



Date: 29/3/2023

Center for Peace and Development Studies

SIR: Director of RCDO

Final evaluation of the project

Project name: Supporting Nonviolence Strategies for Promoting
Stabilization Security Social Cohesion in West Darfur

Project Code: DCPSF / 20RCDO – NGO / 8

Organization: RCDO

Introduction:

Evaluation is the process of measuring the success of the support of Non-violence Strategies, Stability and Social Cohesion Project to reach the planned goals.

The objective of the evaluation process for this project is to identify the following points:

- The extent to which the project objectives are achieved.
 - The extent to which of the project strategy and activities is suitable for the goals.
 - The extent to which the goals of the project and its method of implementation meet the needs of the community.
 - The extent to which the community participate in the project.
 - The extent to which the project adheres to achieve equal opportunities for women and men.
 - The extent to which the project continues.
 - The extent to which the project management is effective.
 - The extent to which the project resource management is efficient.
- The importance of evaluation
- Demonstrate the major achievements or failures of the project.



- Show what changes are needed and how to make them.
- Providing information and increasing skills for planning and decision making.
- viewing the project achievements and learn from the lessons learned from project implementation.
- Demonstrating the efficiency and effectiveness of the efforts made which increases the effectiveness of work and improves performance.

Date: 23/1/2023

Locality: Serba

Administrative unit: Kondabi

Village: Kondabi

First: Basic Family Data

Sex:

No.	Sex	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Males	72	68%
2.	Females	34	32%
Total		106	100%

The above table shows the sex of respondents. Males are the majority represents 68% and women 32%.

Age:

No.	Age	Repetition	Percentage
1.	20 – 30	37	35%
2.	31 – 40	23	22%
3.	41 – 50	28	26%
4.	50 and over	18	17%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the ages of the respondents. It was found that those aged between 20-30 years represents 35%, whereas those aged between 31-40 years reached 22%. Those aged between 41-50 years reached 26%, while those who are over 50 years reached 17%. Marital status:



No.	marital status	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Married	96	90%
2.	Single	4	4%
3.	Divorced	2	2%
4.	Widow/widower	4	4%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The table above shows the marital status of the respondents in the Kondabi region. 90% are married, 4% unmarried, 2% divorced, 4% widows. This indicates that polygamy is widespread among the community.

Family situation:

No.	family situation	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Resident	91	86%
2.	Displaced	9	8%
3.	Refugee	0	0%
4.	Returnee	0	0%
5.	Nomads	6	6%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the family situation in the evaluation area. 86% of the respondents are residents, and this confirms that the resident community is a community that hosts the displaced and others, while 8% of the respondents are from the displaced segment, and the nomads represent 6% which indicates that there is communication between the nomads and the residents.

Occupation:

No.	Occupation	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Daily wage worker	18	17%
2.	Employee	2	2%
3.	Farmer	76	72%
4.	Housewife	3	3%
5.	Pastoralism	7	6%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey



The above table shows the occupations of the respondents regarding the evaluation of the project. 17% of them are those who do daily work, while 2% are employees. 72% of the respondents are from the farmers segment, while 3% housewife, and 6% pastoralist segment.

Dependent family size:

No.	Dependent family size	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Males	125	51%
2.	Females	118	49%
Total		243	100%

The table shows the size of the dependent family. Males represent 51%, while females are 49%, which confirms that there is no significant difference between males and females in terms of support from their families.

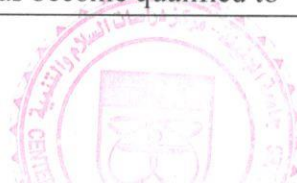
Second: Discussion Group

First: Familiarity with rural community building interventions	
1. What activities did the project provide during the year 2021 – 2-22 ? And Where were they implemented?	comments
Results	
The Reconciliation Committee, the Protection of the Agricultural Season, and the Water Committee were formed and trained, and new nomad members were added	
The solar water station has been rehabilitated	
A livelihood project has been implemented (supporting 10 families, each with 12 sheep) and the beneficiaries (6 residents and 4 nomads)	
Formation and training of the Water Committee three times	
Community awareness workshops and forums	
Exchange visits between the reconciliation and agricultural season protection committees to Ajri and El Geneina	
linking the reconciliation committee with the security committee in the locality	
2. How were these areas chosen?	
Results	
After conducting a survey to collect information and analyze data in Kondabi, Goz Siqait, Ajri and Suwani, Kondabi was chosen from among the areas in which the organization operates.	
3. How were the water and livelihood projects selected?	
1- The reason is that the region does not have potable water sources, and	

<p>there is suffering for citizens to obtain potable water, and the majority of citizens get water from unsafe sources such as unprotected wells, hafirs, and valley water.</p> <p>2- There is also a vulnerable family, orphans and widows who need means to earn a living, and sheep were chosen</p>	
4. Who are the beneficiaries?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Orphans ✓ widows ✓ the vulnerable ✓ Nomad community (4) and residents (6) 	
5. Do you know how the beneficiaries were selected? What do they know?	
<p>Beneficiaries from the very vulnerable and poor families, people with special needs, orphans and widows who need support to reduce the burden of living. This is based on the survey and according to the request and need of the local people in the region</p>	
Second: Appropriateness	
6. Do you feel that the activities provided by RCB are appropriate and support the community in meeting their priority needs?	
<p>Yes, it is based on the request of the community, and all activities are based on the needs of the community.</p>	
7. Explain to what extent the project responded to the needs of your local community?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rehabilitation of a potable water station ✓ Training and rehabilitation of the Reconciliation Committee and the Protection of the Agricultural Season and Water ✓ Inclusion of women in peace building mechanisms ✓ Providing medicines, food and school expenses through the Livelihoods Project ✓ Water committee training 	
8. What other needs do you compare with the interventions?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water station maintenance equipment and pumps ✓ Vocational training for young people of both sexes ✓ School maintenance ✓ Training and rehabilitation of women 	
9. Do you think that women got a safe and fair opportunity to participate in planning and implementation?	



✓ Yes, because women were included in the Reconciliation Committee; (7) women, and their participation from the beginning of the development of the plan until the effective implementation stage.	
10. What are the most positive things that the project has brought you?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capacity building and rehabilitation of the Reconciliation and Agricultural Season Protection Committee and the Water Committee ✓ water station ✓ Livelihood project for 10 beneficiaries 	
11. What didn't work well?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is no project in Kondabi that is not working ✓ The Reconciliation Committee works in disputes, the Water Committee works in raising awareness and maintaining water resources, and the Season Protection Committee works in settling disputes between the pastoralist and the farmer ✓ The community benefited from the livelihood project which has grown bigger. 	
12. Did the project cause negative impacts on the community?	
✓ There are no negative impacts of the project on society	
13. Are you satisfied with the humanitarian assistance provided by the organization?	
✓ Yes, we are satisfied with the aid that was given to us by the Rural Communities Building Organization	
Third: Sustainability	
14. What will remain after the project ends?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reconciliation Committee and the Protection of the Agricultural Season and the Water Committee ✓ water station ✓ Livelihood Project 	
15. Have the trained committees been in contact with the security committee in the locality?	
✓ Yes, after the linking, the committee continued to communicate through the committee chairman	
16. Is the Committee for Reconciliation and Protection of the Agricultural Season able to manage and settle disputes by peaceful means?	
✓ Yes, the Reconciliation Committee has become qualified to	



manage and settle disputes in the region, and there are several disputes that the Committee intervened and settled	
17. Are the water committees able to manage and sustain water resources?	
✓ Yes, they are capable, but maintenance equipment are needed	
18. Have you been trained in the basic concepts of peace building?	
✓ Yes in the field of disputes settlement, concepts of peace building, social cohesion and <i>judiya</i> (traditional mediation)	
19. Were the awareness sessions useful?	
✓ Yes, it was useful to everyone in the community	
20. Are these community committees willing and able to preserve, operate and maintain the projects?	
✓ Yes, they are able to preserve, operate and maintain them.	
21. Did the Water Committee educate the community on how to use water resources?	
✓ Yes, she provided awareness sessions about the places of water sources	
22. How many times have the water committees been trained by Geneina Water Authority?	
✓ three times	
23. As a community, do you feel that this is your project and that it is your private property, capable and willing to preserve and maintain it?	
✓ Yes, it is considered the property of the community and can be preserved	
24. Were the community committees involved in the planning and implementation of this project to ensure participation from the outset?	
✓ Yes, and it has a special committee for the project	
25. Do you think this project has caused any environmental damage to the region? How?	
✓ It did not cause any environmental damage	
26. Is there anyone who would like to add something that he could not add that reflect an important aspect of the project that you got or did not get?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Designing Agriculture and Health Livelihoods Project ✓ Providing equipment for maintaining water sources ✓ Expansion of the project 	

Source: field survey



Third: Interventions in Peace and Reconciliation Committees (Kondabi) - Reconciliation and Protection of season and water Committees, Kondabi Group

By which means are disputes settled (criminal, social, or the pastoralist and the farmer) before the start of the project?

1. Reconciliation Committee
2. Water Committee

How many members of the committees are there before the start of the project?

1. The Reconciliation Committee consists of 16 members
2. The Water Committee consists of 15 members

How many members of the committees are there after the start the projects?

1. The Reconciliation Committee was formed of (21) males (14) females (7)
2. The Agricultural Season Protection Committee consists of (20) members
3. The Water Committee consists of (21)

What are the dispute settlement mechanisms at present?

1. The Reconciliation Committee relies on the *judiya* mechanism (traditional mediation) in settling disputes.
2. The Agricultural Season Protection Committee works in settling disputes between pastoralists and farmers

Were the committees of reconciliation and protection of the agricultural season representing residents, nomads, displaced persons and returnees?

The Committee for Reconciliation and the Protection of the Agricultural Season includes residents and nomads. Previously, the Nomads had a committee and the residents a committee, but the organization was able to link between the nomads and the residents, and this committee was formed.



In which areas were the reconciliation committees and the protection of the agricultural season trained?

1. Dispute settlement
2. Peace building concepts
3. Dispute management

In which areas were water committees trained?

1. Maintenance of water sources by the Water and Environmental Sanitation Project
2. Writing reports

How often were the water committees trained and what type of training did they get?

1. They were trained (3) times in the field of water resource maintenance and community awareness

Have you heard or attended community dialogue sessions or peace building awareness sessions? If yes, were the awareness dialogue sessions useful?

1. The sessions and dialogues were useful because they raise the awareness of the community about the importance of peaceful coexistence and acceptance of the other

Do you train the community in basic concepts in peace building?

1. Yes, the community was trained on the concept of peace, negative peace, positive peace, dialogue, mediation, *judiya* (traditional mediation), mediation and negotiation skills, and dispute settlement.

Do you have exchange visits? If yes, which areas did you visit?

1. Yes, we visited El Geneina and Sirba to contact and link with the security committee in the locality.

Are the reconciliation committees and the protection of the agricultural season linked with the security committee in the locality? When?



1. Yes, the link has been made, and now every chairman is in contact with the executive director of the locality because he is the head of the security committee in the locality.

Are you satisfied with the improvement and effectiveness of the reconciliation committees and the protection of the season and water?

1. We are satisfied with what the organization and the staff have provided, because all projects affect the community, and now, thanks to these projects, potable water has become available, and disputes have become settled with *judiya*, and the vulnerable have been supported with sheep.

Fourth: intervening in water sources (home visits)

1. Intervention of the main water project before the start of the project

No.	Intervention in water before the project	Repetition	Percentage
1.	open wells	89	84%
2.	Unprotected wells	5	5%
3.	Protected wells	0	0%
4.	water tank/ water tower	2	2%
5.	Surface water	0	0%
6.	Ponds	4	4%
7.	Hafirs	6	5%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows that intervention in water sources before the project.84% get water from open wells before the project; unprotected wells represent 5%, water tanks or water towers 2%, those who depend on ponds 4% and hafirs 5%. The table shows that the majority of respondents depend on non-potable water sources; this confirms the seriousness of the health and environmental conditions in the region



2. Water project intervention after the start of the project

No.	What is the source of the water at the moment	Repetition	Percentage
1.	open wells	5	5%
2.	Unprotected wells	6	6%
3.	Protected wells	0	0%
4.	water tanks/ water tower	78	73%
5.	Surface water	2	2%
6.	Ponds	1	1%
7.	Hafirs	14	13%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the sources of water. After the implementation of the project, it was found that 5% of the respondents depended on open wells, while 6% depended on unprotected wells. Those who obtained water from water tanks or water towers reached 73%, and this confirms that the rehabilitation of the water station in the region led to the provision of potable water for a large percentage of the respondents. Those who depend on surface water reached 2%, ponds 1%, and hafirs 13%; they are those who live with livestock, so this new source is far from them.

3. Access to water sources after the start of the project

No.	Can you reach the water source easily?	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Yes	92	87%
2.	No	14	13%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows access to the water source. 87% have easy access to the water source, while there are others who are unable to easily reach the water source, they represent 13%. This shows that this community needs more water sources to cover the community.



4. The time spent in fetching water before the start of the project

No.	Time	Repetition	Percentage
1.	10-20 minutes	22	21%
2.	20 – 40	73	69%
3.	40 – 60	4	4%
4.	more than an hour	7	6%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the time of obtaining water before the project. 22% say they get water between 10-20 minutes, while 69% say they get water between 20-40 minutes, 4% get water between 40-60 minutes, and 6% get water in more than an hour.

5- The time spent in fetching water after the start of the project

No.	Time	Repetition	Percentage
1.	10-20 minutes	77	72%
2.	20 – 40	23	22%
3.	40 – 60	3	3%
4.	more than an hour	3	3%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the time for obtaining water after the project. 72% of the respondents get water between 10-20 minutes. This indicates that the rehabilitation of the water station led to saving time in obtaining water, as well as the provision of potable water. 22% obtained between 20-40 minutes, this indicates that those who were getting water before the project in more than 40 minutes now get water in less than 40 minutes. 3% get water between 40-60 minutes, and those who get water in more than an hour, now 4% get water in less than an hour, i.e. There is an improvement in the time of access to water sources.



6- How long do you wait to collect enough water before the project?

No.	Waiting time	Repetition	Percentage
1.	10-20 minutes	31	29%
2.	20 – 40	70	66%
3.	40 – 60	4	4%
4.	more than an hour	1	1%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the time of water collection before the project. 29% of the respondents wait to collect water before the project between 10-20 minutes, while 66% collect water between 20-40 minutes. 4% collect water between 40-60 minutes, whereas 1% of the respondents collect water in more than 60 minutes

7- How long do you wait to collect enough water now?

No.	Post-project waiting time	Repetition	Percentage
1.	10-20 minutes	84	79%
2.	20 – 40	16	15%
3.	40 – 60	4	4%
4.	more than an hour	2	2%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

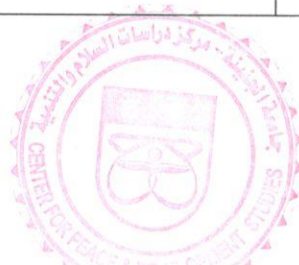
The table shows the water collection time after the project. 79% of the respondents had water collection between 10-20 minutes, while they were before the project 29%. This showed that there was an improvement in the water collection time by 50%. For those whose water collected between 20 and 40 minutes represent 15% and 4% for those who collect water between 40-60 minutes. 2% represent those who collect water in more than 60 minutes

8- How much water did you collect per day before the project?

9- How much do you currently collect per day after the project?

No.	Number of jerkins per day before and after the project	water volume
1.	Volume of water before the project	195
2.	Number of jerkins after the project per day	water volume
Volume of water after the project		377

Source: field survey



The table shows the volume of water before and after the project. The number of jenkins reached 195 per day before the project, while it reached 377 after the project. This confirms that the rehabilitation of the water station led to an increase in the water volume, as it became easy to obtain water and large quantities of water could be obtained per day.

10- Who usually fetches water in your household?

No.	Who fetches water?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Women	42	39%
2.	Men	6	6%
3.	girls under 15	39	37%
4.	Boys under 15	19	18%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows those who fetch water. 39% shows that women fetch water, while men represent 6%. Also, 37% represent girls under the age of 15, while 18% represent boys under the age of 15.

11- How many times a day do you go to fetch water during the project?

No.	Number of times to go to fetch water before the project	Repetition	percentage
1.	Once	21	20%
2.	Twice	63	59%
3.	three times	17	16%
4.	three and more	5	11%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the number of times to go to fetch water before the project. 20% represent those who go once, 59% those who go twice a day, 16% those who go three times a day, and 11% those who go more than three times.



12- Has the Water Committee raised the awareness of the community?

No.	Has the Water Committee raised the awareness of the community?	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Yes	81	76%
2.	No	25	24%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

76% of the respondents affirmed that the Water Committee raised awareness of the community, while 24% of the respondents believed that the committee did not raise awareness, and this indicates that the community that receives awareness of the importance and how properly use water resources.

13- Did the Water Committee raise the awareness of the community on how to manage and use water?

No.	Did the water committee raise the awareness of the community on how to manage and use water?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Yes	65	61%
2.	No	41	39%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

61% of the respondents affirmed that the Water Committee raised awareness about the management and use of water, while 39% believed that the committee did not raise awareness of the community, which indicates that the committee's awareness was not comprehensive or generalized.

14. Is the Water Committee capable of managing water properly?

No.	Is the Water Committee capable of managing water properly?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Yes	65	61%
2.	No	41	39%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

61% of the respondents believe that the water committee is able to manage water resources, while 39% believe that the committee is unable to manage water resources properly. This indicates the need to review the committee and find out



the extent of their ability. It is noticeable that the water committee needs maintenance equipment because they do not have any maintenance tools. This made them unable to maintain water sources despite their experience in maintaining water sources.

15- Are you satisfied with the improvement in the water project?

No	Are you satisfied with the improvement in the water project?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Yes	86	81%%
2.	No	12	11%
3.	I don't know	8	8%%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

81% confirmed that they are satisfied with the improvement in the water due to the intervention, while 11% see that they are dissatisfied with the intervention, and this indicates that the community did not benefit directly from the water project, so the water stations must be expanded. 8% do not know whether they are satisfied or dissatisfied.

Fifth: Interviews of Direct Beneficiaries (Livelihood)

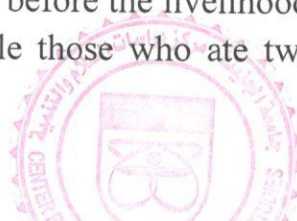
Livelihood interventions :(Kondabi)- Direct Beneficiaries (10)

1. How many meals did you eat per day before the sheep project?

No	The number of meals per day before the project	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Three meals	1	10%
2.	Two meals	9	90%
3.	one meal	0	0%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the number of meals per day before the livelihood project. 10% of the direct beneficiaries ate three meals, while those who ate two meals reached



90% which confirms that the economic conditions of the beneficiaries are bad and they do not have the means to make a living to diversify their meals. In addition to that there is the suffering of the vulnerable.

2. How many meals do you eat per day now?

No.	Number of meals after the project	Repetition	percentage
1.	Three meals	4	40%
2.	Two meals	6	60%
3.	one meal	0	0%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

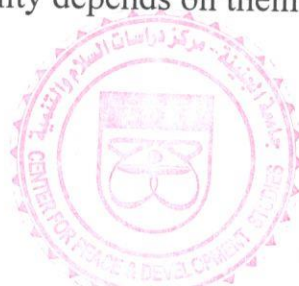
40% of the direct beneficiaries eat three meals per day, confirming the improvement of economic conditions through the exploitation of the income generated by the project, whereas 60% eat two meals per day, and this indicator the positive change that occurred within vulnerable families, widows and people with special needs.

3. What is your main source of income before the sheep project?

No.	Sources of income before the project	Repetition	percentage
1.	Organizations aid	0	0%
2.	Daily wage work	1	10%
3.	collecting money from people	0	0%
4.	Transfers from an expatriate	0	0%
5.	salaries from the government	0	0%
6.	Agriculture	5	50%
7.	Pastoralism	4	40%
8.	Other sources	0	0%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the income sources of the direct beneficiaries before the project. 10% of the beneficiaries work in daily wages, while 50% work in agriculture and 40% work as shepherds. This shows that agriculture and pastoralism are the two main professions in the region and the community depends on them



4. What is your main source of income in the past months?

No.	Sources of income after the project	Repetition	percentage
1.	Organizations aid	0	0%
2.	Daily wage work	0	0%
3.	collecting money from people	0	0%
4.	Transfers from an expatriate	0	0%
5.	salaries from the government	0	0%
6.	Agriculture	5	50%
7.	Pastoralism	5	50%
8.	Other sources	0	0%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

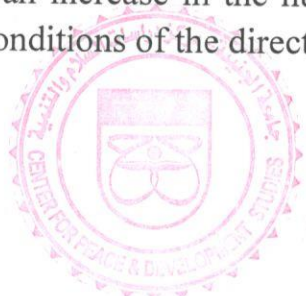
The table shows that 50% of the beneficiaries work in agriculture, while those who work as shepherds after distributing the sheep also reached 50%. This shows that those who were working for wages today are concerned about the sheep that were distributed to them, which shows the role of the project to change the lifestyle of the direct beneficiaries.

5. What do you think about the received sheep?

No.	What do you think about the received sheep?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Absolutely insufficient	0	0%
2.	not sufficient	0	0%
3.	Somewhat sufficient	3	30%
4.	Sufficient	0	0%
5.	Quite sufficient	7	70%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the opinion of the beneficiaries about the sheep. 30% agree that the project was sufficient to a certain extent, while 70% said that the sheep were very sufficient. This confirms that the direct beneficiaries have benefited greatly from their conviction in the project. there is an increase in the number of sheep, and this has led to a change in the economic conditions of the direct beneficiaries.



6. To what extent is the benefit from these sheep?

No.	To what extent is the benefit from these sheep?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Buying clothes	0	0%
2.	Buying foodstuffs	3	30%
3.	Buying medicines	2	20%
4.	Pay off debts	0	0%
5.	Children's education	4	40%
6.	Other – marriage	1	10%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows how the income from the project was spent. 30% of the beneficiaries spent their income on buying foodstuffs, 20% on buying human and animal medicines, 40% spent on children's education and 10% were spent on social support for marriage.

7. To what extent is the satisfaction with the received sheep?

No.	To what extent is the satisfaction with the received sheep?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Very satisfied	10	100%
2.	Satisfied	0	0%
3.	Somewhat satisfied	0	0%
4.	little satisfied	0	0%
5.	not satisfied	0	0%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the level of satisfaction among the direct beneficiaries. 100% of the beneficiaries confirmed that they were very satisfied with the sheep that were distributed to them and helped them in daily life and facing economic conditions.



8. Family's opinion about benefiting from sheep

No.	Family's opinion about benefiting from sheep	Repetition	percentage
1.	contributed to the improvement of their health	3	30%
2.	Buy good and varied foodstuffs	6	60%
3.	There is no benefit	0	0%
4.	Other benefits - buying a donkey and exchanging a sheep	1	10%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

The table confirmed that 30% of the direct beneficiaries said that the project helped them improve their health conditions, which is represented in saving money to buy medicine, see a doctor, and buy healthy diversified food. Also, 60% of the beneficiaries spent on buying foodstuffs, while 10% benefited from it in exchanging sheep and buying a donkey for transporting water and pasture for sheep.

Sixth: Basic Human Standards

1. Do you feel that the assistance provided by Building Rural Communities is appropriate to your needs and supports the community in meeting their basic needs?

No.	The extent to which the community needs are met	Repetition	percentage
1.	not met the needs	0	0%
2.	Somewhat satisfactory	0	0%
3.	largely met the needs	106	100%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows that 100% of the respondents confirmed that the project met the needs of the community, and this is an indicator of the community's satisfaction with the project provided.



2. Do you feel that the assistance provided by Rural Community Building Organization is timely?

No.	Did the project come at the right time?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Yes	106	100%
2.	No	0	0%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

100% of the respondents also confirmed that the project came at the right time and based on the needs of the community

3. Was the livelihood given to the most affected and needy people?

No.	Was the sheep given to the needy?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Yes	10	100%
2.	No	0	0%
Total		106	1005

Source: field survey

100% confirmed that the livelihood project was given to the needy and the vulnerable, the most affected vulnerable, people with special needs and widows.

4. Do you feel that women have safe and fair opportunities to participate in the implementation of the project?

No.	Was the woman fair?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Yes	106	100%
2.	No	0	0%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

100% of the respondents confirmed that women in Kandabi region were treated fairly that they participated in all projects based on the sensitivity of women's needs and gender.



5. Do you know how the beneficiaries of the sheep project were selected? If yes, explain?

No.	Do you know how the beneficiaries were selected?	Repetition	percentage
1.	Yes	106	100%
2.	No	0	0%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

100% of the respondents confirmed that they are aware of how the beneficiaries were selected. This indicates that the community chose the direct beneficiary based on a field survey conducted by the community.

6. Did the project cause negative effects?

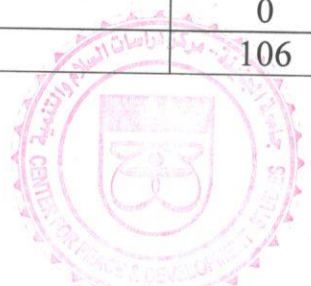
No.	Did the project cause negative effects?	Repetition	percentage
1.	caused significant negative effects	0	0%
2.	caused little impact	0	0%
3.	didn't have any negative effects	106	100%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

100% of the respondents mentioned that the project did not have any role or negative impact towards the community, which confirms the neutrality of the project staff and the high professionalism regarding the implementation of the project through the involvement of the community in identifying needs and priorities and sharing community in implementing the project because of the community's sense of ownership and preservation of the project.

7. How did the employees of the Rural Communities Building Organization deal with you or with the community as a whole?

No.	The interaction of employees with the community	Repetition	percentage
1.	In a very respectable way	106	100%
2.	In a semi-respectable way	0	0%
3.	in a less respectable way	0	0%
4.	Absolutely disrespectful	0	0%
Total		106	100%



Source: field survey

The table shows that 100% of the respondents confirm that the way the employees deal with the community was in a very respectable. The table also confirms that the project employees respect the culture, customs, and traditions of the community, and this shows the success of the project in the region and its positive impact on the community and the communicating of community leaders with the organization.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Designing Agriculture and Health Livelihoods Project
- ✓ Providing equipment for maintaining water sources
- ✓ Expansion of the project



Date: 25/1/2023

Locality: Sirba

Administrative Unit: Sirba

Village: Goz Siqait

First: Basic Family Data

Sex:

No.	Sex	Repetition	percentage
3.	Males	99	75%
4.	Females	33	25%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows sex of respondents. The males reached 75%, while the females reached 25%.

Age:

No.	Age	Repetition	percentage
5.	20 – 30	40	30%
6.	31 – 40	36	28%
7.	41 – 50	31	23%
8.	50 and over	25	19%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows ages of respondents. Those aged 20-30 reached 30%, while those aged 30-40 reached 28% (youth segment), and those aged 41-50 reached 23%. Those over 50 reached 19% (community leaders with sound judgment and cumulative experience)



Marital status:

No.	marital status	Repetition	percentage
5.	Married	117	88%
6.	Single	0	0%
7.	Divorced	6	5%
8.	widower/widow	9	7%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the marital status of the respondents. 88% are married, while the divorced are 5%, and the widows are 7%, which indicates that there is no reluctance to marry and there is prevalence of polygamy.

Family situation:

No.	family situation	Repetition	percentage
6.	Resident	34	26%
7.	Displaced	64	49%
8.	Refuge	0	0%
9.	Returnee	27	20%
10.	Nomad	7	5%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the family situation of the respondents. It was found that 26% of the respondents were from resident or hosting families, while the displaced reached 49%, which indicates that the region has become a gathering of the displaced. Returnees from displacement reached 20%, whereas the nomadic reached 5%, which confirms the interpersonal communication between residents and nomads, the displaced and returnees.



Occupation:

No.	Occupation	Repetition	percentage
6.	Daily paid worker	5	4%
7.	Employee	1	1%
8.	Farmer	108	82%
9.	Housewife	11	8%
10.	Pastoralist	7	5%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows sources of income of respondents. 4% of the respondents work in daily work, while 82% of the respondents work as farmers (The main work for the majority of the respondents). 8% are housewives and 5% are shepherds.

Dependent family size:

No.	Dependent family size	Repetition	percentage
3.	Males	93	52%
4.	Females	85	48%
Total		178	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the size of the dependent families. Males reached 52% and females reached 48%.

Second: Discussion Groups**1. Familiarity with rural community Development Organization interventions**

- What are the activities provided by the project during the year 2021 - 2022? Where were they implemented?

1. Formation of committees, training and rehabilitation of reconciliation committees, and protection of the agricultural season
2. Supporting orphaned, widowed and vulnerable families with the Livelihood Project (grain mill and threshing machine).
3. Provide mats and barrels of water and sugar for the Reconciliation Committee



4. Training communities through forums and community dialogues

- **How were these areas chosen?**

Before the start of the project, a survey was conducted to find out the needs, and then the organization intervened

- **How were the water projects and livelihoods selected?**

It was chosen based on the community's need for the threshing machine and the grain mill, due to the absence of the threshing machine or the grain mill in the area. It helps the community to easily access the threshing machine and the grain mill.

- **Who are the beneficiaries?**

The direct beneficiaries are from the resident and nomadic community, who are from vulnerable families, families of orphans and widows

- **Do you know how the beneficiaries were selected? What do they know?**

Yes, after enlightening the community in the meeting, the community chose the beneficiaries

2. Appropriateness:

- **Do you feel that the activities provided by RCB are appropriate and support the community in meeting their priority needs?**

The project is based on the need and demand of the community

Explain to what extent the project responded to the needs of your local community?

1. The community benefited from the grain mill for a week, grinding for free.
2. Grinding at half the price compared to other grain mills for a period of two months
3. Easy to get the grain mill and threshing machine
4. Direct beneficiaries benefited

- **What other needs do you compare with the interventions?**

1. Water project
2. Health project
3. Education project



- **Do you think that women got a safe and fair opportunity to participate in planning and implementation?**

Yes, because she participated in reconciliation committees and other committees

3. Effectiveness:

- **What are the most positive things that the project has brought to you?**

1. Training of reconciliation and protection of the agricultural season committees
2. Livelihood .Project (threshing machine and grain Mill)

- **What didn't work well?**

The parts of the mill and the threshing machine were stolen, and only (2) generators remained

- **Did the project cause negative impacts on the community?**

No, it did not have any negative effects on the region

- **Are you satisfied with the humanitarian assistance provided by the organization?**

Yes, we, the community of Goz Siquit, are satisfied with the role and intervention of the Rural Communities Building Organization in the region.

4. Sustainability

- **What will remain after the project ends?**

1. The Reconciliation and Protection of the Agricultural Season Committee
2. The remaining parts of the threshing machine and the grain mill
3. Community awareness

- **Have the trained committees been in contact with the security committee in the locality?**

Yes, in contact with the executive director

- **Is the Reconciliation and Protection of the Agricultural Season Committee able to settle disputes by peaceful means?**



Yes, it was able to intervene to settle disputes and gained skills and experience through training and qualification.

- **Have you been trained in the basic concepts of peace building?**

Yes, reconciliation and protection of the agricultural season committee has been trained.

- **Were the awareness sessions useful?**

Yes, the whole community benefited from it

- **Are these community committees willing and able to preserve, operate and maintain the projects?**

They can carry on the activities on their own and preserve the work of the reconciliation committee

- **As a community, do you feel that this is your project and that it is your private property, and capable and willing to preserve and maintain it?**

Yes, we are able to preserve and maintain it

- **Were the community committees involved in the planning and implementation of this project to ensure participation from the outset?**

It participated in the survey, planning and identifying the needs.

- **Do you think this project has caused any environmental damage to the region? How?**

The project has no environmental impacts or damages in the area

- **Is there anyone who would like to add something that he could not add that reflect an important aspect of the project that you got or did not get?**

We recommend the following:

1. Health project design
2. Water
3. Veterinary health
4. Training



Third: Interventions in Peace and Reconciliation Committees (Goz siqait) - Reconciliation and Protection of season and water Committees

By which means are disputes settled (criminal, social, or the pastoralist and the farmer) before the start of the project?

1. Reconciliation Committee
2. Water Committee
3. Courts

How many members of the committees are there before the start of the project?

1. The Reconciliation Committee consists of 24 members

How many members of the committees are there after the start of the project?

1. The Reconciliation Committee consists of males (13) and females (7).
2. The Agricultural Season Protection Committee consists of (15) members

What are the dispute settlement mechanisms at present?

1. Reconciliation Committee
2. Agricultural Season Protection Committee

Were the committees of reconciliation and protection of the agricultural season representing residents, nomads, displaced persons and returnees?

Yes, it consisted of residents and nomads

In which area were the reconciliation committees and the protection of the agricultural season trained?

1. Dispute settlement
2. Peace building concepts
3. Dispute management
4. *judiya* (traditional mediation)

Have you heard or attended community dialogue sessions or peace building awareness sessions? If yes, were the awareness dialogue sessions useful?

Dialogues and forums were useful and contributed to raising community awareness, and talked about the importance of community peace

Was the community trained in basic concepts in peace building?

Yes, reconciliation committees have been trained in the areas of peace, dispute settlement and peaceful means such as *Judiya* (traditional mediation)

Did you have exchange visits? If yes, which areas did you visit?

Yes, we visited Suwani and Sirba. We were linked with the executive director of the locality

Were the reconciliation committees and the protection of the agricultural season linked with the security committee of the locality? When?

Yes, they were linked with the security committee of the locality.

Are you satisfied with the improvement and effectiveness of the reconciliations and the protection of season and water committees?

Yes, we are satisfied with the role of the Rural Communities Building Organization

Fourth: Livelihood interventions (Goz Siqait) - Direct Beneficiaries

1. How many meals did you eat per day before the grain mill and threshing machine project?

No.	Number of meals before the project	Repetition	percentage
4.	Three meals	6	30%
5.	Two meals	14	70%
6.	one meal	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the number of meals per day before the project. 30% ate three meals a day, while 70% of the direct beneficiaries ate two meals a day before the project.



2. How many meals do you currently eat per day?

No.	Number of meals after the project	Repetition	Percentage
4.	Three meals	0	0%
5.	Two meals	20	100%
6.	one meal	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the number of meals for the direct beneficiary after the project. 100% of the beneficiaries eat two meals a day because of the recent disputes and the stealing of the parts of the grain mill and threshing machine, which deprived the beneficiaries from improving their economic conditions.

3. What was your main source of income before the mill and threshing machine project?

No.	What was your main source of income before the mill and threshing machine project?	Repetition	percentage
9.	Organizations aid	0	0%
10	Daily wage work	0	0%
11	Collecting money from people	0	0%
12	Transfers from an expatriate	0	0%
13	salaries from the government	0	0%
14	Agriculture	16	80%
15	Pastoralism	4	20%
16	Other sources	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the sources of the direct beneficiaries before the project. 80% depend on agriculture, while pastoralism reached 20%, which confirms that agriculture is the major profession then pastoralism.



4. What is your main source of income in the past months?

No.	What is your main source of income in the past months?	Repetition	percentage
9.	Organizations aid	0	0%
10	Daily wage work	2	10%
11	Collecting money from people	3	15%
12	Transfers from an expatriate	0	0%
13	salaries from the government	1	5%
14	Agriculture	14	70%
15	Pastrolism	0	0%
16	Other sources	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source field survey

The table shows the sources of income after the project for the direct beneficiaries. 10% work for extra wages, while 15% ask for money from people. 5% get salary from government and 70% depend on agriculture, 70%

5. What do you think about the received grain mill and threshing machine?

No.	What do you think about the received grain mill and threshing machine?	Repetition	percentage
6.	Absolutely insufficient	0	0%
7.	not sufficient	0	0%
8.	Somewhat sufficient	18	90%
9.	Sufficient	2	10%
10.	Quite sufficient	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the opinion of the beneficiaries towards the project. 90% see that the project is sufficient to some extent, and 10% see that the project is sufficient, and this confirms that the project has become sufficient to some extent.



6. To What extent is the benefit of this grain mill and threshing machine?

No.	To What extent is the benefit of this mill and threshing machine?	Repetition	percentage
7.	Buying clothes	0	0%
8.	Buying foodstuffs	0	0%
9.	Buying medicines	0	0%
10.	Pay off debts	0	0%
11.	Children's education	0	0%
12.	Others didn't continue (only 2 months)	20	100%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the extent of benefiting from the grain mill and the threshing machine. 100% of the beneficiaries confirmed that the project did not last more than two months.

7. To what extent is the satisfaction with the received grain mill and the threshing machine?

No.	To what extent is the satisfaction with the received grain mill and the threshing machine?	Repetition	percentage
6.	Very satisfied	20	100%
7.	Satisfied	0	0%
8.	Somewhat satisfied	0	0%
9.	little satisfied	0	0%
10.	not satisfied	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the extent of satisfaction. 100% confirmed that the organization submitted projects based on the needs of the community and the community was satisfied, although the project did not continue due to the security situation



8. Family's opinion about benefiting from the grain mill and threshing machine

No.	Families' opinion of their benefit from the grain mill and threshing machine	Repetition	percentage
1.	contributed to the improvement of their health	0	0%
2.	Buy good and varied foodstuffs	0	0%
3.	There is no benefit	0	0%
4.	Others - stealing the parts of the grain mill and threshing machine	20	100%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

100% of the beneficiaries confirmed that some parts of the project were stolen, and only two generators remained.

Fifth: Basic Humanitarian Standards

1. Do you feel that the assistance provided by Rural Communities Building organization is appropriate to your needs and supports the community in meeting their basic needs?

No.	The extent to which the community needs are met	Repetition	percentage
4.	not met the needs	2	2%
5.	Somewhat satisfactory	127	96%
6.	largely met the needs	3	2%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the extent to which the project meets the needs of the community. 2% mentioned that the project did not meet the needs, while 96% of the community mentioned the project somewhat met the needs, as well as 2% said it met the needs.



2. Do you feel that the assistance provided by Rural Community Building Organization is timely?

No.	Did the project come at the right time?	Repetition	percentage
3.	Yes	132	100%
4.	No	0	0%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows that 100% of the beneficiary respondents believe that the project came at the right time, according to the needs of the community.

3. Have the livelihood of grain mill and the threshing machine been given to the most affected and needy people?

No.	Have the grain mill and threshing machine been given to the needy ?	Repetition	percentage
3.	Yes	132	100%
4.	No	0	0%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows that 100% confirmed that the project was directed to the needy and eligible affected people.

4. Do you feel that women have safe and fair opportunities to participate in the implementation of the project?

No.	Was the woman treated fairly?	Repetition	percentage
3.	Yes	132	100%
4.	No	0	0%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

100% of the respondents believe that women have been treated fairly in society through their involvement in the various committees.



5. Do you know how the beneficiaries of the grain mill and threshing machine project were selected?

No.	Do you know how the beneficiaries were selected?	Repetition	percentage
3.	Yes	132	100%
4.	No	0	0%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

From The table above 100% confirms that the community is aware and familiar of how to choose the beneficiaries of the threshing machine and the grain mill.

6. Did the project cause negative effects?

No.	Did the project cause negative effects?	Repetition	percentage
4.	caused significant negative effects	0	0%
5.	caused little effects	0	0%
6.	didn't have any negative effects	132	100%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows that 100% confirmed that the project has no negative effects on society.

7. How did the employees of the Rural Communities Building Organization deal with you or with the community as a whole?

No.	The interaction of employees with the community	Repetition	percentage
5.	In a very respectable way	132	100%
6.	In a semi-respectable way	0	0%
7.	in a less respectable way	0	0%
8.	Absolutely disrespectful	0	0%
Total		132	100%

Source: field survey



The above table shows that 100% of the respondents confirmed that the organization's employees treated the society in a very respectable way.

Recommendations:

1. Health project design
2. Water
3. Veterinary health
4. Training



26/1/2023

Locality: Sirba

Administrative Unit: Sirba

Village: Agree

First: Basic Family Data

Sex:

No.	Sex	Repetition	percentage
5.	Males	33	24%
6.	Females	105	76%
Total		138	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the sex of respondents. 24% males 76% females. This indicates that women bear additional burdens; the burdens of motherhood and fatherhood.

Age:

No.	Age	Repetition	percentage
9.	20 – 30	63	46%
10.	31 – 40	49	35%
11.	41 – 50	9	7%
12.	50 and over	17	12%
Total		138	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows that the respondents whose ages range between 20-30 years are the majority which is 46% (youth segment). 35% are those between the ages of 31-40(youth leaders). 7% are those between the ages of 41-50(the community leaders who are distinguished with experience and knowledge of customs, traditions and social norms; they are the reference). As for the last category, they are those whose age ranges from 50 or more, they reached 14%, and they serve as the reference for society.



Marital status:

No.	marital status	Repetition	percentage
9.	Married	126	91%
10.	Single	0	0%
11.	Divorced	3	3%
12.	Widow/widower	9	6%
Total		138	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the marital status of the respondents. 91% of them are married, and the majority is either divorced or divorced. 3% are divorced, and 6% are widows.

Family situation:

No.	family situation	Repetition	percentage
11.	Resident	129	93%
12.	Displaced	2	2%
13.	Refugee	0	0%
14.	Returnee	0	0%
15.	Nomad	7	5%
Total		138	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows us the family situation of the respondents. The resident community represents 93% and they are the majority. The displaced constitutes 2%, which confirms that the Ajri community hosts the displaced, while the nomadic population constitutes 5%, which confirms the communication between the nomads and the resident community, and there is cooperation between them and they participate in community projects in the region



Occupation:

No.	Occupation	Repetition	percentage
11.	Daily paid worker	4	3%
12.	Employee	3	2%
13.	Farmer	124	90%
14.	Housewife	1	1%
15.	Pastoralist	6	4%
Total		138	100%

The table shows the occupations of the respondents. it was found that 3% are those who work in daily work. 2% are those who work in the public sector are state employees, while those who work in agriculture as a main occupation (90% and they are the majority). This confirms that agriculture is the main occupation for the majority of the community. 1% represents housewives, while 4% represents those working in grazing livestock; and this confirms the relationship between agriculture and pastoralism is a reciprocal relationship based on understanding between the pastoralists and the farmers.

Dependent family size:

No.	Dependent family size	Repetition	percentage
5.	Males	78	32%
6.	Females	168	68%
Total		246	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the family size surveyed. The number of males reached 32%, while the number of females reached 68%, which confirms that the number of women is more than the number of men in the villages and *Al-Furqan* (nomadic camps), and the female dependency is greater than that of women. She bears more burdens than her duty, but the motives of dispute make women prefer the husband or son to travel instead of staying in the region.



Second: discussion groups

1. Familiarity with rural community Development interventions

- **What are the activities provided by the project during 2021 - 2022 ?**
Where were these activities implemented?

The answer was as follows:

1. Reconciliation and agricultural season protection committees have been formed and trained.
2. Community was trained in the areas of peace building through workshops, forums and community dialogues.
3. The community was supported by the Livelihoods project for orphans, widows, vulnerable, and the Reconciliation Committee, which is a grain mill and Sheller machine, but because of the disputes in the last month of Ramadan, the oil press and Sheller machine were transferred to the locality headquarters in Sirba so that it would be in a safe place and now (20) beneficiaries get benefit from them.

- **How were these areas chosen?**

Agree area was chosen after the community submitted a request to the organization, and accordingly the organization surveyed and collected data and information, and then these projects were implemented.

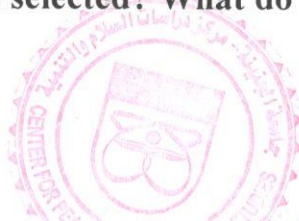
- **How was the project and livelihood chosen?**

This project, especially the means of livelihood, was based on the citizens' need for a oil press and Sheller machine, because there is no one in the area, and if they are available, they can help the Agree community in terms of economic and security and they directly get benefit from them.

- **Who are the beneficiaries?**

- 1- orphans
- 2- widows
- 3- the vulnerable

- **Do you know how the beneficiaries were selected? What do they know?**



Yes, after the survey, the community chose the vulnerable beneficiaries, widows and orphans

2. Appropriateness:

- **Do you feel that the activities provided by the rural community Development organization are appropriate and support the community in meeting their priority needs?**

Yes, and the reason is that there is no organization that has interfered in community service, and as the Rural Communities Building Organization worked in other regions such as Kondabi, they appealed to the organization to intervene.

- **Explain to what extent the project responded to the needs of your local community?**

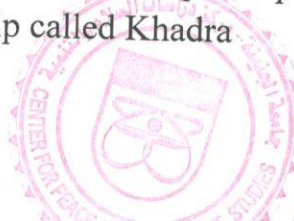
1. It saved time and money for the community (by providing a oil press and Sheller machine)
2. It led to the stability of orphaned children in schools (the return helps the beneficiaries)
3. Medicines and foodstuffs were provided to the direct beneficiaries

- **What are the other needs compared to the interventions?**

1. The project needs intervention in the education project
2. Health
3. We hope the project will focus on a youth center because educating young people and providing them with job opportunities prevents disputes that start with theft and armed robbery.

- **Do you think that women got a safe and fair opportunity to participate in planning and implementation?**

Yes, because she has been integrated into the peace building mechanisms and the development and services committees, and has become a participant and effective in the region, especially the women leadership called Khadra



3. Effectiveness:

- What are the most positive things that the project has brought you?
 1. Forming a committee for reconciliation between nomads and residents, training and rehabilitating them, and a committee for protecting the agricultural season
 2. Training and educating the community about peace and peaceful coexistence
 3. It provided a livelihood project of the oil press and a Sheller machine

- **What didn't work well?**

The oil press and Sheller machine of the livelihood project were transferred to the city of Sirba because of the disputes, and now it works in Sirba, not in Agri.

- **Did the project cause negative impacts on the community?**

The project has no negative effects

- **Are you satisfied with the humanitarian assistance provided by the organization?**

Yes, we are satisfied with the previous projects, and we hope that you will contact us on other projects so that the community can benefit

4. Sustainability

- **What will remain after the project ends?**

1. The Reconciliation and Agricultural Season Protection Committee works to resolve disputes, security and stability
2. Social relations between nomads and residents (a community dialogue was held on the same day of the evaluation between nomads and residents to avoid recurrence of disputes and to form a special committee for the development of the region.
3. Livelihood project of an oil press and a Sheller machine

- **Have the trained committees been in contact with the security committee in the locality?**



Yes, the Reconciliation Committee is in contact with the Executive Director on an ongoing basis.

- **Is the Committee for Reconciliation and Protection of the Agricultural Season able to manage and settle disputes by peaceful means?**

The answer was that the Reconciliation Committee is capable of settling disputes because it has been qualified through continuous training by the Rural Communities Building Organization

- **Have you been trained in the basic concepts of peace building?**

The Reconciliation Committee was trained in the basic concepts of peace building

- **Were the awareness sessions useful?**

Yes, the community benefited from the sessions and raised the level of awareness of local communities

- **Are these community committees willing and able to preserve, operate and maintain the projects and carry on the activities on their own?**

The answer was yes, they are able to protect the project because it belongs to them, and transferring the oil press and the Sheller machine to Sirba confirms the unanimous ability of the community.

- **As a community, do you feel that this is your project and that it is your private property, capable and willing to preserve and maintain it?**

Yes, we are able to preserve the project, and the project has become the property of the community

- **Were the community committees involved in the planning and implementation of this project to ensure participation from the outset?**

Yes, we have weekly meetings as a community, after which a committee was formed to follow up and supervise the project, and we as a community are in contact with the organization until the end of the project



- **Do you think this project has caused any environmental damage to the region? How?**

There is no environmental damage. The project urges the community to preserve the environment and over-felling of trees.

- **Is there anyone who would like to add something that he could not add and reflect an important aspect of the project that you got or did not get?**
- 1- Designing projects that include intervention in education, health, and the construction of a youth center

Second: Interventions in Peace and Reconciliation Committees (Ajri) -Reconciliation Committees and the Protection of the Agricultural Season

By which means are disputes settled (criminal, social, or the shepherd and the farmer) before the start of the project?

Before the project, we had the Reconciliation Committee and the Water Committee, but it does not represent all communities, residents alone and nomads alone

- 1- Reconciliation Committee
- 2- Agricultural Season Protection Committee
- 3- Water Committee

How many members of the committees are there before the start of the project?

- 1- The Reconciliation Committee consists of 18 members, (12) men and (8) women
- 2- The Agricultural Season Protection Committee consists of 18 members. Women are not part of the committee
- 3- The Water Committee consists of 8 members



How many members after the start of the project?

- 1- The Reconciliation Committee was formed of 20 nomads and residents, 12 males and 8 females.
- 2- The Agricultural Season Protection Committee consists of (8) nomads and residents

3- What are the dispute settlement mechanisms at present?

- 1- Reconciliation Committee: (there is no police station, court, or prosecution, so all disputes are settled through *judiya* (traditional mediation) because it eliminates injustice and leaves no impacts after the solution. Therefore, the community prefers *judiya* over the official court.
- 2- The Agricultural Season Protection Committee works to settle disputes between shepherds and farms
- 3- Water Committee: This committee is looking for organizations and the government to provide safe drinking water in the area

Were the committees for reconciliation and protection of the agricultural season representing residents, nomads, displaced persons and returnees?

Yes, the Committee for Reconciliation and Protection of the Agricultural Season consists of residents and nomads in the region

In which area were the reconciliation committees and the protection of the agricultural season trained?

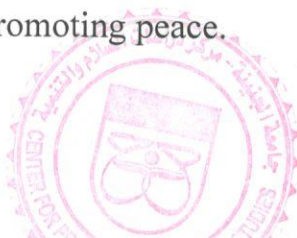
- 1- disputes settlement
- 2- peace building concepts
- 3- dispute management

Have you heard or attended community dialogue sessions or peace building awareness sessions? If yes, were the awareness dialogue sessions useful?

Yes, it was useful and led to community awareness

Was the community trained in basic concepts in peace building?

Yes, the dialogues talked about the importance of peaceful coexistence between society and the role of youth and leaders in promoting peace.



Did you have exchange visits? If yes, which areas did you visit?

Yes, we visited Kondabi, Goz Siqait and El Geneina to exchange experiences and get acquainted and to build a network of communication between the two reconciliation committees. We visited Sirba to link the local security committee with the reconciliation committees.

Were the reconciliation committees and the protection of the agricultural season linked with the security committee of the locality? When?

Yes, all the reconciliation committees and the protection of the agricultural season have been linked with the local authorities and through communication mechanisms with the heads of the committees.

Are you satisfied with the improvement and effectiveness of the reconciliation and season protection committees?

Yes, we are satisfied with all that the Rural Communities Building Organization has provided.

Third: Livelihood interventions (Agree) direct beneficiaries

1. How many meals did you eat per day before the Sheller machine and oil press project?

No.	The number of meals per day before the project	Repetition	percentage
7.	Three meals	4	20%
8.	Two meals	16	80%
9.	one meal	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows that 20% of those who eat three meals a day are among the direct beneficiaries before the project, whereas 80% eat two meals a day. This shows us that the direct beneficiaries have poor financial conditions, even those who eat three meals; the third meal is just porridge which is not a main meal.



2. How many meals do you eat per day now?

No.	Number of meals after the project	Repetition	percentage
7.	Three meals	5	25%
8.	Two meals	15	75%
9.	one meal	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows that those who eat three meals after the project reached 25%, and this indicates that there is an improvement of 5% in income compared to the situation before the project, and confirms the extent of benefiting from the project, while the percentage of those who eat two meals declined 5% to reach 75%.

3. What is your main source of income before the Sheller machine and oil press project?

No.	Sources of income before the project	Repetition	percentage
17.	Organizations aid	0	0%
18.	Daily wage work	0	0%
19.	Collecting money	0	0%
20.	Transfers from an expatriate	0	0%
21.	salaries from the government	0	0%
22.	Agriculture	16	80%
23.	Pastoralism	4	20%
24.	Other sources	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the sources of income for the direct beneficiaries before the project. 80% represents those working in agriculture which confirms that agriculture is the main profession for the majority of society, whereas 20% represent those who are engaged in grazing; an important part of the nomadic segment. This shows that pastoralism and agriculture must be developed because agriculture is traditional and needs modern machinery tools. Concerning pastotralism, offspring needs to be improved.



4. What is your main source of income in the past months?

No.	Sources of income after the project	Repetition	percentage
17.	Organizations aid	0	0%
18.	Daily wage work	1	5%
19.	collecting money from people	0	0%
20.	Transfers from an expatriate	0	0%
21.	salaries from the government	1	5%
22.	Agriculture	14	70%
23.	Pastrolism	4	20%
24.	Other sources	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the sources of income for the direct beneficiaries after the project. It was found that those who work for a daily wage reached 5%. This shows that some of those who do agriculture refrained from doing it due to the security situation in the region, whereas those who work as state employees reached 5%. It is also found that 70% represents farmers i.e. the percentage of agriculture declined after the disputes and pastoralism reached 20%. it has not been affected yet because the owners of livestock leave far from the areas during dispute.

5. What do you think about the received Sheller machine and press?

No.	What do you think about the received Sheller machine and oil press?	Repetition	percentage
11.	Absolutely insufficient	2	10%
12.	not sufficient	0	0%
13.	Somewhat sufficient	14	70%
14.	Sufficient	0	0%
15.	Quite sufficient	4	20%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the opinion of the direct beneficiary of the project. 10% represents those who agreed that this project is not sufficient amounted. They are those who believe that this project was not sufficient at all, whereas those who believe that

this project is somewhat sufficient reached 70%, i.e. the majority of beneficiaries believe that this project is somewhat sufficient. Also, there are 20% of the beneficiaries who believe that the project is very sufficient, and this confirms that the project was sufficient for the beneficiaries.

6. To What extent is the benefit of this Sheller machine and oil press?

No.	To What extent is the benefit of this Sheller machine and oil press?	Repetition	percentage
13.	Buying clothes	1	5%
14.	Buying foodstuffs	3	15%
15.	Buying medicines	4	20%
16.	Pay off debts	0	0%
17.	Children's education	12	60%
18.	other	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the extent of benefiting from the project and how the income was spent. 5% was spent on buying clothes, 15% was spent on buying foodstuffs, 20% was spent on buying medicines, and 60% was spent on children's education expenses. This shows us that the beneficiaries were able to benefit from their income within a period of two months, because the project lasted for only two months. This explains that if the project continues, the community can make the most of the oil press and Sheller machine

7. To what extent is the satisfaction with the received the Sheller machine and oil press?

No.	To what extent is the satisfaction with the received the Sheller machine and oil press?	Repetition	percentage
11.	Very satisfied	16	80%
12.	Satisfied	4	20%
13.	Somewhat satisfied	0	0%
14.	little satisfied	0	0%
15.	not satisfied	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey



The above table shows the extent of satisfaction. 80% of the beneficiaries see that they are very satisfied, while 20% see that they are satisfied which means they need more.

8. Family's opinion about benefiting from the Sheller machine and the oil press

No.	Family's opinion about benefiting from the Sheller machine and the oil press	Repetition	percentage
1.	contributed to the improvement of their health	9	45%
2.	Buy good and varied foodstuffs	11	55%
3.	There is no benefit	0	0%
4.	Other benefits	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows how the beneficiaries benefited from the Sheller machine and the oil press. 45% of the beneficiaries see that the income helped improve their health by purchasing medicine, while 55% see that they benefited from buying good and varied food and clothes, which confirms the improvement of their conditions during the two months.

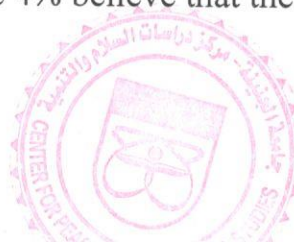
Fourth: Basic Humanitarian Standards

1. Do you feel that the assistance provided by Rural Communities Building organization is appropriate to your needs and supports the community in meeting their basic needs?

No.	The extent to which the community needs are met	Repetition	percentage
7.	not met the needs	0	0%
8.	Somewhat satisfactory	132	96%
9.	largely met the needs	6	4%
Total		138	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows that 96% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries believe that the project has somewhat met the needs, while 4% believe that the project has met



the needs to a large extent. This confirms that the project has contributed to enhancing the actual needs.

2. Do you feel that the assistance provided by Rural Community Building Organization is timely?

No.	Did the project come at the right time?	Repetition	percentage
5.	Yes	138	100%
6.	No	0	0%
Total		138	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows that 100% of the community confirms that the project, with all its interventions, came in a timely manner, which strengthened the role of the local community, raised community capabilities, and community awareness

3. Have the livelihood of Sheller machine and oil press been given to the most affected and needy people?

No.	Were the Sheller machine and the oil press given to the needy?	Repetition	percentage
5.	Yes	138	100%
6.	No	0	0%
Total		138	100%

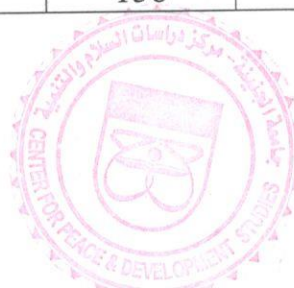
Source: field survey

The table shows that 100% of the respondents subjected to the evaluation confirmed that the livelihood project was directed to the real beneficiaries and affected people who need assistance

4. Do you feel that women have safe and fair opportunities to participate in the implementation of the project?

No.	Was the woman treated fairly?	Repetition	percentage
5.	Yes	137	99%
6.	No	1	1%
Total		138	100%

Source: field survey



99% of the society believes that women have been treated fairly by including them in all committees, while 1% believes that women are not treated fairly yet, and this confirms that society is aware of women's rights by integrating them into peace-building operations.

5. Do you know how the beneficiaries of the Sheller machine and oil press were selected? If yes, explain?

No.	Do you know how the beneficiaries were selected?	Repetition	percentage
5.	Yes	137	99%
6.	No	1	1%
Total		138	100%

Source: field survey

99% of the respondents believe that they are aware of how the beneficiaries were selected, while 1% does not realize how the beneficiaries were chosen, which indicates that community mobilization needs more mechanisms to enhance awareness.

6. Did the project cause negative effects?

No.	Did the project cause negative effects?	Repetition	percentage
7.	caused significant negative effects	0	0%
8.	caused little effects	0	0%
9.	didn't have any negative effects	138	100%
Total		138	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows that most of the respondents believe that the project has no negative effects on society.



7. How did the employees of the Rural Communities Building Organization deal with you or with the community as a whole?

No.	The interaction of employees with the community	Repetition	percentage
9.	In a very respectable way	138	100%
10.	In a semi- respectable way	0	0%
11.	in a less respectable way	0	0%
12.	Absolutely disrespectful	0	0%
Total		138	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows how the organization's employees dealt with the community. 100% confirmed that the employees' treatment was in a very respectable way and they did not abuse the community.

Recommendation:

- 1- Designing projects that include intervention in education, health, and the construction of a youth center



Project name: Non-violence strategies, Stability and Social Cohesion Support Project

Date: 7/3/2023

Locality: Serba - Sawani

First: Basic Family Data

Sex:

No	Sex	Repetition	Percentage
7.	Males	50	28%
8.	Females	130	72%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows sex percentages. 28% of the respondents were males, while the females reached 72%. This shows us that the number of females is more than males, as the majority of young people could not stay in the villages and *Al-Furqan* (nomadic camps) due to the lack of means of livelihood, in addition to the unstable security conditions for long periods and the lack of markets development.

Age:

No.	Age	Repetition	Percentage
13.	20 – 30	62	34%
14.	31 – 40	77	43%
15.	41 – 50	31	17%
16.	50 and over	10	6%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

34% represent those whose ages range between 20-30, while 43% are those whose ages range between 31- 40, and they are the segment of youth of both sexes on

whom society relies. 17% represent community leaders, while 6% are those over the age of 50 who are characterized by good judgment and right mindedness.

Marital status:

No.	marital status	Repetition	Percentage
13.	Married	167	92%
14.	Single	7	4%
15.	Divorced	3	2%
16.	Widower/widow	3	2%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the marital status of the respondents. 92% are married, 4% are unmarried, 2% are divorced, and 2% are widows. The table confirms that the region is characterized by polygamy.

Family situation:

No.	family situation	Repetition	Percentage
16.	Resident	158	88%
17.	Displaced	12	7%
18.	Refugee	0	0%
19.	Returnee	0	0%
20.	Nomad	10	5%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The table confirms the family situation of the respondents. 88% of the respondents are residents, 7% are displaced persons coming from remote villages and *furgan* (nomadic camps), so they prefer to stay in places where there is a police station and a large population. 5% are nomads, and this confirms that the Reconciliation Committee strengthened relations between local communities, creating an opportunity to meet and shop together.



Occupation:

No.	Occupation	Repetition	Percentage
16.	Daily wage worker	14	8%
17.	Employee	1	1%
18.	Farmer	147	82%
19.	Housewife	8	4%
20.	Pastoralist	10	5%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the occupations of the respondents. 8% work as daily wage workers, 1% is employees (they are midwives working in the Ministry of Health), 82% represent the highest percentage (farmers), which confirms that the community mainly depends on agriculture and 5%, work as pastoralists and they are nomads. Most of the nomads work as pastoralists, and a few of them plant in autumn.

Dependent family size:

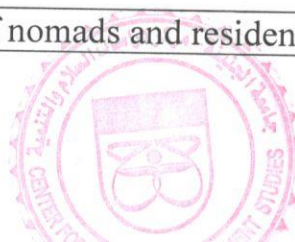
No.	Dependent family size	Repetition	Percentage
7.	Males	362	43%
8.	Females	473	57%
9.		835	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the size of the dependent family. 43% of the respondents are male, while 57% are females, and this confirms the migration of young people to places where services are available and where security and job opportunities are available.

Second: Discussion Group

First: Familiarity with rural community building interventions		
1.	Question: What activities did the project provide during the year 2021? and where were these activities carried out?	comments
Results		
1- Formation of reconciliation committees of nomads and residents		



	2- Rehabilitation of a water station 3- Providing a groundnut Sheller machine and an oil press 4- Livelihood training for 30 beneficiaries 5- Community awareness sessions 6- Community dialogue sessions and peace building sessions 7- Training of peace and reconciliation committees 8- Training of the water committee by WES 9- Gender workshop 10- Exchange visits to Goz Siquit and Sirba to link them with the security committee in the locality.	
2.	How were these areas selected?	
Results		
	√ After surveying the area and identifying the situation, the need for services such as water and others emerged.	
3.	How were the water and livelihoods projects selected?	
	√ Because of the difficulty in obtaining water due to the conditions of the region, and there are vulnerable families who need help	
4.	Who are the beneficiaries?	
	✓ Orphans ✓ widows ✓ the vulnerable ✓ and community	
5.	Do you know how the beneficiaries were selected? What do they know?	
	√ Their selection was based on their economic conditions, and the people most in need were chosen	
Second: Appropriateness		
6.	Do you feel that the activities provided by RCB are appropriate and support the community in meeting their priority needs? Yes	
	√ The project was implemented according to the community's need, which is very important and very suitable for the community	
7.	Explain to what extent did the project respond to the needs of your local community?	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Providing healthy and pure water ✓ Training and rehabilitation of the Reconciliation committee and the Protection of the Agricultural Season and Water committee ✓ Water committee training ✓ Providing a Sheller machine and an oil press 	
8.	What other needs do you compare with the interventions?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide an extra Sheller machine ✓ Providing a threshing machine 	
9.	Do you think that women got a safe and fair opportunity to participate in planning and implementation?	
	✓ The woman got a fair chance	
10.	What are the most positive things that the project has brought you?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capacity building and rehabilitation of the Reconciliation and Agricultural Season Protection Committee and the Water Committee ✓ water station ✓ A livelihood project for 20 beneficiaries ✓ Participation in weddings and celebrations between nomads and residents ✓ culture of peace and peaceful coexistence 	
11.	What didn't work well?	
	✓ There is no project that does not work, all projects are working now	
12.	Did the project cause negative impacts on the community?	
	✓ There are no negative impacts of the project on society	
13.	Are you satisfied with the humanitarian assistance provided by the organization?	
	✓ Yes, we are satisfied with the aid that was given to us by the Rural Communities Building Organization	
	Third: Sustainability	



14.	What will remain after the project ends?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reconciliation Committee and the Protection of the Agricultural Season and the Water Committee ✓ water station ✓ Fixed assets (Sheller machine and oil press) 	
15.	Have the trained committees been in contact with the security committee in the locality?	
	✓ Yes, after the linking them, the committee continued to communicate through the committee chairman	
16.	Is the Committee for Reconciliation and Protection of the Agricultural Season able to manage and settle disputes by peaceful means?	
	✓ Yes, it is able to manage and settle the disputes that occur in the region	
17.	Are the water committees able to manage and sustain water resources?	
	✓ Yes, they are, because they have been trained to manage water Resources	
18.	Have you been trained in the basic concepts of peace building?	
	✓ Training was conducted in the field of dispute management, peace-building concepts, social cohesion and <i>judiya</i> (traditional mediation)	
19.	Were the awareness sessions useful?	
	✓ Yes they were helpful	
20.	Are these community committees willing and able to preserve, operate and maintain the projects?	
	✓ Yes, they have the ability to maintain projects and manage them Better	
21.	Did the Water Committee raise awareness of the community on how to use water resources?	
	✓ Yes, it provided awareness sessions about the places of water sources	
22.	How many times have the water committees been trained by Geneina Water Authority?	
	✓ three times	
23.	As a community, do you feel that this is your project and that it is your private property, capable and willing to preserve and maintain it?	



	✓ Yes, the community is able to maintain it	
24.	Were the community committees involved in the planning and implementation of this project to ensure participation from the outset?	
	✓ Yes, the community has participated since the beginning of the Project	
25.	Do you think this project has caused any environmental damage to the region? How?	
	✓ It did not cause any environmental damage	
26.	Is there anyone who would like to add something that he could not add and that reflect an important aspect of the project that you got or did not get?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adding a water tower because the population is large ✓ Providing water sources in schools ✓ Providing water sources in the health center ✓ Providing a water tower for the villages of Alla Maraga, Barak, Karkari, and Barra ✓ Providing shelters for the market ✓ Rehabilitation of the police station ✓ More community dialogues ✓ Training midwives in the area ✓ providing generators for summer cultivation 	

Source: field survey

Third: Interventions in Peace and Reconciliation Committees (Kondabi) and Reconciliation and Protection of Season and Water Committees (Kondabi)

By which means are disputes settled (criminal, social, or the pastoralist and the farmer) before the start of the project?

1. Reconciliation Committee
2. Agricultural Season Protection Committee



How many members of the committees are there before the start of the project?

1. The Reconciliation Committee consists of 20 members
2. The Water Committee consists of 20 members

How many members are there after the start of the project?

1. The Reconciliation Committee was formed of (20); males (14) females (7)
2. The Agricultural Season Protection Committee consists of (20) members
3. The Water Committee consists of (15)

What are the dispute settlement mechanisms at present?

1. Reconciliation Committee
2. Agricultural Season Protection Committee

Were the committees of reconciliation and protection of the agricultural season representing residents, nomads, displaced persons and returnees?

The Committee for Reconciliation and Protection of the Agricultural Season includes all elements; resident and nomads.

In which area were the reconciliation committees and the protection of the agricultural season trained?

1. Solving problems
2. Peaceful coexistence
3. The agricultural season follow-up

In which areas were the water committees trained?

1. Directing the community on how to use water
2. Monitoring and maintenance
3. Cleanliness

How often were the water committees trained and what type of training did they get?

1. They were trained (3) times in the field of water resource maintenance and community awareness

Have you heard or attended community dialogue sessions or peace building awareness sessions? If yes, were the awareness dialogue sessions useful?

The sessions and dialogues were useful because they raise awareness of the community about the importance of peaceful coexistence and acceptance of the other

Do you train the community in basic concepts in peace building?



Yes, the community was trained on the concept of peace, negative peace, positive peace, dialogue, mediation and *judiya*, mediation and negotiation skills, and dispute settlement.

Do you have exchange visits? If yes, which areas did you visit?

Yes, we visited Sirba, Goz Saqit, and El Geneina

Are the reconciliation committees and the protection of the agricultural season linked with the security committee in the locality? When?

Yes, the security committee in the locality has been linked

Are you satisfied with the improvement and effectiveness of the reconciliation committees and the protection of the season and water?

Yes, we are very satisfied.

Fourth: Intervening in water sources (home visits)

1. Intervention of the main water project before the start of the project

No	Intervention in water before the project	Repetition	Percentage
1.	open wells	113	63%
2.	Unprotected wells	25	14%
3.	Protected wells	0	0%
4.	water tank/ water tower	0	0%
5.	Surface water	18	10%
6.	Ponds	10	5%
7.	Hafirs	14	8%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows water sources before the project. 63% of the surveyed community depends on open wells to obtain water, while 14% depend on unprotected wells. 10% depend on surface water, 5% on ponds, and 8% depend on hafirs; they are nomads because they live far away from villages, cities and large villages, and water sources are not available except in large areas.

2. Water project intervention after the start of the project

No.	What is the source of the water at the moment	Repetition	Percentage
1.	open wells	26	15%
2.	Unprotected wells	16	9%

3.	Protected wells	0	0%
4.	water tank/ water tower	124	69%
5.	Surface water	2	1%
6.	Ponds	4	2%
7.	Haffirs	8	4%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the dependency on water sources after the project. 15% depend on open wells, and this percentage confirms that the rehabilitation of the water station is less than the percentage of dependency on open wells. 9% depend on unprotected wells and 69% have become dependent on water tank or water tower, and this indicates that the new water station provided pure water to a large number of the community. 1% depends on surface water, which means that the percentage declined after the project. 2% depend on ponds, and 4% represent nomads. The percentage of dependency on hafirs declined, which confirms that the nomads also benefited from the water station.

3. Access to water sources after the start of the project

No.	Can you access the water source easily?	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Yes	172	95%
2.	No	8	5%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

95% of the respondents confirmed that they have easy access to water, while 5% do not have easy access, which confirms that society needs more water sources.

4. The time spent in fetching water before the start of the project

No.	Time	Repetition	Percentage
5.	10-20 minutes	34	19%
6.	20 – 40	89	49%
7.	40 – 60	46	26%
8.	more than an hour	11	6%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey



The table shows that 19% reach the water sources before the start of the project between 10-20 minutes, while 49% reach the water between 20-40 minutes. This means that the distance is somewhat far. 26% reach the water between 40-60 minutes, which is farther than before, while 6 % arrived after more than an hour.

5- The time spent in fetching water after the start of the project

No.	Time	Repetition	Percentage
5.	10-20 minutes	109	60%
6.	20 – 40	52	29%
7.	40 – 60	12	7%
8.	more than an hour	7	4%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows that 60% reach the water after the water station project between 10-20 minutes, which means there is an increase in the percentage of those who reach the water source in a short time, while 29% reach the water source, which means a decrease in the percentage of those who take a long time to get water. 7 % of those who access the water sources, i.e. the percentage is less, as well as 4% of those who access the water source after an hour. The table shows the change that has been made in the community after the rehabilitation of the water station.

6- How long do you wait to collect enough water before the start of the project?

No.	Waiting time	Repetition	Percentage
5.	10-20 minutes	31	17%
6.	20 – 40	71	39%
7.	40 – 60	59	33%
8.	more than an hour	19	11%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The above table shows the waiting time for water collection before the start of the project. 17% represent those who wait about 2-10 minutes to collect enough water,



while 39% wait about 20-40 minutes. 33% represent those who wait 40-60 minutes, while those who wait more than an hour to obtain sufficient water reached 11%.

7- How long do you wait for the water to collect enough now?

No.	Post-project waiting time	Repetition	percentage
5.	10-20 minutes	87	48%
6.	20 – 40	61	34%
7.	40 – 60	18	10%
8.	more than an hour	14	8%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the waiting time after the project. 48% represents those wait between 10-20 minutes, which means that there is an increase in the percentage of those waiting for water in a short time compared to those waiting before the rehabilitation of the water station by 39%. The percentage of those waiting between 20-40 minutes declined, as well as the percentage 10% for those who wait between 40-60 minutes. The percentage of those who wait for more than an hour also declined. This confirms that the success to the water station project in saving time and provide potable water.

8- How much water did you collect per day before the start of the project?

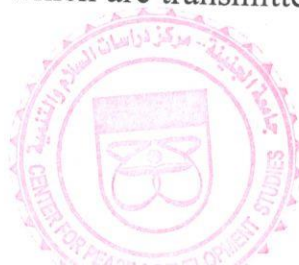
9- How much do you currently collect per day after the start of the project?

No.	Number of jerkins per day before and after the project	water volume
3.	Volume of water before the project	231
4.	Number of jerkins after the project per day	water volume
5.	Volume of water after the project	465

Source: field survey

The table shows the volume of water obtained before and after the rehabilitation of the water station. The number of jerkins per day before the project was 231, while the number reached 463 jerkins after the rehabilitation of the water station. This increase confirms that the water station has led to the provision of potable water, which reduces the risk of contracting diseases which are transmitted by open water sources, hafirs, ponds, etc

10- Who usually fetches water in your household?



No.	Who fetches water	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Women	43	24%
2.	Men	5	3%
3.	girls under 15	91	50%
4.	boys under 15	41	23%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

24% of the respondent in the community are adult women who fetch water, while only 3% are adult men, this confirms that adult men do not fetch much water. 50% are girls who fetch water, and this is confirms that girls go to fetch water and sometimes from long distances, which exposes them to violence, harassment and rape because of the community culture that relies on girls more than others. 23% of boys fetch water.

11- How many times a day do you go to fetch water during the project?

No.	Number of times to go to fetch water before the project	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Once	59	33%
2.	Twice	98	54%
3.	three times	17	9%
4.	more than three times	6	4%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the number of times to go to fetch water. 33% represents those who fetch water once, while 54% who fetch water twice a day. 9% who fetch water three times, and 4% fetch more than three times, and those are either closer to water sources or have livestock at home or the size of the family members is large.

12- Has the Water Committee raised the awareness of the community?

No.	Has the Water Committee raised the awareness of the community?	Repetition	Percentage
1.	Yes	171	95%
2.	No	9	5%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey



95% of the respondents confirmed that the Water Committee had raised the awareness of the community, while 5% believed that the committee did not raise awareness of the community, which confirms that the area is large to cover and the community awareness needs more expansion and to choose the appropriate times. This means those who did not know were not among those who frequently go to the water station.

13- Did the Water Committee raise the awareness of the community on how to manage and use water?

No.	Did the Water Committee raise the awareness of the community on how to manage and use water?	Repetition	percentage
3.	Yes	171	95%
4.	No	9	5%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows 95% of those who confirmed that the Water Committee raised the awareness of the community on how to manage water, while 5% did not know that the committee raised the awareness of the community on the importance of water management and use, which confirms that there is a segment that did not benefit from this station. This indicates the importance of expanding the establishment of a water station or any other source to provide the community with potable water.

14. Is the Water Committee capable of managing the water properly?

No.	Is the Water Committee capable of managing the water properly?	Repetition	percentage
3.	Yes	164	91%
4.	No	16	9%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

91% of the respondents believe that the Water Committee is able to manage the water station properly, while 9% believe that the Water Committee is unable to do so, and this means that the Water Committee needs more training and updating its membership, and it must include all directions, which guarantees public participation of beneficiaries



15- Are you satisfied with the improvement in the water project?

No.	Are you satisfied with the improvement in the water project?	Repetition	percentage
4.	Yes	173	96%%
5.	No	7	4%
6.	I don't know	0	0%%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

96% of the respondents confirmed that they were satisfied with the improvement that occurred in the water project because their primary need was to provide potable water sources, and there was difficulty in obtaining water regardless of whether near or far. 4% represents those who felt that they were not satisfied, which indicates that the community didn't receive positive results, which makes them dissatisfied. The project must be expanded so that everyone benefits, because the area is large compared to the size of the intervention.

Fifth: Interviews of Direct Beneficiaries

Livelihood interventions (Sawani) - direct beneficiaries (20)

1. How many meals do you eat a day before Sheller machine and oil press?

No.	The number of meals per day before the start of the project	Repetition	Percentage
10.	Three meals	6	30%
11.	Two meals	14	70%
12.	one meal	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the number of meals before the start of the project. 30% of the direct beneficiaries ate three meals a day, while 70% ate two meals a day and this confirms that the economic conditions of the direct beneficiaries did not allow them to eat three meals before the start of the project.

2. How many meals do you eat per day now?



No.	Number of meals after the start of the project	Repetition	Percentage
10	Three meals	10	50%
11	Two meals	10	50%
12	one meal	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

Those who eat three meals a day increased by 50%, that is, 20% of them used to eat two meals, but after the project, they began to eat three meals, which show the improvement of their health and social status. 50% of those who eat two meals a day have declined.

3. What is your main source of income before the Sheller machine and oil press project?

No.	Sources of income before the start of the project	Repetition	Percentage
25.	Organizations aid	0	0%
26.	Daily wage work	0	0%
27.	collecting money from people	0	0%
28.	Transfers from an expatriate	0	0%
29.	salaries from the government	0	0%
30.	Agriculture	14	75%
31.	Pastoralism	6	25%
32.	Other sources	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

75% of the respondents before the start of the project had their sources of income from agriculture, while the second profession, which is pastoralism, reached to 25%, which confirms agriculture and pastoralism go side by side. It is necessary to enhance relations between pastoralists and farmers and to settle differences with *judiya* (traditional mediation) through the mechanism of peace, reconciliation and protection of the agricultural season. The direct beneficiaries work in agriculture and pastoralism only.



4. What is your main source of income in the past months?

No.	Sources of income after the project	Repetition	Percentage
25.	Organizations aid	0	0%
26.	Daily wage work	0	0%
27.	collecting money from people	0	0%
28.	Transfers from an expatriate	0	0%
29.	salaries from the government	0	0%
30.	Agriculture	13	65%
31.	Pastoralism	7	35%
32.	Other sources	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

65% of the respondents work in agriculture after the start of the project, which means that there are 10% of the beneficiaries who changed their sources of income from farming to pastoralism after the start of the project. This means that pastoralism increased by 35% which indicates that the relationship between farmers and nomads is good and there is cooperation between them.

5. What do you think about the received Sheller machine and oil press?

number	What do you think about the received Sheller machine and oil press?	Repetition	Percentage
16.	Absolutely insufficient	0	0%
17.	not sufficient	3	15%
18.	Somewhat sufficient	17	85%
19.	Sufficient	0	0%
20.	Quite sufficient	0	0%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows that 15% believe that it insufficient and need additional support, while 85% of the beneficiaries believe that the project is sufficient to some extent, which confirms the majority of is convinced that the project was able to change the conditions of the vulnerable and the needy.



6. To what extent is the benefit from this Sheller machine and oil press?

No.	To what extent is the benefit from this Sheller machine and oil press?	Repetition	Percentage
19.	Buying clothes	3	15%
20.	Buying foodstuffs	9	45%
21.	Buying medicines	3	15%
22.	Pay off debts	0	0%
23.	Children's education	5	25%
24.	Other – marriage	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

15% of the beneficiaries spent the income on buying clothes, while 45% was spent on buying foodstuffs, and this indicates that the beneficiaries before the project could not get sufficient foodstuffs. 15% was spent on buying human and animal medicines, and 25% was used to teach children; pay fees and buy school stationary and others, and this confirms that there is awareness and interest in education in the region.

7. To what extent is the satisfaction with the received Sheller machine and oil press?

No.	To what extent is the satisfaction with the received Sheller machine and oil press?	Repetition	Percentage
16.	Very satisfied	0	0%
17.	Satisfied	0	0%
18.	Somewhat satisfied	12	60%
19.	little satisfied	8	40%
20.	not satisfied	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

The table shows the extent of satisfaction of the direct beneficiaries. 60% are somewhat satisfied with the project, while 40% are little satisfied, which indicates that they need more and that their aspirations have increased, meaning that the higher the income of the individual, the greater his basic and then luxury needs.



8. Family's opinion about benefiting from the Sheller machine and an oil press?

No.	Family's opinion about benefiting from the Sheller machine and an oil press?	Repetition	Percentage
1.	contributed to the improvement of their health	4	20%
2.	Buy good and varied foodstuffs	16	80%
3.	There is no benefit	0	0%
4.	Other benefits	0	0%
Total		10	100%

Source: field survey

20% of the beneficiaries believe that the project contributed to improving their health through buying of food and medicine, and 80% believe that the project contributed to the provision of good and varied foodstuffs, which means before the project they did not eat a variety of foods, but rather one type for long periods. However, with changing the pattern of livelihoods, the food improved.

Sixth: Basic Human Standards

1. Do you feel that the assistance provided by Building Rural Communities is appropriate to your needs and supports the community in meeting their basic needs?

No.	The extent to which the community needs are met	Repetition	Percentage
10.	not met the needs	0	0%
11.	Somewhat satisfactory	122	68%
12.	largely met the needs	58	32%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

68% of the respondents confirmed that the project somewhat met the needs, while 32% believed that the project met the need to a large extent, which confirms the benefit of the project over the community.



2. Do you feel that the assistance provided by Rural Community Building Organization is timely?

No.	Did the project come at the right time?	Repetition	Percentage
7.	Yes	180	100%
8.	No	0	0%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

100% of the respondents believed that the project came at the right time and the needs were based on the desire and need of the community

3. Was the means of livelihood (Sheller machine and an oil press) given to the most affected and needy people?

No.	Were the Sheller machine and an oil press given to the needy?	Repetition	Percentage
7.	Yes	180	100%
8.	No	0	0%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

100% confirmed that the project did not have benefit over the neediest people, who are the vulnerable, people with special needs and widows

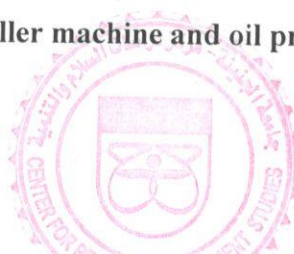
4. Do you feel that women have safe and fair opportunities to participate in the implementation of the project?

No.	Was the woman treated fairly?	Repetition	Percentage
7.	Yes	180	100%
8.	No	0	0%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

100% believes that women have been treated fairly and that there is no injustice, and the evidence is that they participated in every committee or project related to community.

5. Do you know how the beneficiaries of the Sheller machine and oil press project were selected? If yes, explain?



No.	Do you know how the beneficiaries were selected?	Repetition	Percentage
7.	Yes	180	100%
8.	No	0	0%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

100% confirmed that they know how the beneficiaries were selected after conducting a survey by the community to identify the needy; vulnerable, people with special needs and orphans.

6. Did the project cause negative effects?

No	Did the project cause negative effects?	Repetition	Percentage
10.	caused significant negative effects	0	0%
11.	caused little effects	0	0%
12.	didn't have any negative effects	180	100%
Total		180	100%

Source: field survey

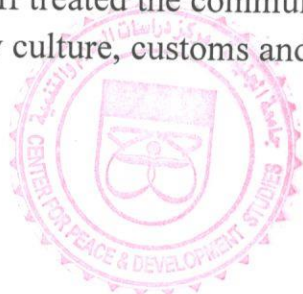
100% stated that the project did not have any negative effects in the region, but rather all its effects were positive for the benefit of the community.

7. How did the employees of the Rural Communities Building Organization deal with you or with the community as a whole?

No.	The interaction of employees with the community	Repetition	Percentage
13.	In a very respectable way	106	100%
14.	In a medium respectable way	0	0%
15.	in a less respectable way	0	0%
16.	Absolutely disrespectful	0	0%
Total		106	100%

Source: field survey

100% confirmed that the way the project staff treated the community was very respectful and they respected the community culture, customs and traditions.



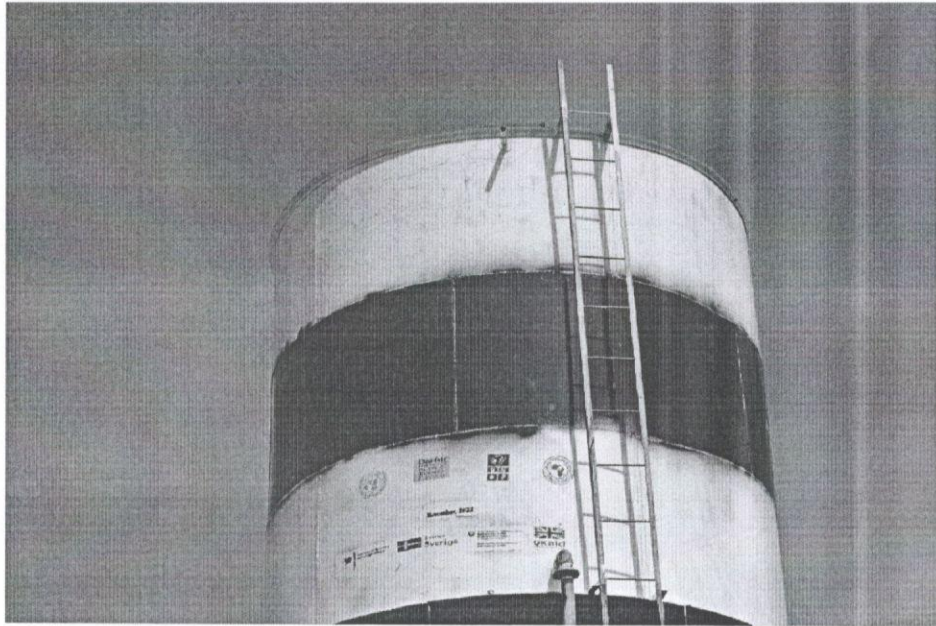
Recommendations:

- ✓ Adding a water tower because the population is large
- ✓ Providing water sources in schools
- ✓ Providing water sources in the health center
- ✓ Providing a water tower for the villages of Alla Maraga, Barak, Karkari, and Barra
- ✓ Providing shelters for the market
- ✓ Rehabilitation of the police station
- ✓ More community dialogues
- ✓ Training midwives in the area
- ✓ providing generators for summer cultivation

Challenges:

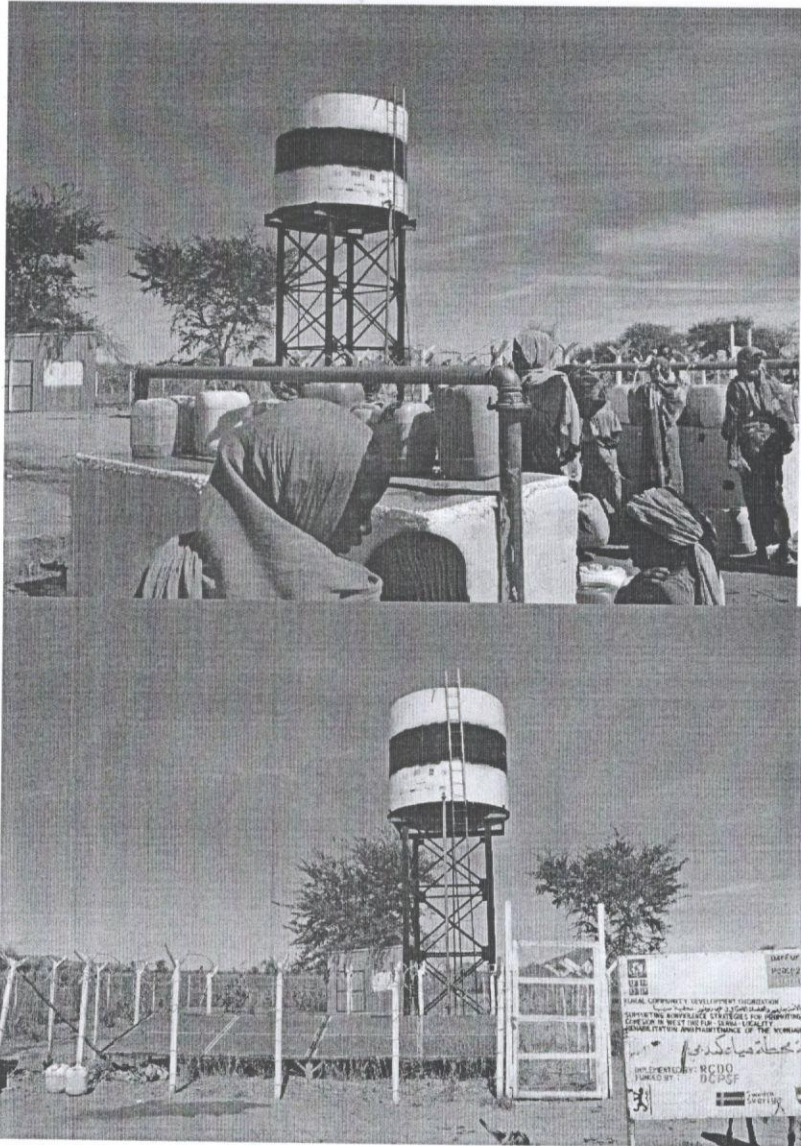
Among the challenges he faced during the evaluation phase was the security situation, which was not good, which led to the postponement of the visit to Sawani for the second time





Water Station (Kondabi)





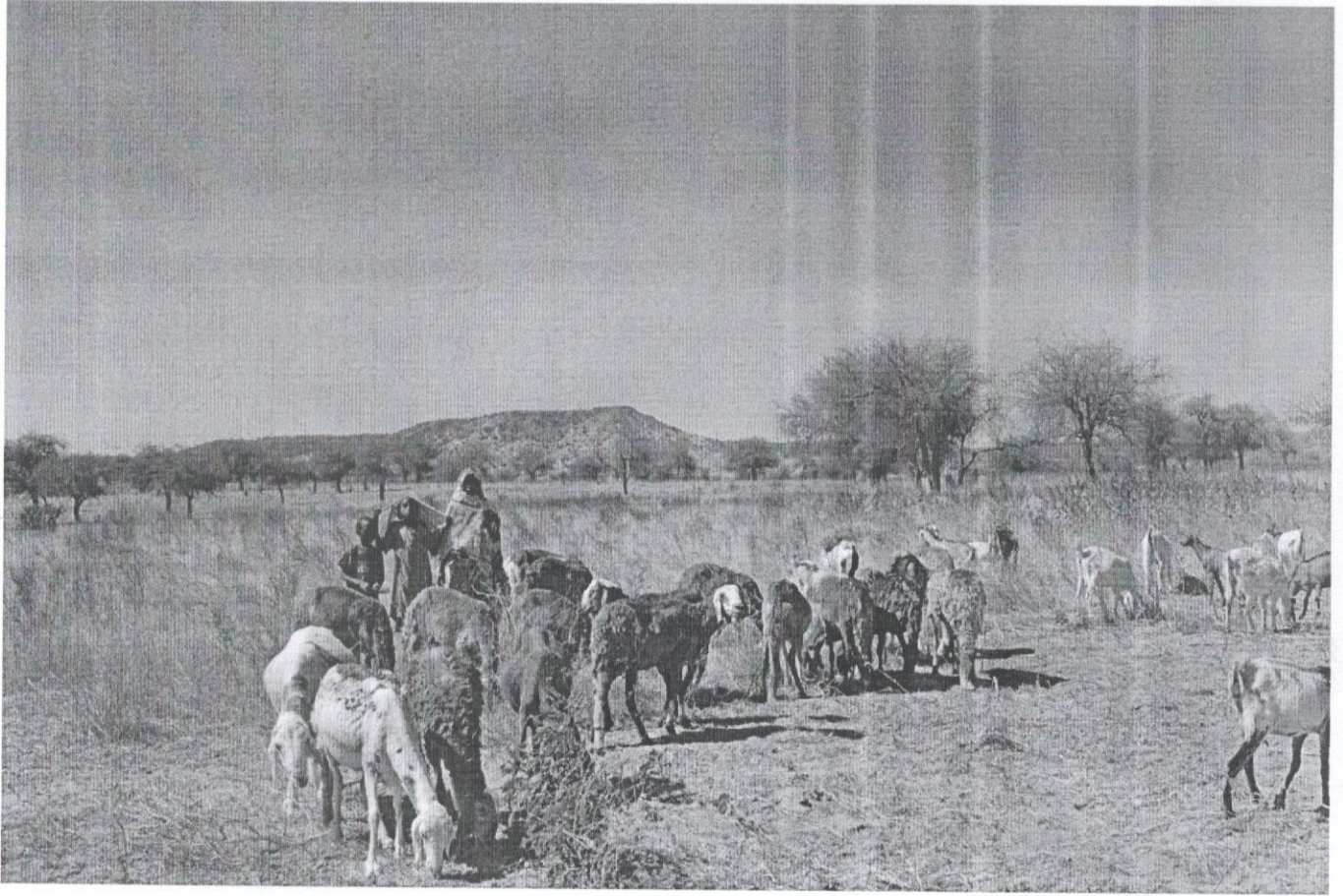
Water Station (Kondabi)





Picture of one the beneficiaries of sheep (kondabi)



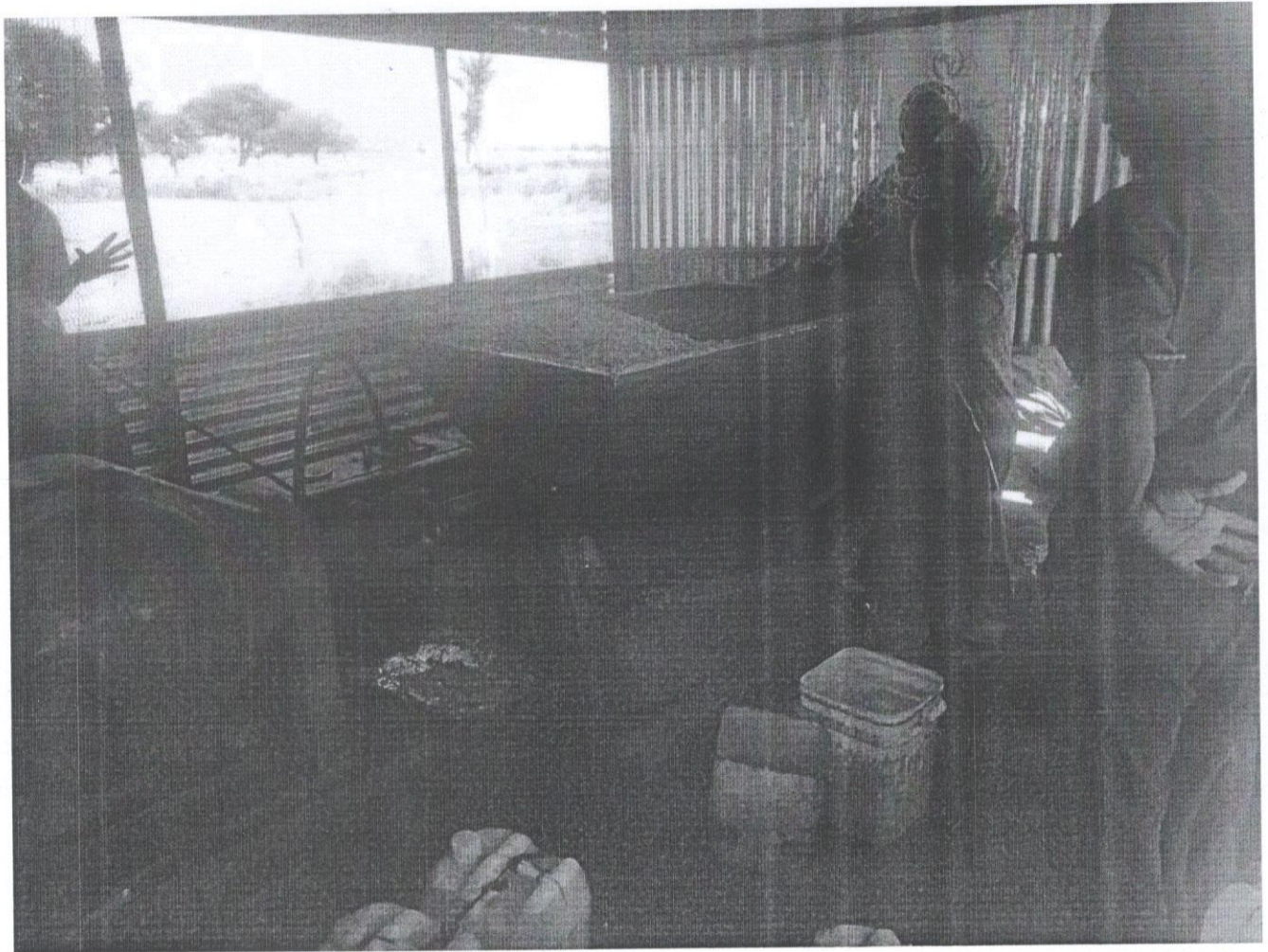


Picture of one the beneficiaries of sheep (kondabi)









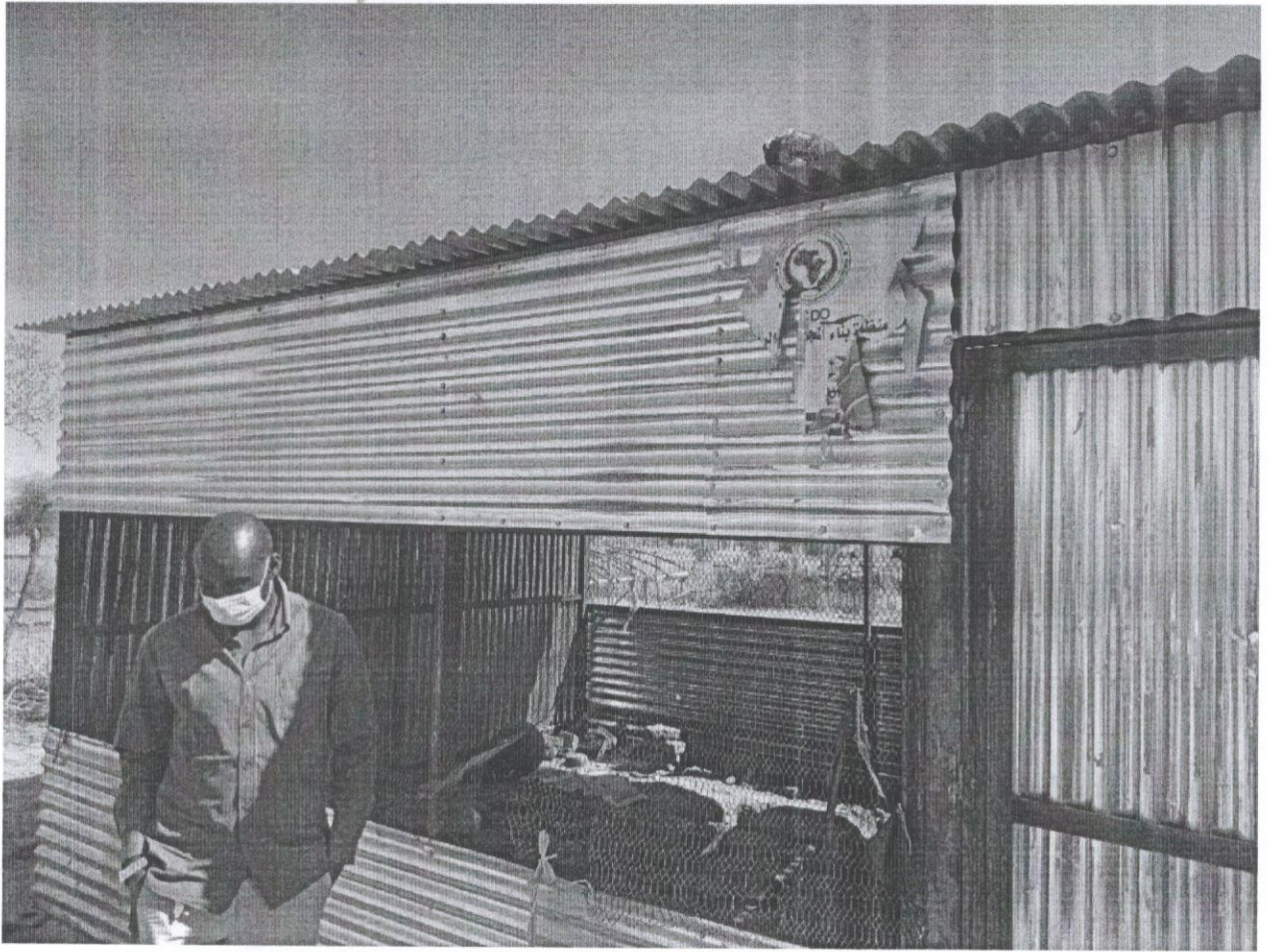
Livelihood (Sawani)



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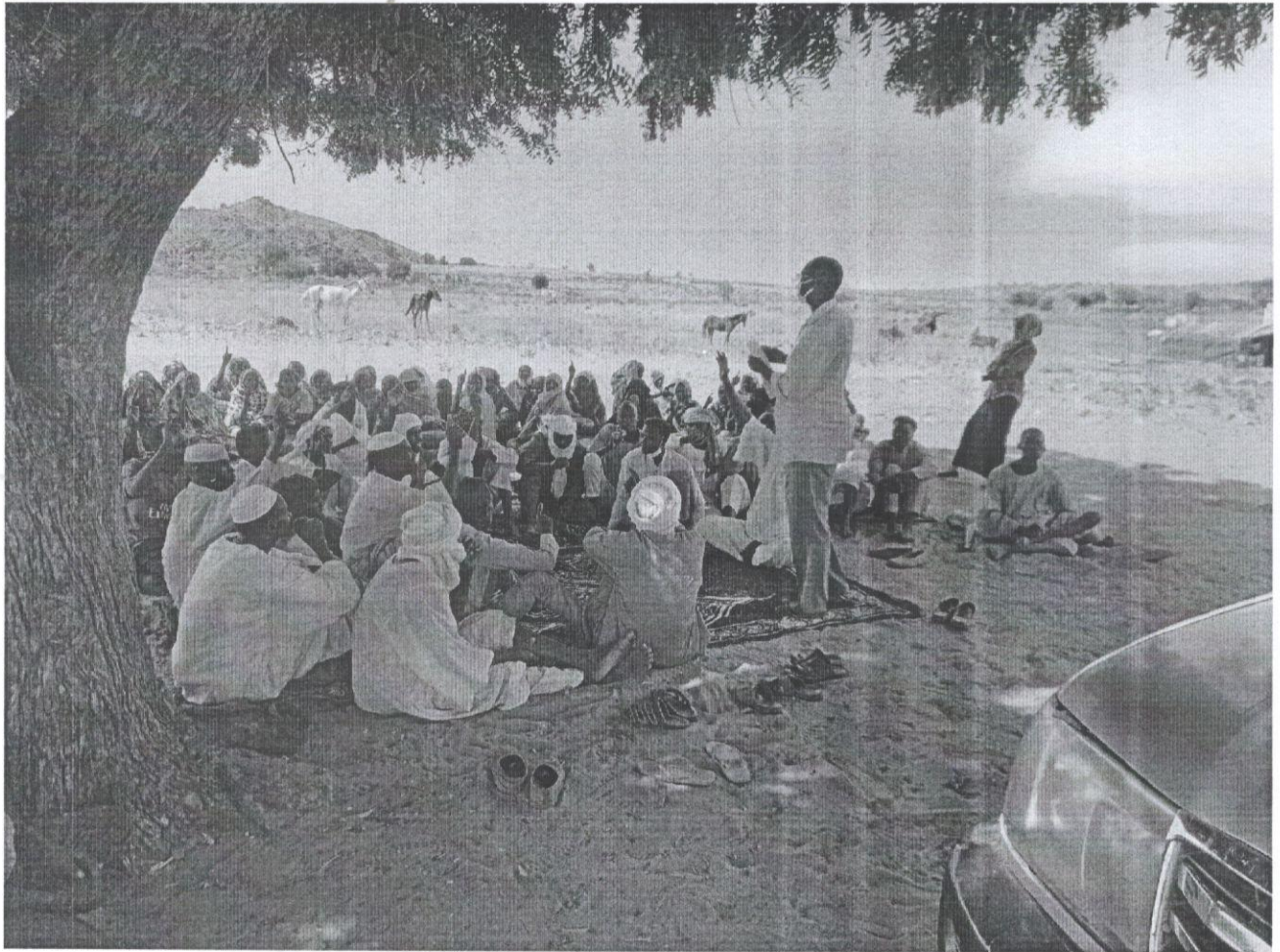


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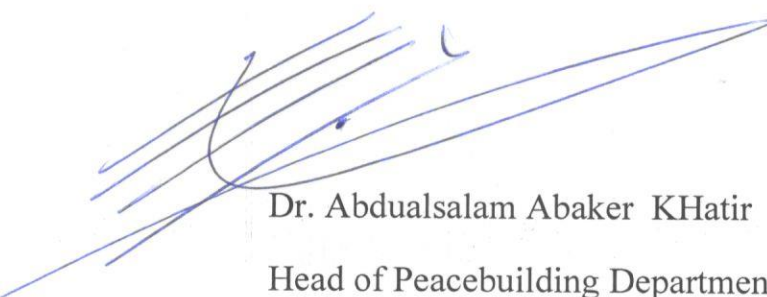


Livelihood (AGREE)





Gooz sigat community


Dr. Abdualsalam Abaker KHatir
Head of Peacebuilding Department

