” had 7 key activities with partial or full achievement rate ranging from 40-150%.
- ❖ The third output stated as “Capacity building of state and county water supply and sanitation department” had 6 key activities. One activity has not been done and the achievement of the other five activities ranged from 50 to 100%.
- ❖ It was noted that as part of improving community personal and environmental hygiene and sanitation, the project implemented CLTS and PHAS.

Summary of key achievement under Outcome Level: Three outcome level indicators were used to measure performance of WASH sector. Owing to this, the final evaluation household survey result revealed there was positive progress towards all indicators as compared to the baseline and midterm values.

- Proportion of population accessing 15lts of water of safe and adequate water supply services by end of the Project has increased from the baseline 25.1% to 45% during final evaluation.
- Proportion of target population who reported reduction in prevalence of water borne diseases has increased from 0 to 68.2%.
- Average walking time taken to collect safe drinking water, from and back to homestead during dry season has reduced from the baseline 59.9 minutes to 42.1 minutes during final evaluation.

The data and information generated through qualitative and secondary document review indicated that the WASH sector has improved communities' access to clean and adequate water, it has also contributed for the reduction of conflicts that used to be instigated during the dry season as a result of water scarcity in the targeted counties. The following activities were mentioned as key contributing factors for the achievements registered. Construction of new boreholes, rehabilitation of existing water sources, construction of institutional latrines with hand washing facilities, support of material for household latrines and the capacity building trainings were noticeable achievements among the long lists. It was also noted from the discussion and interview results that the target communities started benefiting from the project that created access to clean and adequate water and reduced conflicts on water.

As to the current finding, more than three-fourths (87 %) of the study households were found to have access to improved water supply system (piped line, protected wells and springs). Nevertheless, considerable one-quarter of the householders (13%) are still in need of access to improved water sources. Compared to this value with the baseline and midterm, there is significant improvement, for instance percentage of households accessed to improved drinking water source including piped water, protected well, spring and rain water during baseline and midterm was 44 and 64% respectively, which is by far less than the finding. The improvement in access to safe water source is related to effort made by the project as well as other project implemented by WVSS, this was also confirmed by government offices and the community members during key informant interview and focus group discussion.

The survey revealed that most of the households, 77.2% confirmed to source their domestic water from borehole during dry spells but falling to 41.8% during the wet season. The numbers appear to drop during the rainy season, as households getting their water through rain water harvesting. Water harvesting grew from 0.2% during the dry spells to 14.7% during wet seasons. Populations accessing water from largely unsafe sources during the dry spells

accounted for 10%, which comprised water sourced from open wells (11.6%), spring/streams (7.8%), pans/lakes/dams (8.7%), swamp areas (2%) and delivered by tankers (0.4%). Comparing this result the following table depicts the difference of the value before and after the project intervention .

Table 8: Responents Source of water for drinking during dry and wet seasons

Water Source	Baseline		Evaluation	
	Wet Season %	Dry Season %	Wet Season %	Dry Season %
Piped water system	3.3	1.5	4	4
Unprotected well	13.4	13.2	12	6.0
Protected well	4.7	4.2	8	7
Borehole	56.4	76.9	42	77
Spring / stream	4.3	2.4	7	3
Pond / lake / dam	4.1	1.3	9	1
Rain water	13.7	0.4	15	0.2
Water truck	0.1	0.1	0	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Source : Household Survey, 2015

Unlike domestic water, surface water was the main source for livestock watering. Surface water represented 64% of livestock watering sources, including rivers/streams/springs-39%, dams/pans/lakes (10.9%) and swamp ecosystems (1.7%).

The evaluation confirmed that on average, it took households about 41.2 minutes to travel to and from the water sources in search of domestic water . Comparing this result with the baseline it has a difference of 20 minutes , which was 58.8 minutes , there is also significant difference in the amount of water consumed daily between the baseline and evaluation in the project area (see Figure 3 below).

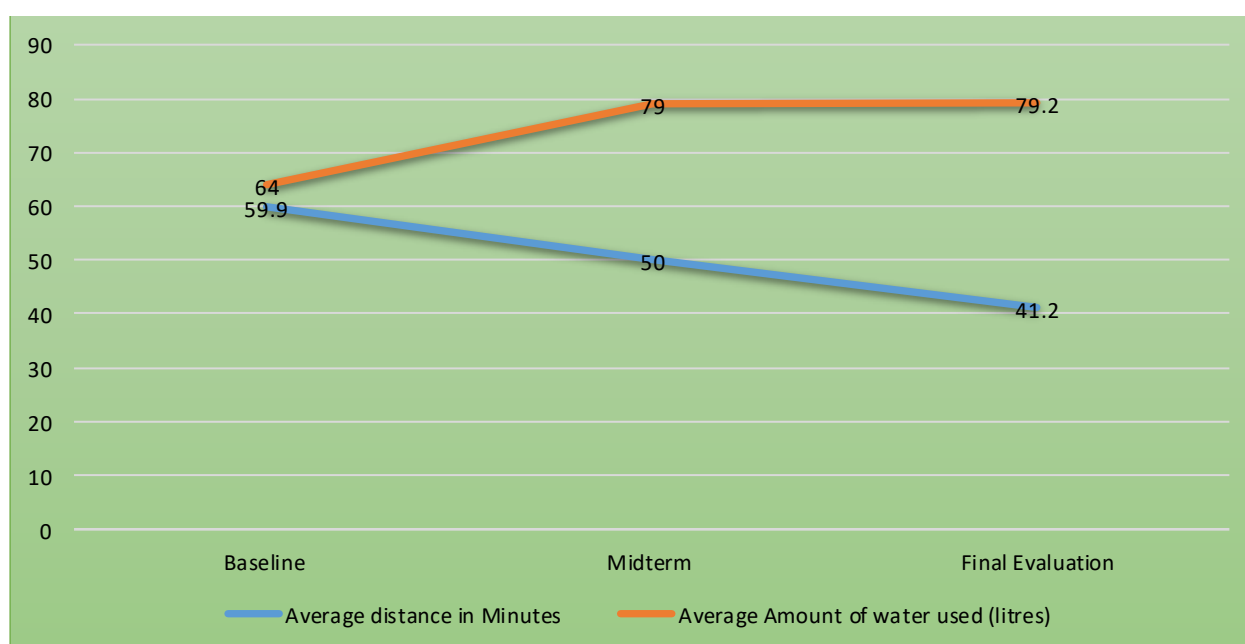


Figure 3 : Time Taken vis-a-vis Water used

The evaluation has clearly indicated that WASH intervention showed positive progress at outcome level by comparing indicators with the baseline value. For instance, accessing safe and adequate water supply (i.e 15lts of water per person per day) coverage has increased from baseline 25.1% to 45% in the final evaluation. As a result, the prevalence of water-borne diseases has significantly reduced. Almost half of the surveyed households have confirmed this.

Regarding the project contribution in support of access to clean water in the nearby, here are some representative qualitative opinions of the interviewees:

“ In the past getting clean water in the nearby was our challenge , women were highly abused while trying to fetch water from the rivers which takes an hour and 30 minutes , now things have changed , it is just takes 10 minutes for coming and going , I am enjoying life , thanks to World Vision”

Elizabeth Amakou form Tonj East



Some of the major indicators used for outcome level performance measurement are listed in the table below (Refer appendix 2 for full list of performance indicators and accomplished activities).

Table 9: Sector 4 Outcome level Performance Progress of (N=459)

Indicators	Baseline Value	Evaluation	
		Mid-term	Final
% of the population accessing 15lts of water of safe and adequate water supply services by end of the Project (as per Minimum Sphere Standards of 15lts per day per person and 500 people per hand pump water point)	25.1	27.8	45
Proportion of target population who reported reduction in prevalence of water borne diseases	0.0	53.4	68.2
% of Members of Water Committees are women	42.9	57.1	57.1
% Reduction of average walking time taken to collect safe drinking water, from and back to homestead during dry season.	59.9	50	41.2

Source: Household Survey

The focus group discussants of Tonj East and Tonj South explained the WASH sector achievements comparing the time before and after the project implementation. They said that

the construction of borehole has given the communities to get access to safe and adequate water supply for human and livestock with in a very short distance. Refer to Appendix 8 for detail information.

- ❖ Lack of clean and adequate water supply both for human and livestock use were the major problems for communities of Tonj South and Tonj East Counties before the project commencement. Targeted beneficiaries of the two counties had to trek on average between 10 and 15 kilometres per day to get clean water as reported by Water Management Committees Focus Group
- ❖ The water management committees were well functioning at all water points. Each committee constituted seven members of whom four were females and three men. The three men were responsible for the maintenance of the water whereas the women role was making sure of fair share distribution and maintain cleanness of the water and its surroundings. The water management committees were also trained on various topics such as personal and environmental hygiene and conflict management as reported by Water Management Committees Group and Klls.
- ❖ The hygiene and sanitation intervention in schools brought tangible changes on students and teachers personal and environmental sanitations as reported by Klls and field visits.
- ❖ The integrated programming approach followed by the project to improve implementation of WASH in schools & health facilities was found exemplary as reported by Kll and Field Visit Result.

5 GENDER ANALYSIS

The project had exerted a lot of effort to properly plan and integrate gender issues in all activities of the project. For instance, 50% (190,251) of the total beneficiaries reached by the project were women and girls that clearly showed gender sensitivity and targeting of women and girls as priority agenda. The project had made every effort to actively engage women and girls ensuring their full participation in planning and implementing of project activities and build their capacity through training and demonstration to address their needs to improve their life and livelihoods.

This final evaluation attempted to see the role of women in securing water, involvement in the peace, security and protection, development issues and the value given by the community. The study has revealed that the role for securing domestic water is generally shared between women and girls (63%). Other households indicated that the role was played by women only (54.7%) or men and women (26%), and girls and boys (29.8%). In some instances, the role was specified as involving girls only (28.4%) or boys only (7.7%) and in rare cases men performed the role (7.4). Contrary to the role for domestic water, responsibility for livestock watering was largely placed on men (47.4%), Men and women (38.6%), and women and girls (21.7%) were also involved substantially. Like in securing for domestic water, women also played a major role in ensuring access to livestock water (18%). So were boys (32.2%) while girls' role was (10.5%).

The final survey result has also revealed that women's needs and views were sought by local leaders during formulation of community developments activities such as construction of schools, water projects, health clinic, etc. The proportion of population confirmed the notion has increased from the baseline value of 49% to 80.5%. The study also revealed that 88% of the respondents indicated that equal protection were given to both girls and boys in the families. Women membership in the water committee was increased from 42.9% in the baseline to 57.1% in end line. The proportion of the surveyed households stated that girls and boys were given equal

protection and opportunities in developing their skills were 96.1% and 78.8% respectively. In terms of crop production and livestock rearing both Men and Women are playing a significant role and have got similar roles and responsibilities in the community. Women representation in initiative towards conflict resolution and peace building has been accounted for 52% compared to the baseline value of 30.3%. This can be attributed to the project in establishing different platforms to achieve and maximize results as it has been confirmed by Women FGD participants and KIs.

6 LESSONS LEARNT

Mid-term review made possible to identify key gaps & improve project performance by addressing the gap in good time (it was possible to do some modification of some implementation strategies and targets).

Need and evidence-based program design & implementation is key to the success of the project

The involvement of all key actors in developing targeting criteria (check list) and targeting the needy ones (the ultra- poor) has contributed much in improving results, bringing sense of ownership and sustainability of the project activities.

There is a need to strike a balance between targeting, geographical coverage and capacity (technical, finance, logistic management) of WV SS and the local government as well to maximize impact.

Designing of appropriate data collection tools, development of SMART plan, informing key actors about the assessment a head of time is the key to success of getting quality and needed data.

7 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

The preliminary evaluation findings were presented to WV SS Zonal staff at Kuajok during the exit debriefing meeting held on 15 December 2015. The half-day event deliberated on the overview of the Warrap project and evaluation methods, review of the sectorial and overall project evaluation findings which has been explored through document review, focus group discussion, key informant interviews and field visits. The meeting was adjourned by reaching consensus on the preliminary findings and comments and valuable feedbacks were also provided by the participants of the exit debriefing meeting that were incorporated or fully addressed while compiling this final report.

As a conclusive remark, the data and information collected from the communities, local stakeholders, project staff and document review were summarized & presented as follows:

- ❖ The evaluation result has shown that there was an improvement in capacity and willingness of community members and local government of Warrap State in identifying and responding to issues of human security, protection and peace, particularly for women and girls. The project has also created safe spaces for dialogue, particularly for

women and girls, and promoted adherence to the rule of law, by fostering reconciliation through peace building.

- ❖ The project has brought visible changes in improving the knowledge & skills of local government and the targeted communities including the changes in behaviours and lives of the target beneficiaries.
- ❖ The overall project goal, objectives, outputs and activities were in line with the government policies and strategies, relevant to the majority of community needs (especially women and girls) and targeted the people most in need (the ultra-poor).
- ❖ The project has also achieved a visible peace dividend by addressing food insecurity, creating employment opportunities, by providing rapid access to clean water and sanitation. It has also increased availability of water for cattle to reduce conflicts in the dry season, and improved sustainable management of natural resources. The incidence of cattle raiding and related conflict has reduced by building peace between tribal groups and cattle keepers.
- ❖ The project has created the room for active women and girls participation in the project implementation. This has been evidenced by participation of women in peace building dialogues, WASH committee and livelihood activities.
- ❖ The project has facilitated in diversifying the agro-pastoral and cash-based livelihoods to encourage opportunities aside from cattle, particularly for male youth and women.
- ❖ The project has improved communities access to a protective legal system by working with customary judges to ensure synergy with formal legal systems. Community monitoring systems to serve as early warning to conflicts were established by mapping conflict prone areas that had a record of periodic violence within and among other states.
- ❖ The project has significantly contributed in building capacity of the State Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry; Animal Resources and Fisheries; Water Resources and Irrigation; Gender and Child & Social Welfare, as well as county level counterparts to improve basic service delivery.
- ❖ The project has improved communities access to safe and adequate water within a walking distance. Conflicts due to access to water has also reduced.
- ❖ The project also has created alternative livelihood opportunities for the youth and women.

7.2 Recommendation

The key issues from the finding part and the above concluding statements on overall achievements were drawn and the following core recommendations are proposed for similar projects if it is to be implemented in the future:

- ❖ There is a need for WV SS to continue supporting the government and the people of South Sudan on various aspects of peace and human security initiatives so that communities may feel more secured and enjoy life to the fullest. The project has been implementing a number of peace building initiatives that found to be very instrumental in bringing the community together and creating peace. It is, therefore; recommended

that the peace building activities should be continued further, scaled up in scope and geographic coverage, due attention should be given in strengthening the county and state level administrative structures.

- ❖ With regard to food security, the project has achieved good result particularly in the area of home gardening. It is also highly recommended that WVSS should continue doing similar food security (crop, livestock, vegetables, fruits and fish) and livelihood interventions through provision of life skill trainings and provision of the necessary agricultural/livelihood inputs and modern technologies.
- ❖ In improving community access to clean water, WVSS should continue constructing additional boreholes and maintaining the already existing once. The capacity of water management committee should also be strengthened so that the committee will actively involve in the management of water, the borehole and water points.
- ❖ Except for peace building component, there is a need to revise a strategy to put more effort on integration aspect of the project interventions and focus the energy and resources in a very limited geographic areas (counties) to address the need holistically and bring maximum positive impact.
- ❖ To ensure the sustainability issue of the project, one of the key activities that needs to be done, now and any time in future, is to build the capacity of the government offices and implementing partners and ensure that they are in a position of coordinating/facilitating and/or taking over of the project activities.
- ❖ There is also a need to continue supporting the youth residing in different towns of the state in providing life skill & vocational skills training, supply with the necessary inputs & start-up capital and creating market linkages to enable them engage in various income generating activities.

7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: TOR

APPENDIX 2: UPDATED PROJECT INDICATORS TRACKING TABLE

APPENDIX 3: DETAILED HH SURVEY SAMPLING PROCESS

APPENDIX 4: DATA TABLES

APPENDIX 5: COPIES OF TOOLS USED

APPENDIX 6: EVALUATION TIMELINE

APPENDIX 7: LIST OF ENUMERATORS, FACILITATORS AND PARTICIPANTS

APPENDIX 8: KII AND FGD SUMMARIZED TRANSCRIPTS

APPENDIX 9: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE

APPENDIX 10: ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE