

Wash Emergency Response for Conflict affected People in Rashad and Abbasiya localities, South Kordofan State, Sudan



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Final Evaluation Report**

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Every effort was made to ensure the accuracy and validity of the findings and conclusions contained in this report. However, errors and gaps in the analysis are possible. I will fully take responsibility for any and all such omissions or inaccuracies. Any comments, questions or clarifications should be directed to Dr. Adam Adoma Abdalla, adamadoma2002@yahoo.com

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Adam", written in a cursive style.

Adam Adoma Abdalla
January 2015

Executive Summary:

- The project “Wash Emergency Response for Conflict affected people in Rashad and Abbasiya localities in south Kordofan state” is funded by Concern worldwide and implemented by SOS Sahel Sudan local organization in association with two line ministries (Ministry of urban planning and ministry of health), Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and local communities. The Specific Objectives of the project are
- “To increase equitable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in accordance with Sphere standards for 6,000 people affected by ongoing conflict in SK.
- To ensure that up to 10,000 beneficiaries in targeted communities have the knowledge and means to prevent water, sanitation and vector-related diseases, and are mobilized and engaged in positive behavioral changes related to good hygiene practices.
- To reduce conflict over natural resources through training of local leaders on peace building and peaceful co-existence mechanisms”.

The Specific Objective will be achieved by the realization of the following nine expected Results:

1. 75 Household Latrines (HL) constructed
2. 4 School Latrines (SL) constructed
3. 24 Hand pumps rehabilitated
4. 24 Mechanics trained
5. 2 Community water management training conducted
6. 6 Community environmental health awareness sessions conducted
7. 6 Environmental clean up campaigns conducted
8. 6 Hygiene Promotion (HP) sessions conducted
9. One peace building training work shop conducted.

The project targets approximately 26,000 community members including internal displaced persons and host community members. This evaluation report covers the implementation period January 2013 – November 2014. The project focuses mainly on the 6,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 20,000 host community members by providing them with basic needs such as water, and hygiene related issues. However; there are over 125,000 persons residing within the project area are indirectly benefiting from the project services.

The project remains highly relevant as its strategy is to address the existing problem of access to water and sanitation & hygiene promotion through rehabilitation of hand pumps, construction of latrines and health campaigns. The project seeks to support targeted war affected people in Rashad and Abbasiya localities in south Kordofan.

While the strategy adopted by the project is appropriate for the achievement of the specific objective, the design was to some extent adequate. The project has three main areas to achieve. These areas are (i) Water, (ii) Sanitation, and (iii) Hygiene. The intervention logic of the Logframe is clear. The Expected Results are relevant and complementary, and both would collectively contribute to the specific objective that aims to increase equitable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, to ensure that the targeted communities have the knowledge and means to maintain water points, to promote sanitation and to prevent vector-related diseases, and to reduce conflict over natural resources.

Efficiency of Project Management (EPM):

The efficiency of the project management was mainly constrained by project scale, project core staff number, and project budget. All project staff is adequately qualified for the positions they hold. The staff complement is sufficient to provide the required work. The project works very closely with its partners. On financial issues, SOS Sahel financial control and reporting systems are strictly followed. The project makes effective use of visibility materials. The majority of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries are aware of the implementer of the project. The project partners and some of the beneficiaries are aware of the project donor (see page 18).

Efficiency of Project Implementation (EPI):

Project implementation met with a lot of challenges that include; (i) frequent movement of population due to tribal clashes. (ii) Given the unavailability of IDPs camps the communities around Rashad and Abbasiya are competing the targeted population in water sources (iii) The project team were challenged by continuous logistical problems during the implementation process as the organization was struggling to meet the project objectives despite the challenges (iv) This is in addition to fragile security situation.

The beneficiaries (vulnerable HHs for latrines construction, mechanics for training, schools for latrines construction) were carefully selected. For more transparency in selection of beneficiaries the project has involved the stakeholders in selection of the aforementioned beneficiaries. In selection of HHs latrines, given the great number of needy households, the project has involved the community leaders to select this category. The selection was based on vulnerability, household size, elderly, females households heads. In selection of hand pumps, the project involved the community and the water authority. The selection was based on population density, distance, water table level, efficiency of hand pump. With regard to schools, the number of proposed schools to be equipped with latrines are very few compared to total number of schools in the area. In this regard the project has involved the community, education authorities, local government authorities. The selection criteria has been done perfectly. Despite the little number of provided activities compared to number of beneficiaries, the majority of the stakeholders were reported their satisfaction with the selection process. However; they called for more similar activities to be pledged.

Efficiency of budget use has been extremely good. By formal end of project in September 2014, the project was managed to complete the implementation of all proposed activities with high degree of efficiency and accuracy. The project has completed the construction of four school latrines. The project exceeded the construction of household latrines by approximately 27% for more details see page 3 and annex-3 page 35. This was attributed to community participation in the implementation of this activity (see page 20).

Effectiveness:

Progress towards attainment of Expected Results have been fully satisfactory. The success of the project was due to commitment of the project team and interest of the project stakeholders/ partners. The project team have carefully followed the project time lines (see page 21) and most

of the activities were implemented according to schedule plans. It is highly important to mention that the project has managed to carefully identify the hand pumps for rehabilitation (HPs). The targeted HPs for rehabilitation were far less compared to actual needs on the ground. This has demanded the project team a lot of efforts to identify the most important HPs according to population density and distance and production of water. The project was aiming to rehabilitate 24 HPs. But due to participation of community another six more HPs were also rehabilitated during the project extension period. This activity was achieved by 25% beyond the actual plan. 22 mechanics have been fully trained to play role of maintaining the rehabilitated hand pumps. two mechanics were not able to attend the training sessions. The content of the training was included repairing techniques and tool kits for repairing and measurement of water level, water resource protection, water hygiene and water related diseases. The trainees have gained considerable skills and knowledge in maintenance of hand pumps. The project has adequately conducted a workshop for the community leaders hosted 30 participants including youth, woman, men, elders, native administration, teachers and other local organizations from the two localities. The participants have managed to discuss their differences. The project has satisfactorily achieved the training of 24 community members for the management of the rehabilitated hand pumps.

During the project life 95 household latrines were constructed (55 in Abbasia and 30 in Rashad locality and 10 at IDPs areas). The latrines were jointly constructed between WES (technical work) and community (providing some local materials and unskilled labors). The achievement of the activity has exceed the original plan by 27% and approximately 1300 individuals have benefitted from this activity. During June and July 2014, the project has fully implemented 4 schools latrines, 2 school latrines in each locality (for more details see pages 25-28).

There are eight campaigns were conducted during the implementation period (six in Abbasia locality and surrounded areas and two in Rashad locality including IDPs around it). 2000 persons comprised of men, women and children were attended the campaign. The campaigns targeted public places such as markets, hospitals and schools. Seven sessions were also conducted during the project implementation period. The sessions were attended by 1750 person 40% were women and children. The project record indicated that all planned activities related to this target have been fully implemented in time (see page 25).

Impact Prospects:

Positive impact prospects are indicated by the implementation of the project different activities. On water issue, the communities have already supported the project local committees and welcomed the committees call for participation. Schools where have constructed latrines have already hygienically improved. The sanitation campaigns resulted in cleaning the garbage areas in the two localities. Household latrines improved the sanitary of the selected households. The population participated in the sanitation campaigns area are approximately 2000 persons. Now the communities have their initiatives to carry out such activities.

Stakeholder participation:

While the success of the project was mainly attributed to the participation of the community members. The project stakeholders are fully participated in all project activities and played the actual roles expected from them to achieve. HAC has fully facilitated the movement of the project team across the project area. WES has fully supported the project in all sanitation issues that related to training, hygiene campaigns, etc... The community leaders have fully engaged in mobilizing the community members to participate in the project activities.

Sustainability Prospects:

Sustainability likelihood of the project outputs and outcomes is very promising. The selection of stakeholders for the project was very successful and has had a significant impact during the implementation of the project activities. The community leaders are recognizing the importance of the project activities. However; both of MoH and WES are lacking the capacity to implement such activities using their own resources. Sharing the implementation with project was great achievement and appreciation to both of them. Training of mechanics for the maintenance of the rehabilitated hand pumps has indicated the possible sustainability of the project activities. Training of community on sanitation and hygiene would definitely support the sustainability of the idea. Most importantly water itself is an essential asset for the communities in eastern part of south Kordofan. This is because the area is classified from geological point of view as basement complex does not allow drilling of deep boreholes. The communities have to depend on hand pumps, reservoirs, shallow wells for human water consumption and animal consumption as well. Therefore; such hand pumps are an important asset for them. Taking care of these hand pumps is very encouraged by the communities. Despite all these signs of possible sustainability of project activities specially the water. But the fact remains that, the communities are very poor and the relevant government departments are lacking the capacity to undertake such activities. Nevertheless; the long term sustainability of these activities would basically depends on external support for major problems related to these activities. The committees have informed that in short term they are able to handle the small problems. But when it comes to full rehabilitation or replacement. This would be beyond their capacities. Such indicators should be considered for long term sustainability of these hand pumps.

Beneficiary satisfaction:

Generally, all stakeholders including government partners, local leaders, community members, and direct beneficiaries were appreciating the project activities and the levels of their implementation. Training of mechanics was appreciated by majority of community members and local leaders. Rehabilitation of hand pumps was the dream for most of the community member, especially those in remote areas. Construction of latrines in the schools was very appreciated but they said it is too little compared to actual need on the ground. Most of the stakeholders are seeking for provision of more activities.

Lessons Learnt:

Following are some of the major lessons learnt;

- It has been realized by SOS Sahel that hiring the local staff is highly effective especially in areas where insecurity and tribal conflicts are likely to emerge suddenly. In such occasions local staff are aware to deal with it.
- Local contractor is preferable and cheaper than external contractor provided that the local contractor is capable of doing the job perfectly. The external contractor always demands logistical support and not familiar with area. This realization might be used in future projects.
- Conducting peace building workshops at conflict places/or among the conflicting parties is the key for peaceful coexistence as experienced in Kabous village. Expansion of such activities other communities would bridge the gap between the conflicting parties.
- Separation between human and animals in the hand pumps water troughs is important for sanitary and healthy environment.
- Careful selection of stakeholder and their involvement in the project activities is the key for success of the implementation of project activities.
- Assignment of monitoring and evaluation officer for monitoring the progress of the project activities is highly essential for the evaluation process.

Recommendations:

Given the success of this project and the continuous need for the services. The study would recommend the following:

1. Continuation of this project for another phase to address the same problems with more emphasis to provision of water. This has been justified by the information provided by HAC is expecting more influx of new arrivals to come. Moreover; the very new arrivals are not yet assisted. Given the fact that SOS Sahel is the only organization working in the area.
2. An early assessment should take place to verify allegation of new arrivals.
3. Upgrading of hands pumps to mini-water yards. This would require efficiency testing of the current hand pumps to evaluate their capabilities to be upgraded.
4. Support of new arrival with NIFs and hygiene promotion. For detailed information on recommendations (see page 30).

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List of acronyms

SKS	South Kordofan State
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
HPs	Hand Pumps
ER	Evaluation Report
WASH	Water And Sanitation and Hygiene
NFIs	None Food Items (NFIs)
PHSs	Public Health Services
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
EPM	Efficiency of Project Management
EPI	Efficiency of Project Implementation
HL	Household Latrines
SL	School Latrines
HP	Hygiene Promotion
IP	Implementing Partners
LPPD	Liters Per Person Per Day
NNGOs	National None Governmental Organizations

1.0 Introduction:

1.1 Purpose of the Evaluation Report (ER):

As outlined in the terms of reference attached below, the objectives of the evaluation (ER) were;

- To make an overall independent assessment about the performance of the project, paying particularly attention to the results and its impact on the targeted people;
- Identify key lessons learned to improve the practice and enhance accountability.
- The evaluation should focus on five key areas of assessment: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.



[..\TOR for CONCERN project.doc](#)

1.2 Approach to project evaluation:

A multi-disciplinary and collaborative approach was followed during the evaluation process. The evaluation was conducted in a participatory manner, working closely with the project staff in the project area, HQ staff, implementing partners and stakeholders to document project progress, achievements and lessons learnt to date. The main consideration which guided the approach adopted by the evaluation expert was the importance of the project team and stakeholders taking ownership of the findings and recommendations generated. This ownership would ensure that the recommendations are used. The approach addressed these considerations in the following ways:

- *Focus on constructive, analytical dialogue and discussions with the project team members:* This objective was aiming at providing the team with the opportunity to explain the strategies applied during the project process and challenges faced, also highlights on the lessons learned from their experiences , and thereby to deepen their conceptual understanding of key issues related to the project.
- *Document the processes and the impacts:* This is to carefully study the project proposal, objectives, logical framework, and to assess the level of achievements against the targets. And to point out the future directions based on the findings.
- *For evaluation purposes reliance would be on both secondary and primary information:* In this regard collection of secondary information would mainly base on the project reports including regular reports, project proposal, project final reports. With regard to primary data, this data would be collected from the project beneficiaries, project partners, project team members, through personal interviews, group discussions, and observations.
- The evaluation did not only focused on team considered successes, but also identified and analyzed issues where challenges had been encountered and where suggestions from the evaluators might have particular value in orienting the strategies for future phases if need be.

1.3 Methodology of the evaluation:

The data for the evaluation report was collected from *three main sources* namely;

- i. Secondary data: - project documents and monitoring reports,
- ii. Primary quantitative and qualitative data: - through field survey to the project site covered the project beneficiaries, project partners, and project team members. The data was collected from different stakeholders using focus group discussions and key informant interviews.
- iii. Site visits - direct observation through site visits. Mainly where the activities were implemented.

1.3.1 Analysis and review of secondary data:

The evaluation reviewed the log-frame, indicators, data collection systems as well as reporting systems. Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) were critically reviewed to establish their adequacy and SMART at all levels, from inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact. The evaluation critically reviewed the monitoring plans, indicator tracking tables, milestones and progress reports. The monitoring reports including inception, monthly, stakeholder analysis, mid-term, final reports, etc.. were also reviewed. Through the review of the reports and the available data, the targets and milestones were attained and assessed.

1.3.2 Primary Quantitative and Qualitative data:

1.3.3 Collection and analysis of data:

Qualitative data was collected using checklist questions guided the focus group discussions held with several stakeholders that included project beneficiaries, non- beneficiaries, project stakeholders, project staff members, and key informants interviews. All were interviewed about different aspects related to the implementation of the project.

1.3.4 Site Visits

Sites visited for different project interventions were annexed (Annex 2).

2.0 SOS Sahel Sudan & CONCERN Wash Emergency Response for Conflict affected people project:

2.1 Project start and duration:

The project entitled “**Water and Sanitation and Hygiene promotion in Rashad and Abbasiya localities, South Kordofan State, Sudan**”. The project is funded by Concern and implemented by SOS Sahel Sudan in association with two government bodies and local committees. The project is implemented in two localities in south Kordofan state namely Rashad and Abbasiya localities. A total of 125,000 community members are expected to benefit from the project interventions. The original duration of the project is nine months (1st January– 30th September 2014). Nevertheless; it was extended to two months more (till November 2014). This is in addition to one month for inception report prior to actual beginning of implementation of the project activities. The final evaluation has taken place approximately two months after the completion of the project.

2.2 Problems addressed by the project:

Due to unsolved problems in south Kordofan state, the project area has been unstable for quite long time. But the late election conducted in south Kordofan in 2010 has escalated the conflict across the state. Many population have been displaced and lost most of the basic needs. Rashad and Abbasiya localities in south Kordofan have witnessed movement of population from within the locality and from other neighboring localities seeking security and shelter. Since then there are many conflicts were erupted in the area. Indeed such mass population require most basic need such as water, shelter, health, food, etc.. Most of the displaced people are children and women. The lack of access and restriction of movement of INGOs in the area have delayed the responses and increased the suffering of both IDPs and the host communities. The aim of this project is to reduce the suffering of the affected people through improving their water and sanitation and hygiene promotion. The project was implemented by SOS Sahel with financial support from Concern worldwide organization, even though it is relief oriented project but it was implemented through the community and local authorities participation. The objective behind this idea is to reduce relief mind set of the targeted community and to prepare them for the next rehabilitation phase. The project was targeted the IDPs and the affected host HHs in Rashad and Abbasiya localities.

2.3 Development objectives of the project:

The Specific Objectives of the project are:

- “To increase equitable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in accordance with Sphere Standards for 6,000 people affected by ongoing conflict in SK. Access to water for 6000 IDPs
- To ensure that up to 10,000 beneficiaries in targeted communities have the knowledge and means to prevent water, sanitation and vector-related diseases, and are mobilized and engaged in positive behavioral changes related to good hygiene practices. Change behaviour of 10000 host community members.
- To reduce conflict over natural resources through training of local leaders on peace building peaceful co-existence mechanisms. To reduce conflict over natural resources.

” To reduce vulnerability and suffering among IDPs and conflict-affected people in South Kordofan through the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH).” The vertical logic of the project is summarized below.

Table (1) Project Objectives, Expected Results, and Results:

1	Overall objective:	To reduce vulnerability and suffering among IDPs and conflict-affected people in South Kordofan through the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH).	
2	Specific Objectives:	1	To increase equitable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in accordance with Sphere standards for 6,000 people affected by ongoing conflict in SK. Access to water for 6000 IDPs.
		2	To ensure that up to 10,000 beneficiaries in targeted communities have the knowledge and means to prevent water, sanitation and vector-related diseases, and are mobilized and engaged in positive behavioral changes related to good hygiene practices. Change behaviour of 10000 host community members.
		3	To reduce conflict over natural resources through training of local leaders on peace building peaceful co-existence mechanisms. To reduce conflict over natural resources.
3	Expected Results	Results	
3.1	The project stakeholders will be involved and positively contribute to the project.	<p>Result 3.1.1: Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has committed to facilitating permission (security clearance) for the project implementation team to move freely in the project areas.</p> <p>Result 3.1.2: Water & Environmental and Sanitation (WES) Provided technical support in the rehabilitation of HPs and building the capacity of the community water committees , hygiene promotion and provided geological and technical advice for SOS team.</p> <p>Result 3.1.3: Community Leaders have fully contributed in the mobilization of local people to cooperate and actively participate in the project activities.</p>	
3.2	Up to date information about HPs was collected, that will contribute to selection of HPs for repair.	Result 3.2.1: 30 locations have been identified for HPs rehabilitation included 16 location in Rashad, 14 in Abbasiya locality.	
3.3	Water facilities fixed and properly/actively managed by the communities.	<p>Result 3.3.1: 30 hand pumps have been repaired in Abbasiya locality in areas of Tabasa, Togur, Altowmat, Gbal elhmer, Krmogia, Albdaria, Mhla, Gomraia, Grdoud zbel, Fedila and Rashad localities in areas of Kabous, Tagmala, Twaklna, Alwhda, Alwhda, Khourmla and Tafari</p> <p>Result 3.3.2: 22 mechanics have been trained in maintaining/repairing the rehabilitated hand pumps.</p> <p>Result 3.3.3: The trained HPs mechanics are contributed to the continuation of these rehabilitated HPs.</p>	

3.4	Water consumption increased from 7 to 15 LPPD.	This results has not been measured by the project. However; it has been measured during the evaluation. The achievement of the objective was varying from one place to another. But in average it has been partially achieved.
3.5	The water facility functioning and well kept.	<p>Result 3.5.1: It has been observed that the management of water sources has improved since the training of the mechanics.</p> <p>Result 3.5.2: The water committees have managed to convince the community to put in place some tariff system to meet the maintenance requirement to ensure the sustainability purpose beyond the project life.</p> <p>Result 3.5.3: New technical skills/knowledge gained by the communities would help in sustaining the activity through maintaining and managing water sources by their own.</p>
3.6	Co-existence mechanisms functioning.	<p>As result of implementing peace building workshops, the following has been realized:</p> <p>Result 3.6.1: The participants reflected the causes of conflict, understood the effect of scarcity of resources, discussed the misunderstanding between pastoralists and farmers over land ownership and users' right, widespread conflict of interest, etc.</p> <p>Result 3.6.2: New skills and knowledge in managing conflict gained and ready to be used.</p> <p>Result 3.6.3: The participants have initiated to establish of Kbabous peace building and coexistence net. SOS shows its interest to support the idea.</p> <p>Result 3.6.4: The participants recommended establishing a road map for conflict in their area based on the new skills/knowledge gained.</p>
3.7	The HH sanitation and health improved.	<p>Result 3.7.1: Approximately 1300 individual were benefitted and having healthy places for defecation instead of open spaces which used to increase pollution.</p> <p>Result 3.7.2: Sanitation situation improved in the targeted locations and health hazard for families reduced.</p> <p>Result 3.7.3: Hygiene awareness increased among targeted communities.</p>
3.8	Schools children health improved.	<p>Following the construction of four school latrines (two per each locality) and sanitations awareness sessions, the following are the results:</p> <p>Result 3.8.1: School sanitation has improved, hygiene promotion awareness of pupils/teachers increased, and defecation at open spaces is reduced and pollution of the areas reduced too.</p> <p>Result 3.8.2: school clubs were established in these school for sustainability of schools sanitary</p>

		<p>awareness among pupils and teachers.</p> <p>Result 3.8.3: SOS has committed to follow to build the capacity of these committees for future collaboration.</p>
3.9	Clean and healthy living environment.	10 sessions were held on environmental issues. Communities were engaged in cleaning the garbage in Abbasiya and Rashad towns.
3.10	Community were actively engaged in implementation of the WASH activities.	<p>During the implementation period ,10 sessions on environmental health awareness were conducted (3 in Abbasia and 7 in Rashad localities). This was in collaboration with WES, and local Health services and reproductive health dept. Also 8 campaigns related to cleaning the public places. Approximately 4000 people were participated in these activities including men, women, and children. The results were as follows:</p> <p>Result 3.10.1: The targeted community awareness in hygiene promotion and general health improved.</p> <p>Result 3.10.2: Latrines usage improved.</p> <p>Result 3.10.3: Mothers gained knowledge/capacities on maternity.</p>
3.11	The project was implemented according to it is log sustained.	The implemented activities were carefully checked against the log frame (for more details see annex 3).
3.12	Concern was able to get a regular update on implementation progress and timely reports as per the schedule.	According to WES the donor was regularly updated about the project progress.

3.0 Evaluation Findings:

3.1 Relevance of the Project:

This project was based on the successful short term project implemented by SOS Sahel Sudan and NCA on WASH and Non Food Items (NFIs) in Rashad locality following the internal clashes erupted in the area in 2013. This project was aimed to mitigate the effect of displacement on the internally displaced persons and the host communities in Rashad and Abbasiya localities in south Kordofan states. The capacity of services in the aforementioned areas are already weak and not capable to support the host communities. The movement of the IDPs to those areas is undoubtedly an extra burden to the area and the limited resources. This intervention was purposely meant to prevent further deterioration of the existing water sources in Rashad locality and to expand the services to cover more communities in Abbasiya locality. Also to support the vulnerable IDPs recently moved to the area. The project is designed for building the capacity of water committees, training of care takers and strengthening the skills/capacity of local Water Corporation team in operating and maintaining the water sources. Given the experience of SOS Sahel about the area. SOS Sahel had already know that Rashad and Abbasiya localities are in need prior to the recent displacement and arrival of IDPs to the area. Moreover; environmental degradation and conflict over the scarce natural resource was expected. Therefore; the project is quite relevant to the situation. It has been quite timing and useful in terms of its contribution to solve the problem and look for future of the area and the community after the emergency period.

3.2 Strategy and Design of the project:

3.2.1 Project strategy:

Basically the project was seeking to support the most needy people who have been displaced unexpectedly. And the host communities who were not expecting the new arrival at all. The project was seeking to reduce vulnerability and suffering among the IDPs and conflict-affected people in South Kordofan through the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH). This was to be achieved through the following interventions;

1. To increase equitable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in accordance with Sphere standards for 6,000 people affected by ongoing conflict in SK. Access to water for 6000 IDPs.
2. To ensure that up to 10,000 beneficiaries in targeted communities have the knowledge and means to prevent water, sanitation and vector-related diseases, and are mobilized and engaged in positive behavioral changes related to good hygiene practices. Change behaviour of 10,000 host community members.
3. To reduce conflict over natural resources through training of local leaders on peace building peaceful co-existence mechanisms. To reduce conflict over natural resources. The strategy adopted by the project was seemed to be appropriate for the achievement of the project objectives.

3.2.2 Project Design:

The project was clearly designed. All components are appropriate for the achievement of the project objectives. Sustainability is implicitly addressed through the planned involvement of community committees and government bodies partners. The specific objective are clearly drawn

out from the main objective. The activities carried out are to the point for achieving the specific objectives. The indicators are clearly identified. Examples of some good complements of project design:-

3.2.3 Activities time line:

According to the project proposal, the project duration was nine months. Starting from January 2014 and ending in September 2014. The implementation plan was strictly followed the prepared schedule for that purpose and all the activities were implemented according to the time table. This was clearly observed in the project monthly and periodical reports (for more details see page 21).

3.2.4: Project budget:

Based on the project proposal and the project revised budget. The budget was efficiently utilized in the implementation of the project activities. The project revised budget has clearly indicated that the project expenditure was according to the project proposal (for more details see page 24).

3.3 The logical Framework:

The Logical framework is a project plan designed to guide the implementation of the project. It is very essential that all project staff is aware of, and understands all the components of the Logframe. The evaluation noted that the staff had been aware of logframe and some of them had had participated through consultations with the proposal writer in the proposal writing and logframe review process. Understandably, the project staff and the coordinator officer are familiarized with the logframe and its components. The logframe had clearly stated the main components namely water, hygiene, and sanitation. One point noticed by the evaluator that the project has no specific M&E officer. This was justified by the duration and scale of the project. It was clear that while the logframe had been developed at project proposal stage, the project implementation team had been given an opportunity to review the logframe. More importantly to be mentioned that the logframe did not specify the number of reports to be produced during the project lifespan. The evaluator spent considerable amount of time with project team discussing the different components of the logframe and how it was formulated. The process revealed that the team are familiar with the logframe and the requirements for the implementation. The used logframe for the project is attached below;



[..\Rashad and Abbasiya WASH project logframe.doc](#)

Following are the observations on the logframe:

- The intervention logic is very clear. The Specific Objective to reduce vulnerability and suffering among IDPs and conflict-affected people in south Kordofan through the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) is relevant and well formulated. Achievement of this Specific Objective would indeed contribute to the Overall objective which is to contribute to reduce the vulnerability of vulnerable communities in south Kordofan.
- The three Expected Results (Outcomes) of the project are also relevant and complementary. They focus on water, hygiene, and sanitation would collectively contribute to reduce the vulnerability of people in Rashad & Abbasiya localities.

- The results for expected results 3.1 would facilitate the mobilization of the community for supporting the project activities and its implementations. It would also lead for helping in adoption of the project and facilitate the sustainability of the project activities.
- The results for expected results 3.3 and 3.5 help on water availability in the area would support the newly comers (IDPs) and the host communities. Formation and involvement of community committees in management of water points would guarantee adoption of the rehabilitated water points by the community. Training of mechanics would inevitably helps in long life and sustainability of the water rehabilitated points.
- The results for expected results 3.6 would assist in resolving the differences between the communities through the interaction between them. It also provides an opportunity for sharing the available resources and collectively participate in the management of the resources. Eventually such practice would help for peaceful co-existence.
- The results for expected results 3.7 would enable the community to be aware of hygiene and increase their knowledge about it. It would also lead for healthy community and less infections of diseases related to bad sanitation.
- The results for expected results 3.8. The rural schools are Given the high density of students in the rural schools combined with less hygiene. These results would enable these schools to become a model for other schools and to help in spreading the approach in other schools. It also increases the capacity of the students and teachers about the importance of sanitation and clean schools.
- The results for expected results 3.10, involvements of the community in the implementation would guarantee the success of the project. Also guarantees the adoption of the project by the beneficiaries which is highly important in such projects. It also increases the community awareness about the importance of the participation in such projects.

For evaluating the project performance, the evaluator included the project proposal along with project logframe statements as working documents for the purpose of this evaluation.

3.4 Efficiency of project management:

3.4.1. Human Resource Use:

The project has a clear organization structure and clear lines of reporting system. All project staff possesses adequate qualifications, technical expertise and field experience for the positions they hold. The project has eight staff comprise one project manager ,one Administration and Finance officer, one public health officer, one community mobilize , one driver, two guards and one cleaner. Some of these staff had already engaged in all project preparation processes. The newly recruited staff were properly given orientation about the project prior to the implementation of the project activities. The project showed great team work behavior during the implementation process. Due to unavailability of M&E officer the project senior staff were rotated in playing the role of M&E officer. The practice showed keen behavior in reporting about the project activities during the implementation period. The evaluation noted that there is only one M&E officer responsible for all the SOS Sahel projects. However; the evaluator noted the dedication and

extreme motivation demonstrated by the Project team in documenting the project data and information. Although the team is overwhelmed with work, they never give up but continued to give their best. Special mention should be given to the SOS Sahel management including the project coordinator, field staff, who, offered their dedication to the project, that ensured the activities to be carried out despite the several tribal conflicts and instability in the area. The field staff had given considerable efforts for the success of the project. In similar situations in other project staff had given up and failed the project.

3.4.2 Implementing Partners (IP):

According to the project documents, SOS Sahel is to implement the Concern funded project together with other three local partners namely Water & Environmental Sanitation (WES)(It is a governmental), the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) (it is a governmental body concerned with coordination of humanitarian affairs), and the local community leaders. All are based in Rashad and Abbasiya localities in south Kordofan. Working with the three local partners based in the target communities had ensured timely implementation of the project activities. Also given high possibility of project sustainability. The project worked with the WES for sanitation awareness campaigns and construction of latrines with assistance of community. Also worked with HAC for facilitation of work and assurance of free movement for selection the HPs for rehabilitation. And to also worked with the community leaders to mobilize local people to cooperate and actively participate in the project activities.

The project monitoring reports revealed that the project had worked closely with the local partners in all steps related to the project implementation. The working relationship between the project and the local partners was seen as excellent. It has reflected the smooth implementation of the project activities. The evaluation strongly recommends that SOS Sahel should think about further relationships with these partners as the area still in need of support probably related to recovery programs. This is not undermine that conflict in south Kordofan is not yet resolved.

3.4.3 Planning and Reporting:

Project implementation was guided by the project inception report which clearly detailed the implementation plan. The inception report was translated to monthly and weekly work plans. The project team holds regular monthly and weekly planning meetings where work plans are reviewed. The Project Manager reports on project progress during the monthly programme review meetings. The Coordinator updates SOS Sahel Management on project activities on monthly basis and sometimes in less than a month according to importance of information and action needed.

With assistance of field staff officers, the Project Manager prepares and submits to SOS Sahel the monthly, mid-term and final reports. All these reports have been prepared and submitted on time. And eventually made available for the project evaluator. The evaluator observed gradual improvement in the quality of the reports. There is however a need to improve the contents and details of the reports - especially on qualification of statements with specific data.

3.4.4 Financial Management:

SOS Sahel Finance Officer in Khartoum is responsible for the preparation of cash flows, but the admin and finance officer and the project manager in the project site are responsible for day to day management of the project funds and budget reviews. Budget revision has remained the sole

responsibility of the Finance Officer. The budget for project management is always estimated by the project manager according to work plan. The finance officer sends the required budget based on request from the project manager. SOS Sahel Finance Department in Khartoum is responsible for the management and accounting for project funds. This ensures that SOS Sahel recommended accounting systems and financial control procedures are well followed. The SOS Sahel financial control and reporting systems are therefore followed as well. Financial reports have almost always been in monthly basis reflecting the project expenditure each month. For the sake of this report, the evaluator has requested SOS Sahel Finance Department in Khartoum to provide the expenditure report against the activities carried by the project. The project final financial report and the revised budget have showed the consistence between the funds spent on the project and the actual activities carried out. The revised budget is annexed (Annex No. (?)).

3.4.5 Visibility:

The project has made an effective use of visibility materials (stickers, banners, sign posts, hats, t-shirts etc.). Signs boards showing the name of activity, the implementer, date of implementation, partners, and donors were found in all activities implemented by the project. During evaluation visits the beneficiaries and non beneficiaries were asked about their knowledge about the project. The majority of them have informed that they are aware of the project implementer, and considerable amount of stakeholders have also informed that they are aware of the project donor.

3.5 Efficiency of Project Implementation:

3.5.1 Operational Context:

The Project implementation met with a lot of challenges that included the following:

- Due to some recent tribal conflicts/clashes, huge number of people have been moved away to different areas especially to Rashad and Abbasia town in order to avoid conflict and seek for safety and services. This would add overconsumption of the existing resources where there is an already scarcely enough to provide all. That means further interventions for those affected and IDPs would be vital in the future in particular in terms of rehabilitation/construction of water sources, provision of sanitation services and facilities.
- However, if there would be a future conflict in these areas, SOS Sahel would stand ready to mitigate the effects as the project implementation team have acquired good contextual knowledge of the area and good relationship with both local authorities and the communities.
- In these targeted areas there is high demand for capacity building related to reducing resource based conflict and acquiring skills and knowledge to deal with peace and coexistence. Similarly, there is an expectation of the local authorities that SOS Sahel and CONCERN support should continue for extra years to meet the increasing demand.
- Community around Rashad and Abbasia frequently request the implementation team to extend the services to their communities. This is unfortunately not possible with the current budget. Nevertheless; SOS Sahel is thinking and mulling the idea to respond to these demands through the resource based conflict reduction project funded by Norwegian Embassy planned for next year. But this is not guarantee.

- The project implementation team experienced/faced severe difficulties with the organization vehicle during the implementation period that required numerous repairs. This was unexpected and has increased the cost for vehicle maintenance.

Despite the aforementioned challenges, the implementation team has managed to achieve the project objective accurately, timely, and without deviation from either objectives or timelines.

3.5.1.1. Activities time line:

Table 2 Activities timetable:

Dec 2013	Jan 2014	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov 14
Project identification report											
	Identification of HPs for repairing and fixing										
	HP maintenance/ Rehabilitation										
	Facilitate selection and training of 24 mechanics										
	Conduct water resource management training										
	Conduct Peace building training work shop										
	Mobilize the trained community committees for hygiene promotion										
	School hygiene improvement approach										
	Construction of 75 new household latrines										
	Construction of 4 new school latrines										
	Introduce community approach sanitation in rural areas										

Table2: Timetable showing chronology of events (Dec 2013 - November 2014).

3.5.2 Beneficiary Selection:

The project targets the most vulnerable, poorest of the poor households, especially those headed by females, orphans, widows, divorced or separated spouses hosting chronically ill or physically disabled adults. Selection criteria were discussed and agreed with the communities during the project launch workshops at the two target Localities.

From project records, the project team was able to conduct verification for selection of beneficiaries, HPs for rehabilitation, mechanics and local committees for training. The selection was conducted with assistance and collaboration of local authorities, local leaders, and team members knowledge about the area and the community.

Given the large numbers of vulnerable people and slimmed budget, the determination of most vulnerable people was very tedious job. Many people with same criterion were still remained without assistance. However; the selection process was fair and objective.

3.5.3 Training:

The project documents are indicating an appropriate and relevant approach was used for training the mechanics for water points maintenance, community committees for management of water points, and community members and schools children for promotion in health and sanitation & hygiene through campaigns. The training emphasizes the importance of community in adopting the project activities ownership through their participation in the implementation process. 24 mechanics were carefully selected for training, one per water point. Two nominated mechanic were not able to attend the training sessions due to security situation in their respective areas. 22 mechanics have been trained on several issues related to maintenance of water points. At the end of the training sessions each mechanic was provided with a tool kit to assist in breakdown repairs. Eight workshops were held for training of the community members about the sanitation awareness. Training workshops culminated into campaigns for environmental sanitation. Community committees were formed and trained on various issues related to adoption of project activities. The committees were also trained to manage the water points.

The project efforts on improving the capacities and skills of mechanics, would definitely improves the water supply and increase water per person per day. Also guarantees functionality and sustainability of water points.

Four key Training components

1. Training of mechanics
2. Training of local water committees
3. Training of schools pupils
4. Training of community members

3.5.4 Accountability, Monitoring and Evaluation

3.5.4.1 *Monitoring and Evaluation:*

The SOS Sahel M&E department provides M&E support to the project. The department facilitates the development and/or review of the following project design/management documents (i) baseline or proposal report, (ii) logical framework, (iii) M&E plan, (iv) detailed implementation plan. Furthermore, the project manger assists M&E with the preparation of project reports. The project team are responsible for the collection of monitoring data. There is a clear monitoring system that involves four key steps;

- i. Activities/output/process monitoring through regular monitoring visits.
- ii. Monthly project progress reports, for feedback and follow up.
- iii. Project review meetings.
- iv. Mid-term and final reports .

Despite the difficult and sometimes hostile operating environment, the project team has managed to produce useful and detailed project monitoring reports. The reports have given good indication of the progress towards the achievement of the different project indicators. These reports were found very useful for the evaluation report.

3.5.4.2 *Accountability:*

The project mid-term report, monthly reports, project final report, and field visit observations have noted that the project beneficiaries including women, community member, school pupils are

to some extent aware of the project activities, selection criteria, especially the women and local leaders. During the field visit several meetings were held with project stakeholders. Meeting with partners affirmed their accountability towards the project activities. HAC has reassured its responsibility to facilitate the movement of the organization and to provide any support needed. Health and water authorities have all assured their interest to continue in partnership with project and to play their roles for the continuation of the established activities. The beneficiaries including the community members, trained members and other direct beneficiaries; have all showed their commitment to deal with the project.

3.5.5 Budget Use:

According to the project records and field team members; the funds for project implementation of project activities are always released on time. Efficiency of budget use has been very high due to strict follow up of project implementation plan. Due to participation of the project communities in the implementation of project activities and less cost than estimated cost for rehabilitation of HPs; the project had left with SDG 24,777 as remaining balance. The donor (Concern) was consulted to use this remained balance for rehabilitation of an extra HPs in the IDPs areas. Accordingly the project timeframe has been extended by two months (October & November) as extension with no cost. The balance has been used for construction additional six hand pumps and 20 household latrines for more details see annex-3 page 35. The tables below show the use of project funds against different activities.

Table 3: Actual and projected expenditure and budget use for Concern project:

Period	Expenditure (SDG)	Cumulative expenditure (SDG)	%
Dec. 2013	2945	2945	0.3
Jan. 2014	20835	23780	2
Feb. 2014	25827	49607	5
March. 2014	180067	229674	22
April. 2014	175720	405394	40
May 2014	114167	519561	51
June 2014	130422	649983	64
July 2014	105870	755853	74
Aug. 2014	53759	809612	79
Sept. 2014	90616	900228	88
Oct. 2014	62785	963013	94
Nov. 2014	58114	1021127	100

Table 4: Revised budget for Concern project:

Budget summary	Original budget (SDG)	Revised budget (SDG)	%
Received from Concern and expenditure	1,021,127	1,021,127	100%
Expenditure:			
Project manager/ Water engineer	49,195	52,030	106%
Public Health officer	24,424	20,424	84%
Admin/Finance officer	37,064	38,134	103%
Community mobilizes	31,464	30,888	98%
Driver	22,635	24,679	109%
Guards (2)	30,038	32,622	109%
Cook cleaners	14,345	15,867	111%
Executive Director - Khartoum 10%	24,030	24,030	100%
Financial Manager - Khartoum 10%	7,533	7,533	100%
South Kordofan Program Coordinator 25%	25,042	25,085	100%
Admin Manager - Khartoum 10%	5,873	5,873	100%
Office rent in Abbasiya	15,050	15,050	100%
Office running costs (water, electricity, .. Etc)	6,456	6,380	99%
Consumables and stationary	9,045	8,966	99%
Communications	6,728	6,728	100%
Vehicle fuel and lubricants	36,202	35,471	98%
Vehicle Maintenance	21,080	22,751	108%
Transportation of goods (hiring trucks)	19,770	19,770	100%
Traveling & monitoring cost	12,000	11,620	97%
Bank charges	7,404	7,471	101%
Visibility actions	15,000	14,794	99%
Office tables	1,850	1,400	76%
Office chairs	1,800	2,250	125%
Laptop	8,000	8,000	100%
Printer	5,000	5,000	100%
Rehabilitation of hand pumps	130,946	130,946	100%
Training of hand pumps mechanics	15,757	15,757	100%
Training of community water management committees	13,050	13,050	100%
Community environmental health awareness sessions	23,086	22,726	98%
Environmental cleanup campaigns	27,270	26,759	98%
HHs latrines	86,436	85,966	99%
School latrines	187,010	187,010	100%
Hygiene promotion sessions	20,919	22,692	108%
Peace building training	8,000	7,868	98%
Evaluation cost	23,000	17,147	75%
Over head 5% - Admin cost	48,625	48,390	100%
Total	1,021,127	1,021,127	100%

3.6 Effectiveness:

The effectiveness measures the progress towards the attainment of Results, Expected Results and Objectives. Progress towards attainment of Expected Result are as follows:

3.6.1 Progress towards attainment of Results related to Water Expected Results:

Table 5: Water Expected Results:

Indicator	Project target	Status at end of project	Likelihood of achievement
Stakeholders analysis report	One report	Zero	No
report of the baseline findings and recommendations	One report	One report	Fully achieved
# of water facilities functioning	24 hand pumps	30 hand pumps	-Fully achieved
# of hand pump's mechanics trained and involved in the job	24 mechanics trained.	22 mechanics	-Partially achieved
# of litters consumed PPD	Water consumption increase from 7-15 LPPD	Approximately 11 LPPD	-Partially achieved
# of H. pumps identified and repaired			
# of sessions	One peace building training work shop conducted.	One session	Fully achieved
# of participant		30 participants	
number of community participate cleaning campaigns , water points management ...etc	2 community water management training conducted.	One training session 24 participants.	Fully achieved

The progress towards the achievement of expected Result 3.5 has been extremely satisfactory. The level of achievement was 100% according to project log frame. The project has managed to rehabilitate throughout the project life, 30 Hand Pumps (16 HPs in Rashad and 14 HPs in Abbasia localities). With the objective of increasing access to water for to both human and animals. The rehabilitation (technical work) was done by WES under supervision of SOS Sahel implementing team. The selection of the these HPs was based on population density and distance.

In connection to water issue the project had planned to train 24 mechanics from the community with the objective to secure the sustainability of water points in the area. Eventually the training was conducted in Abbasia town in March 2014 and attended by 20 participants from the two localities. Four nominees were not able to attend the training sessions because of security constraints in their respective areas. The training was conducted jointly with WES and Public Health Services in Abbasiya locality. The content of the training was included repairing and tool kits identification and bore hole water level measuring ,Water resource protection ,Water hygiene and water related diseases. The trainees have gained considerable skills and knowledge in maintaining the hand pumps. This would guarantee the sustainability and functionality of these hand pumps. On the other hand the training has motivated youth from other areas to submit petitions to SOS Sahel requesting similar training to be conducted. SOS Sahel should seriously consider such initiatives and translate it into reality.

The progress towards the achievement of expected Result 3.6 was adequately satisfactory. Kabous village in Rashad locality was selected for this activity to be conducted. This village was selected due to the fact that the population of this village had already been in tribal conflict with the

pastoralists (sedentary communities versus pastoralists). This in addition to implications of the political affiliations.

A one day workshop in peace building was conducted and attended by 30 participants, including youth, woman, men, elders, native administration, teachers and other local organizations. The workshops covered topics related to Peace building definitions, conflict analysis methods, peace building skills, conflict classification, how conflict affected people and conflict analytical tools (opinion methods, problem tree) and peace building strategies.

The ideal approach would have been much useful if such workshop was replicated several times in different communities. However; it was known that both time and budget are very limited. Nevertheless; the results were very significant. SOS Sahel should think for spreading the same idea in other parts of the project area when funds are available. Bearing in mind the workshop was facilitated by a consultant specialized in resource based conflict reduction and supervised by SOS Sahel.

In April 2014, a training session for water committees has been conducted and attended by 24 participants from Abbasia and Rashad localities. The training conducted by WES under supervision of SOS Sahel. The training included both operational and managerial staff.

The project implementing team had observed that the water committees have managed to persuade the community to back and support rational use of the rehabilitated HPs. Eventually it has been realized that the stopping of water points has been decreased since the training was conducted. The progress towards the achievement of expected Result 3.4 was partially achieved. The shortcoming on this result was attributed to great number of population competing in limited number of hand pumps.



1. A hand pump in Rashad before rehabilitation 2. A hand pump in Rashad after rehabilitation

3.6.2 Progress towards attainment of Results related to Sanitation Expected Results:

Table 6: Sanitation Expected Results:

Indicator	Project target	Status at end of project	Likelihood of achievement
# of latrines constructed and used Health centers records.	75 household latrines constructed	95 household latrines.	Exceeded the target by 27%
School attendance records Schools health books and records	4 School latrines constructed.	4 School latrines	Fully achieved

The progress towards the achievement of expected Result 3.7 was completely achieved. During the project life 95 household latrines were constructed (55 in Abbasiya and 30 in Rashad locality and 10 at the IDPs areas). The latrines were jointly constructed between WES (technical work) and community (providing some local materials and unskilled labors). SOS Sahel team shared the supervision role with the community leaders during the implementation process. The role of supervision included the mobilization of community. This activity was resulted in awareness of the community about the hygiene promotion. The original plan had indicated construction of 75 household latrines. However; the participation of community members has reduced the cost and saved some budget. The savings added another 20 household latrines. The project reports have indicated that in total there are approximately 1300 individuals have benefitted from this activity. It has been observed that defecation in open spaces was significantly decreased and awareness was also increased among the targeted communities.

The progress towards the achievement of expected Result 3.8 was completely achieved. The availability and usage of Latrines at the rural schools is considerably low. The project has attempted to introduce the culture of using latrines in schools for hygiene promotion. During June and July 2014, 4 schools latrine were constructed; 2 latrines in each locality. SOS implementation team provided all the required materials and hired an expert builder to execute the construction of latrines under the supervision of SOS Sahel team and school management. Following the construction of the latrines, SOS Sahel in collaboration with the schools committees have establishment health committees from the pupils in these schools. The objective of these committees was to sustain schools sanitary awareness among pupils and teachers and to become pulling factor for other schools to adopt the same approach. During the evaluation visit to these schools, it has been observed that the sanitation situation is much better compared to schools without latrines. Despite the success of this activity, but it is far behind the actual need. It would have been much better if the number of schools with latrines have been increased and geographically distributed to persuade other schools to follow. This is to give opportunity to many schools managements and students to examine the difference. That means SOS Sahel and Concern have to think about wider program to cover other schools.



Fig. 1: Sample of traditional latrine in Tagmala higher secondary school for girls versus new latrine constructed by the project in the Fig2 .



Fig. 2: "Latrine with three pits for primary school" constructed by the project.



Fig. 3: "School Latrine with six pits "



Fig. 4: "Household latrine"

3.6.3 Progress towards attainment of Results related to Hygiene Expected Results:

Table 7: Hygiene Expected Results:

Indicator	Project target	Status at end of project.	Likelihood of achievement
# of cleaning campaign	8 community health sessions	8 health sessions	Fully achieved
# of garbage safe disposal and monitored sites	environmental awareness sessions conducted.	2000 participants	
# of victor control campaign	6 hygiene promotion sessions conducted	7 hygiene sessions. 1750 participants	Fully achieved

The progress towards the achievement of expected Result 3.10 was fully achieved. There are eight campaigns were conducted during the implementation period (six in Abbasia locality and surrounded areas and two in Rashad locality including IDPs around it). It was facilitated by local PHSs authorities and attended by approximately 2000 persons comprised of men, women and children. The campaigns targeted public places such as markets, hospitals and schools. As the results of these campaigns the communities have established committees for clearing water points reflecting the positive results from the awareness messages passed to the community through clean up campaigns. SOS Sahel attended some of these campaigns organized by the communities.

The progress towards the achievement of expected Result 3.17 was fully achieved. There are seven sessions were conducted during the project implementation in the two localities. The sessions were attended by 1750 person 40% were women and children. Two sessions were conducted for the schools and 5 for the communities with the aim of to raise the awareness in hygiene promotion and sanitary issues for healthy environment. The sessions covered issues related to personal hygiene, water hygiene, environmental hygiene, food hygiene, and safe disposal of human and animal. This activity facilitated by WES and local PHs authorities.

It was observed that hand washing practices among targeted communities has been improved than before especially after using latrines and meals as well. This mainly due to project widely awareness sessions conducted during the implementation of the project. The project implementation team has also observed during its normal monitoring that many houses of the targeted population have become much clean compared to time before the awareness campaigns.

3.6.4 Progress towards attainment of Results related to M&E Expected Results:

Table 8: M&E Expected Results:

Indicator	Project target	Status at end of project	Likelihood of achievement
# of M&E visit Project record Donor reports Line ministry reports	Project reports	9 Project Monthly reports.	Fully achieved
# Interim Reports	One report	One report	Fully achieved
# Final Reports	One report	One report	Fully achieved

The progress towards the achievement of expected Results. Despite the project logframe did not specify the number of reports to be produced during the project lifespan. Nevertheless, the project has managed to produce adequate reports that enabled in writing this evaluation reports. In future project activities. It would more relevant to specify the type, time, and number of reports to be produced.

4.0 Summary and Recommendations:

4.1 Summary:

The evaluation study has taken place during the period 15-30 January 2015. The evaluation was mainly depended on project internal reports that included project inception report, proposal report, monthly reports, mid-term report, and the final report. This is in addition to field survey to the project site conducted by the consultant. The field survey covered meeting with the project stakeholders that included the project team members, government water authorities, government health authorities, community leaders, beneficiaries, and other relevant members. Moreover; the evaluation team visited sample of activities conducted by the project such as rehabilitated hand pumps, constructed school latrines, constructed household latrines. Based on the consultations with the governmental technical authorities in these fields. The project has managed to implement the activities with high standards. Government partners, community members, and the beneficiaries have all appreciated the quality of work being achieved by the project. All activated are implemented according to the plan. The project has exceeded the implementation specified in the project plan. These are included the rehabilitation of hand pumps (increased by 20%) and construction of households latrines (increased by 27%). These extra achievements were attributed to the participation of community. Despite these success it has been realized that the need is huge. The implementation of these activities quite below the actual needs. Specially the water was desperately needed by great proportion of the community. Discussions with the technical authorities have revealed that upgrading the hand pumps to mini-water yards would the best solution for provision of water to the communities in these localities. This has been justified by continuous breakdown of hand pumps that require continuous maintenance. Specially during the dry season. So far approximately 105 households already arrived to Rashad and not yet received any assistance neither food or none food item. These household have informed HAC that more influx of IDPs are expected to come to the locality during the upcoming summer because many people are already stranded in the western part of Abbasiya and Rashad localities waiting for any opportunity to escape out. Such opportunity is expected to be possible during the dry season. These stranded IDPs are estimated by over eleven thousands individuals.

4.2 Recommendations:

The discussions with different stakeholders has revealed the that the selection of activities was very appropriate, but the majority have called for expansion of these activities. The humanitarian aid commissioners in Abbasiya and Rashad have informed that the analysis of political situation might lead into arrival of new IDPs to those localities during the upcoming summer. They already informed that about 105 households (480 individuals) have arrived to Rashad during the month of January 2015 and not yet received any assistance. Such analysis is indicating that expectation of new arrivals is valid. Accordingly the organization is suppose to be prepared to deal with such situations. A major recommendations in this stage should include the following;

1. The organization should be vigilant and keep an eye open for any expected arrival of new internally displaced persons (IDPs) to the area. HAC Rashad has already informed that there are approximately 9000 persons stranded in the northern part of the locality waiting for an opportunity to come to Rashad.
2. Given the fact that the area is lacking other humanitarian organizations, a concrete plan should be in place to meet the demand if need be. One year extension to this project would be highly important for assisting the current IDPs and to monitor the situation.
3. There is a pattern of accommodating the students of high secondary schools in boarding house. Especially those coming from rural areas and IDPs kids. The feeding of students is the responsibility of the parents. Food for education would an asset for sustainability of these schools.

Following are specific recommendations for improvement of each component of the project.

Table 9: Recommendations components:

Component	Recommendation
1. <i>Provision of Water.</i>	Given the increasing number of IDPs in the area and expectation of more to come. It would be more feasible to upgrade the existing hand pumps to mini-water yards. This will depend on the results of testing the efficiency of hand pumps.
2. <i>Sanitation & hygiene.</i>	The school latrines program should continue to cover more schools. Especially those schools accommodating pupils related to internally displace persons. It is expected that the schools could participate by providing the local materials.
3. <i>Human Resource Use</i>	In future projects an M&E officer should be recruited to follow up the projects activities.
4. <i>Implementing Partners</i>	Working relationships with the project partners should be formalized through signing of MOUs to increase their accountability.
5. <i>Logistical support.</i>	Due to absence of other humanitarian organizations in the area. SOS has managed to play very significant role. Also managed to build good relationship with the authorities in the area. It would be more useful to equip the organization with most reliable vehicle. This is to enable the organization team members to be able to move without logistical constraints.

Following are recommendations for future projects;

- a. Future projects should focus on other income generating activities for supporting the IDPs scattered among the host community in Rashad and Abbasiya. This is such as provision of agricultural inputs like agricultural implements and farming seeds for the IDPs.
- b. Baseline survey should be conducted to assess the situation of the IDPs being in the area for more than three years without expectation of return to their original lands.
- c. The organization and the humanitarian community should get engaged I dialogue with the government for access to affected communities around Rashad and Abbasiya.

5. Annexes:

Annex 01:

SOS Sahel Sudan

Budget Monitoring sheet at 30 November,2014

Concern Grant in Abbasiya /Rashad

Particulars:	Donor Code	Agreed budget Dec 13-Sep 14	Actual		Variance	
			Budget Up to Nov. 14	Cumulative	Amount	%
Received from Concern	4202	1,021,127	1,021,127		1,021,127	
Total Fund		1,021,127	1,021,127		1,021,127	100%
Expenditure:						
Project Manger/ Water engineer	2112	49,195	9,674	52,030	-2,835	106%
Public Health officer	2113	24,424		20,424	4,000	84%
Admin/Finance officer	2116	37,064	6,145	38,134	-1,070	103%
Community mobilizes	2115	31,464	2,808	30,888	576	98%
Driver	3100	22,635	2,857	24,679	-2,044	109%
Guards (2)	3152	30,038	3,715	32,622	-2,584	109%
cook cleaners	2118	14,345	917	15,867	-1,522	111%
Executive Director - Khartoum 10%	2110	24,030		24,030		100%
Financial Manager - Khartoum 10%	3150	7,533		7,533		100%
South Kordofan Program Coordinator 25%	2111	25,042	4,203	25,085	-43	100%
Admin Manager - Khartoum 10%	3151	5,873		5,873		100%
Office rent in Abbasiya	3159	15,050		15,050		100%
Office running costs (water, electricity, .. Etc)	3160	6,456	556	6,380	76	99%
Consumables and stationary	3162	9,045	400	8,966	79	99%
Communications	3161	6,728	100	6,728		100%
Vehicle fuel and lubricants	3105	36,202	876	35,471	731	98%
Vehicle Maintenance	3106	21,080		22,751	-1,671	108%
Transportation of goods (hiring trucks)	3108	19,770		19,770		100%
Traveling & monitoring cost	3181	12,000	500	11,620	380	97%
Bank charges	3158	7,404	241	7,471	-67	101%
Visibility actions	3187	15,000		14,794	206	99%
Office tables	3055	1,850		1,400	450	76%
Office chairs	3056	1,800		2,250	-450	125%
laptop	3050	8,000		8,000		100%
printer	3051	5,000		5,000		100%
Rehabilitation of hand pumps	2407	130,946		130,946		100%
Training of hand pumps mechanics	3205	15,757		15,757		100%
Training of community water management committees	3202	13,050		13,050		100%
Community environmental health awareness sessions	3200	23,086	4,116	22,726	360	98%
Environmental cleanup campaigns	2403	27,270		26,759	511	98%
HHs latrines	2405	86,436		85,966	470	99%
School latrines	2409	187,010		187,010		100%
Hygiene promotion sessions	2419	20,919	3,859	22,692	-1,773	108%
Peace building training	3203	8,000		7,868	132	98%
evaluation cost	3186	23,000	17,147	17,147	5,853	75%
Over head 5% - Admin cost	3180	48,625		48,390	235	100%
Balance at Bank - Abbasiya						
Total		1,021,127	58,114	1,021,127	0	100%

Annex 02:

Wash Emergency Response for Conflict affected People in Rashad and Abbasiya localities, South Kordofan State, Sudan

Checklist of questions for Focus Group Discussions

Key Component	Guiding Questions
1. Beneficiary selection for households latrines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the criteria for selection of HHs beneficiaries? Was the selection process fair and transparent? Were any deserving households left out? What can be done to improve on beneficiary selection in future?
2. Hand Pumps selection for rehabilitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the criteria for selection of Hand Pumps? Was the selection process fair and transparent? Were any deserving HPs left out? Were the community involved in the selection process? Were the communities not selected satisfied with selection? Does the rehabilitation increased the beneficiaries? Does the rehabilitation increased water production from the HP? How much amount of water per HH prior to rehabilitation? How much amount of water per HH after the rehabilitation? What are the prospectus for HPs sustainability?
3. Training of mechanics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the criteria for selection of mechanics? Was the selection process fair and transparent? Were any deserving mechanics left out? What can be done to improve mechanics selection in future? Does the training of mechanics improved the functionality of HPs?
4. Selection of schools for school latrines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the criteria for selection of schools? Was the selection process fair and transparent? Were any problem associated with selection of schools? What kind of improvement occurred in the schools with latrines? Does the students applied the training measures?
5. Training campaigns for sanitation and hygiene promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the criteria for selection of community for training? Was the selection process fair and transparent? Was the training appreciated by the participants? What were the training materials provided to the participants? How much the participants benefited from the training provided?
6. Sanitary hygiene campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the criteria for selection of community for the campaign? Was the selection process fair and transparent? How many campaigns were conducted? Approximately how many people attend each campaign? Does the campaign achieved its objective?
7. Challenges faced the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What challenges faced the implementation of each activity? How challenges was addressed? Were the activities as they were planned?
8. Impact of interventions on crop production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the hand pump produce enough for the community around it? Does the mechanic play positive role towards the functionality of the HP? Does the sanitary campaigns improved the hygiene promotion? Does hygiene promotion improved in the school after the construction of latrines? Does hygiene promotion improved in the selected HHs after the construction of latrines? Do the water committees mange the water points?

9. Water committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the criteria for selection of water committees? • Was the selection process fair and transparent? • Was the training improved the capability of the committees in managing the water points?
10. Project stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the criteria for selection of the project stakeholders? • Was the selection process fair and transparent? • Were any deserving stakeholder left out? • Were the stakeholders achieved what they ought to achieve? • <i>Do the stakeholders fully supported the implementation of the project?</i>
11. Sustainability after termination of SOS Sahel support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the water committees continue to manage the hand pumps after termination of the project? • Will the mechanics continue to maintain the hand pumps after termination of the project? • Will the pupils school committee continue to promote the hygiene after termination of the project? • Will the HHs received HHs latrines continue to manage the constructed latrines after termination of the project? • Will the community trained in sanitary and hygiene promotion continue to promote the hygiene campaigns after termination of the project? • What should be done to improve similar projects in future?



Annex 3: Summary of Project Activities

Locality	Village	Population	HPs repaired	school latrine	HHs latrine	HPs mechanic training	water Committee training	hygiene promotion	Health awareness	Cleanup camping	peace building
Abbasyia	Tabasa	3200	2								
Abbasyia	Togur	4532	1			5	5				
Abbasyia	Altowmat	3325	2		25	5	5		1		
Abbasyia	Gbalelhmer	3640	3		15	4	5	1		1	
Abbasyia	Ummalgora	1865		1				2			
Abbasyia	Krmogia	4405	2								
Abbasyia	Alseraif	422			10				1		
Abbasyia	Totah	3526			10						
Abbasyia	Ummfkareen	2100							1	1	
Abbasyia	Albdaria	1005	1								
Abbasyia	Mhla	1315	1								
Abbasyia	Gomraia	635	1								
Abbasyia	Grdoudzbel	830	1								
Abbasyia	Fedila	1306	2			4	4				
Abbasyia	Abbasyia	37988		1		2					
Abbasyia	Abb.hospital	0					5			2	
Abbasyia	Hi alsoug	3700								1	
Abbasyia	Alsoug	0								1	
Rashad	Kabous	6500	4		30				3		1
Rashad	Tagmala	16844	3	2				1			
Rashad	Twaklna	2200	1								
Rashad	Alwhda	2100	2								
Rashad	Khourmla	1100	3			2					
Rashad	Tafoni	820	1								
Rashad	Hi flata	4150							1		
Rashad	Altbldia	4200							1		
Rashad	Trlak	4300							1		
Rashad	Togono	3400			5				1		
Rashad	Elshargia IDPs	4150						1			
Rashad	IDPs camp	1800						2		2	
#		125358	30	4	95	22	24	7	10	8	1

Annex 4:

List of interviewed persons:

1. Humanitarian Aid Commissioner for Abbasiya locality
2. Humanitarian Aid Commissioner for Rashad locality
3. Health authority officer for Abbasiya locality
4. Health authority officer for Rashad locality
5. Water authority officer for Abbasiya locality
5. Water authority officer for Rashad locality
6. The headmaster for Abbasiya high secondary school for boys
7. The headmaster for Ummalgora primary school for boys
8. Ummalgora village committee
9. Tajmala High secondary school committee
10. Tajmala primary school committee
11. Various beneficiaries in Abbasiya and Rashad localities.
12. Various community members in Abbasiya and Rashad localities.
13. Project staff in Abbasiya and Rashad localities.
14. SOS Sahel staff in Abbasiya and Rashad localities.
15. WES supervisor for south Kordofan eastern area.

Annex-5

SOS Sahel Sudan

Date: 25/05/2014

To: Nada Abdalla, Emergency Response Coordinator

From: Ismail Elwali Elkhalfifa

Subject: Emergency in Rasha locality

Dear Nada,

Reference to the above mentioned subject and based on SOS correspondence through email, be informed that we have a budget line for rehabilitation of 24 HHs and we have implemented them successfully (100%) and we left with about SDG 24,000 as remaining balance. This remaining balance (SDG24, 777) came as the result of cost less than estimated cost for rehabilitation.

Hence, we would like to use this balance for further rehabilitation of HHs in IDPs locations with aim of improving access to water.

It would be grateful if you approve such remaining balance for the purpose mentioned above.

Thanks for normal support and advice

Ismail Elwali Elkhalfifa
Program Coordinator
SOS Sahel Sudan
Email, ismail@sahelsudan.org
Cell, phone, 0121680686

6.0 References:

1	Project Proposal for Wash Emergency Response for Conflict affected People in Rashad and Abbasiya localities, South Kordofan State, Sudan.
2	Wash Emergency Response for Abbasiya & Rashad inception report
3	Wash Emergency Response monthly Abbasiya & Rashad report for January 2014
4	Wash Emergency Response monthly Abbasiya & Rashad report for February 2014
5	Wash Emergency Response monthly Abbasiya & Rashad report for March 2014
6	Wash Emergency Response monthly Abbasiya & Rashad report for April 2014
7	Wash Emergency Response monthly Abbasiya & Rashad report for May 2014
8	Wash Emergency Response monthly Abbasiya & Rashad report for June 2014
9	Wash Emergency Response monthly Abbasiya & Rashad report for July 2014
10	Wash Emergency Response monthly Abbasiya & Rashad report for August 2014
11	Wash Emergency Response monthly Abbasiya & Rashad report for September 2014
12	Wash Emergency Response Abbasiya & Rashad Mid-term report, 1 st Quarter (Dec.2012- March, 2014)
13	Wash Emergency Response Abbasiya & Rashad Final report, November 2014