

CARE International in Sudan



Baseline survey

**Enhancing resilience through
improved food security, disaster risk
reduction and peaceful co-existence**

In

South and East Darfur

Final report

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Abbreviations and Acronyms:

CBNRMs	Community Based Natural Resources Mechanisms
CBCPU	Community Based Child Protection Unit
CIS	CARE International Sudan
FGDs	Focus Groups Discussions
IGAs	Income Generation Activities
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
INGO	International Non – governmental Organization
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
NGO	Non – governmental Organization
SWC	State Water Corporation
rCSI)	reduced Coping Strategies Index
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SPSS	Statistical Page for Social Science
TORs	Terms of References
VCs	Veterinary Centers
FFS	Farmers Field Schools
VDCs	Village Development Committees
VSLAs	Village Saving and Loan Associations
MoA	Ministry of agriculture
WES	Water and environmental sanitation project
CBCRMs	Community Based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms
CLTS	Led Total Sanitation
CBNRMCs	Community Based Natural Resource Management Committees
CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction

Executive Summary

This base line survey conducted for the project “*Enhancing resilience through improved food security, disaster risk reduction and peaceful co-existence in South and East Darfur*”. The baseline designed to collect data in the targeted communities in South and East Darfur State to assess the situation before start of the project and determine the benchmarks for the designed project indicators. The baseline used multi method for data collection including desk review of project documents, individual interviews with household leaders using structured questioner, FGDs with representatives from different groups in the communities, KIIs with respective institutional.

The targeted areas in East and South Darfur are suffering from Acute and chronic malnutrition, it is widespread and poses a significant public health problem, caused by acute food insecurity, unstable livelihoods, limited health services, poor hygiene practices and lacking access to adequate safe drinking water and sanitation practices.

Women and children travel far distance for fetching water. During the rainy season, people may get poor quality of water which negatively affected their health. The government institutions have very poor capacity and lacking the required logistic to provide good and sustainable water supply.

Women and girls are vulnerable to GBV, especially during their go far distances seeking different services such as water collection, firewood, farming, marketing and markets.

Women also face a very high burden, as they are responsible and participating in all works in the houses such as childcare, farming, fetching water, and transporting products to markets, this negatively affecting children's nutrition and hygiene practices and exacerbates malnutrition. On other hand they have a limited access to resources and income-generating activities, and do not share any responsibilities in community structure, where men only control and have access of most resources and have more decision than women.

According to IPC classification 847,126 people in South Darfur and 124,351 in East Darfur are in IPC Phase 3 or higher and unable to meet their immediate needs. Kass and East Jebel Mara in South Darfur have the highest number of people experiencing acute food insecurity at 25% and 35% respectively, which need urgent intervention to contribute in reduction of acute food insecurity caused by currency devaluation, inflation, and local conflict is hitting both states.

Women have very little decision-making power within the household and are often unable to make decisions about their health care or access to family planning. GBV, particularly domestic violence, is widespread. Early marriage also occurs in East and South Darfur, where girls married below 12 years old; this contributes to a high teenage pregnancy rate and puts girls at risk of poor maternity health, in addition to high level of drop out of schools.

Traditional rainfed agriculture is the main source of income and food security for most of the people in the targeted areas, the main cultivated crops are sorghum and millet which are used as cash crops as well as for consumption and groundnut which is used only as a cash crop providing a source of income. Due to external (low rate of rain fall) and factors related to high level of poverty (lack of knowledge and required inputs) the productivity of these products is low which is 2 sacks/feddan and 4.7 sacks/feddan for sorghum in SD and ED respectively, 1.25 sacks/feddan and 2.7 sacks/feddan for millet in SD and ED respectively, while farmers in two states producing 2 sacks of groundnut per feddan.

There is no existing of social structures in the communities supporting the improvement of livelihood in improving food security, very few VSLAs are there, but in los scale and their members have no

capacities to improve their income and food security and mostly use money to by assist, pay for services (schools) or for daily expenses. Some working NGOs provided vocational training to 10% of the surveyed respondents, and only 4.2% of them received logistical support to start small business.

The related institutions (Ministry of agriculture in the state) have no capacity to provide the required support for the farmers to improve their crop productive, this includes even the extension services, only 12.9% of the respondents have received support on agricultural form the working NGOs in the area, including provision of improved seeds (7.9%), agriculture tools (4%), fertilizers (0.7%) and only 0.2% received finance.

Food security is directly linked to agriculture practice as most of the people in the targeted areas are farmers and depending on their products for food security and the remain people by products from farmers. 63.4% have food insecurity and practicing negative coping mechanisms, particularly during critical months. Level of food insecurity varying during the ear and related to harvesting period, as people are suffering in the months before harvest (May – October) as they already consumed the production of pervious year and invest their money in the cultivation of current year.

People have limited access to basic services. Easy access to safe and adequate water is challenge as only 30.3 percent confirmed that they have easy access to safe water and in amount that sufficient to their families, while the remaining have access to water, but it is either not safe (30.3%) with difficult access, or difficult access and not enough for family (25%), or it can be adequate but not safe and difficult to access (13.9%).

Competition over available natural resources is one of the drivers of conflicts and disputes in Darfur region, people in the targeted areas are lacking the required knowledge to manage the natural resources, only 21% of the respondent have knowledge on resources management (27.4% in SD and 14.5% in ED).

There is no early warning systems used by communities or institutions found in the two states, which need to be addressed by capacity building to assist in empowering community members to be agents in their own protection to perform essential protection functions, including development of community protection plans, identification of Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) and referral to specialized protection/humanitarian partners, early warning on conflict triggers, receiving complaints and feedback on humanitarian, peace building or development assistance, and awareness raising.

Whoever, there is existing community-based dispute resolution structures/committees formed by other organizations, but it is not functioning, and it need support to undertake conflict analysis, stakeholder mapping, and conflict resolution through capacity building and have monitoring and early warning system.

Only 18.5% of women shared that, they have participated in peace building and conflict transformation comparing to 30.5% from men. 33.3% of the youth shared that they participated in conflict transformation and peacebuilding, whoever, the participation of the male youth (37.8%) is relatively high comparing to female youth (13.6%).

1. Introduction

2.1 project background

The combination of a weak economy, high food and fuel prices, rising inflation¹, Covid-19, and recurring natural disasters determine the development in the conflict-ridden country of Sudan². In September 2020, a state of economic emergency was declared³, with more than 9 million people currently in acute need of humanitarian assistance. Nearly 12 million people are considered moderately food insecure⁴. Loss of income, malnutrition, negative coping mechanisms and a breakdown of social fabric are serious consequences⁵. According to FAO (2020), East and South Darfur are among the most acutely food insecure states. With a poverty rate of 67%, they are among the poorest states in the country while hosting the largest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). More than 1.6 million people are unable to meet their immediate needs. Women, girls, youth, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups and minorities are particularly hard hit. They are at risk of serious protection concerns such as increased child labor, early marriage, displacement, sexual exploitation, and stigmatization. Smallholder agriculture is the main source of income for approximately 77% of households in South and East Darfur. Access to other financial resources is almost entirely absent. Rain-fed agriculture, which is highly vulnerable to climate shocks, is prevalent among 40% of farmers and provides disproportionately low yields due to inadequate farming practices and crop losses from flooding. A CARE study (January 2020) indicates that the inter-seasonal period has lengthened from three to five months for more than 50% of the population. Food shortages, increasing competition, and pressure on natural resources increase the potential for conflict in the region. Weak governance systems, competition, and power structures among tribal groups undermine traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. Heavily armed militias make it difficult for farmers to access their fields. Extortion, violence, sexual abuse and kidnapping-especially of women and girls-are not uncommon. As a result, social security systems are acutely weakened. CARE's studies on social norms and gender position underscore these observations and show that gender roles in East Darfur are determined by patriarchal norms that are inhibiting and strictly enforced. Women in Sudan are subjected to very high levels of stress and balance the demands of domestic work, childcare, feeding, farming, fetching water, and transporting produce to markets. Less than one-third of women have access to any form of education and are exposed to sexualized violence, particularly domestic violence. Women's decision-making power and opinions in the household, especially those of young women, are not respected. Women and youth are not represented in traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and leadership positions.

¹Trading Economics 2020: <https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/inflation-cpi>

²FAO 2020: <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/fao-in-action/stories/stories-detail/en/c/1320503/>

³The Africa Report 2020: <https://www.theafricareport.com/41877/sudan-declares-an-economic-state-of-emergency/>

⁴IPC 2020: <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1152151/>

⁵HRP 2020: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Sudan_2020_HRP_22Jan20.pdf

2.2 Enhancing resilience through improved food security, disaster risk reduction and peaceful co-existence in South and East Darfur:

CARE received funding from German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to implement the project “Enhancing resilience through improved food security, disaster risk reduction and peaceful co-existence in South and East Darfur states, Sudan”. The project’s duration is from 1st September 2021 to 31st August 2025.

The project targeting 23,900 (119,500 people) 23,900 households (23,900 women; 50,916 men and 15,588 youth) as direct communities and 50,000 (50% women and girls) additional individuals who also reside in areas neighboring the direct project participants.

CARE International in Sudan will implement the project on behalf of CARE Germany, working closely with the following two local organizations: 1) Jebel Mara Charity Organization for Rural Development (JMCO) in South Darfur, and 2) Sudan Assistance for Development Organization (SADO) in East Darfur.

The project is designed to address the specific needs, vulnerabilities, and capacities of women, youth, farmers, IDPs, host communities, and local institutions. There is a focus on marginalized members of communities, including but not limited to female heads of households, youth, and persons with disabilities. It is a new multi-sectoral project developed on lessons learned from completed and ongoing emergency relief and resilience and peace building projects, covering food security, peace building, women's empowerment, WASH, health, and livelihood projects in the Darfur region and other states.

The proposed activities that will be implanted during the desired period will include:

- To improve Men and women agricultural inputs and technologies in target communities , 4,000 HHs will be provided by agricultural inputs (improved seeds, tools and donkeys), 2,000 HHs that received farm extension services through FFS , 1,000 households will be provided with livestock (sheep, goats, chickens) , 10,000 households will be provided by veterinary services (training of health workers, technicians, and vaccination and establish and support (16)associations for women small-scale producers.
- To improve Women and youth and supported their business skills and opportunities and diversify their livelihood options, 500 Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) will be established and build, 2,500 women and youth capacities and support alternative livelihood options.
- To improve knowledge and adopted good health and nutrition practices, the project will conduct community health and nutrition education campaigns and Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) campaigns.
- To support basic infrastructures and community-based services. the project will establish multipurpose water facilities (6 water yards, 3 mini water yards, and 10 hand pumps) for household, agriculture, and livestock consumption, together with training of water user committees, circuit riders and Provide cash for work for 800 households.

- The targeted individuals will receive basic skills in Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) Awareness campaign (CBDRR), awareness campaign, development of participatory community adaptation action plans and strengthen Service and Change Committees and establish early warning systems in the targeted communities.
- The project will conduct gender-sensitive conflict analysis in the targeted areas, establish/strengthen/reactivate 16 inclusive Community Based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (CBCRMs), establish/strengthen/reactivate 16 inclusive Community Based Natural Resource Management Committees (CBNRMCs) and establish multipurpose community peace centers.
- Other activities in Capacity of women and youth to participate and influence peace building, reconciliation, and conflict prevention and management is enhanced through skills building in leadership and advocacy include ,sensitize traditional and religious leaders such as sheikhs and head sheiks and local courts on conflict mediation, and women's role in peace building ,organize women and youth-led community events and conduct panel discussions/symposiums on women's role and participation in governance and peace process

2.3 Project Outcomes/results

The impact and strategic objectives are expected to be achieved through the outcomes in the table below:

Table 1: Project Outcome-Based Indicators

Description	Indicator
OUTCOME 1: Men, women, boys and girls of the project region have improved food security and nutrition through diversified agriculture, small scale business opportunities, and social capital	1.1 75% of households having increased their harvest by 30% at the end of the project.
	1.2 80% of functioning social structures supporting women and youth in Improving food security.
	1.3 50% of women and youth supported by the project have diversified their sources of income, increasing their income by 30%.
	1.4 30% households that have reduced negative coping strategies.
OUTCOMES 2: Households, communities, and institutions have increased access to basic services and have adaptive capacities and strategies to protect assets, prepare for and mitigate shocks and stresses	2.1 75% of households with improved access to basic services.
	2.2 60% of women and men who report having improved their skills and knowledge to protect their assets and resources.
	2.3 75% of households that have taken at least 2 risk reduction measures.
	2.4 90% communities and institutions with functioning

	monitoring and early warning system.
OUTCOMES 3: Peaceful coexistence and inclusive decision making have increased among targeted communities Darfur	3.1 60% of people reporting increased perceptions of peaceful coexistence and well-being.
	3.2 60% decrease in incidents of violence and disputes reported to local committees in targeted areas
	3.3 90% of active community structures with inclusive representation and participatory decision making established at the end of the project
	3.4 60% increase in women and youth reporting active participation in peace building and conflict resolution processes

2. The rationale for the Baseline Survey (Purpose /objective):

The baseline survey is intended to establish the status of the targeted population, level of service provision across the specific project sectors, level of access, availability and utilization of services, knowledge, attitude and practices including democratic practices and existing barriers to inclusivity before the project is rolled out. Through its results, the baseline will serve as a benchmark for all future activities, where the project can refer to for the purposes of making informed project management decisions. The survey will also establish priority considerations for the project as the results will show some aspects that the project needs to focus such as conflict triggers. It will also enable CARE and partners to measure the impact of the project on the target community and helps in attributing change including:

- Provide quantitative and qualitative information for the key project indicators and recommend any other indicators that can be included to provide future in-depth analysis for the project intervention.
- Highlight critical areas that may hinder the project success from community perspective.
- Estimate the extent to which the project objectives respond to the related issues, the timelines and adequacy of objectives.
- Recommend areas to be considered for the sustainability of the project that support building of the administrative, technical and institutional capacity of the community, related to the sectors of intervention.

3. Baseline Methodology

General Approach

The consultant conducted primary data collection in seven communities in the four targeted localities, namely, Abu Karinka and Bahar Alarab in East Darfur State and Jebel Mara and Kass in South Darfur state , Sudan.

Quantitative and qualitative data has been collected in the form of a household survey, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The qualitative data has been gathered during meetings of (FGD and KII) for drawing information that cannot easily be collected from a questionnaire, as

these information are most probably of social and cultural nature, however quantitative data has been generate data of numerical nature covering demographic, basic service, income and expenditure, moreover the quantitative data has been coded and converted to numbers for producing tables, frequencies and figures for narrative report in the form of descriptive information.

A PRA technique (Secondary data review, Focus Group Discussion, Semi Structured Interviews, and Direct Observation) has been applied for this process. The survey has been designed to answer various questions related to improved food security, services, disaster risk reduction and peaceful co-existence through application of household questionnaire to collect the data from target communities, in addition to focus group discussion with community leaders and women and secondary data from line ministries for data triangulation, subsequently this has been fed and analyzed with SPSS pprogram ppackage to arrive at quantifiable results in the form of frequencies and to construct tables and graphs allowing a more rigorous understanding of the problems.

As a precaution, baseline study has been strictly following COVID-19 guidance. This might entail change in approaches during data collection to maintain social distance and number of participants in FGDs which not exceed 8-10 participants.

Finally a proper sample size has been adjusted with CIS team along the line of emerging security reason in Jabal Mara during the survey period where the sample size has been reduced to 309 samples which will provide also an accurate and high quality data for the final report.

Key lines of inquiry

- a) What evidence can be drawn for establishing project base values that demonstrate the current social, livelihood, and vulnerability status of the target households and communities (pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, IDPs, women, youth, people with disabilities,) in line with the project logical framework?
- b) What is the current resilience and community adaptation practices in the target communities (pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, IDPs, women, youth, people with disabilities) with regard to the repeated shocks and crises, climate-related and others?
- c) What evidence can be drawn from the existing household income, livelihood capitals, communal assets, safety nets as well as local community governance structures to strengthen the food security and resilience of the target HHs and communities?
- d) What are the government, non-governmental and community institutions that support coordination of food security, resilience and durable solutions efforts and work to mitigate community conflicts and what capacities do they lack to achieve their objectives?
- e) What are key recommendations for quality project implementation in the project areas?

Sampling strategy:

This study used Glenn. I., 2002 method to determine the sample size.

Sample size (n) = Total HHs (N) / (1+N*r²) (r is a margin of error (degree of accuracy)).

= 23,900 / (1+5.65*23,900) = 309 HHs

The sample size in each locality has been distributed among villages locations in the proportionally according to the population size (HHs). CIS reviewed and approved the suggested sampling methodology, depending on the secondary data and the load of the population in the targeted areas; the sample size has been calculated at 95% as a confidence level and a margin of error (5.65%). Total of 309 HH were drawn.

A representative sample of targeted areas/ communities carefully selected and defined. The design of the questionnaire guided by the objectives of this assignment as outlined in the TOR agreed with CARE. The questionnaire tested on a small number of communities before implementation to a wider scale.

Table 2: Targeted populations and sample size

State	locality	HHs	Women	Men	Youth	Total	Indir. benef.	Prop	Sample size
East Darfur	Abu Karinka	6,229	13,812	13,271	4,063	31,146	11,500	23%	71
	Bahar Alarab	4,788	10,619	10,201	3,123	23,943	8,500	17%	53
South Darfu	Jebel Mara	7,673	17,013	16,345	5,004	38,362	16,100	32%	98
	Kass	5,210	11,552	11,099	3,398	26,049	13,900	28%	87
Total		23,900	52,996	50,916	15,588	119,500	50,000	100%	309

Desk Review

The desk review has been conducted to inform the design of data collection tools and to enhance the understanding of the situation in the two states as it relates to **food security, disaster risk reduction and peaceful co-existence**. The consultant conducted a comprehensive desk review of the available relevant literature including the project proposal and all secondary information available.

Key informant interviews (KII)

Loosely structured interviews were conducted with key informants (groups or individual) (project staff, government authorities and other relevant institutions. It is the crucial way to access a population of influential people who would otherwise not be captured by a typical household surveys. Check lists were used for collecting information from the key informants (16 KII) from INGOs, NGOs, HAC, CIS partner, CIS team ,WES and SMoH, community leaders, and other key persons in the two states capital and localities.

Quantitative Individual Interviews (HHs)

The survey team conducted individual interviews using the designed questioner after review and approved by CARE team. The consultant team designed very specific and structured set of closed questions (yes/no or multiple-choice questions), they also include open-ended questions framed within the key guiding questions. Moreover, the survey combined the conventional method of questionnaire design at the household level with the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) approach.

According to the project documents, 382 HH were planned to be consulted and interviewed for collecting the required quantitative data, but due to security reasons in part of Jabal Mara area, where armed groups refused conducting the survey in their area, this resulted in reduction of targeted samples to cover 309 as indicated in table (2) above.

The selection criteria of consulted HHs put into consideration representation of vulnerable groups, particularly the woman headed households at different age groups.

The respondent included 28.5% females-headed household (36.2 in SD and 21% in ED), while 71.5% of them are from male-headed households.

The surveyed households' heads are predominantly young within the age group (21- 40 years), constitutes around 55.3% of the total sample, age group (41-60 years) are 33.7%, those above 60 years accounted for 6.1%. and only 4.9% are 20 years or less.

Table 3:Age of respondent

States	Respondent age				Total
	<=20 year	21-40 year	41-60 year	>60year	
South Darfur	12	85	49	6	152
	7.9%	55.9%	32.2%	3.9%	100.0%
East Darfur	3	86	55	13	157
	1.9%	54.8%	35.0%	8.3%	100.0%
Total	15	171	104	19	309
	4.9%	55.3%	33.7%	6.1%	100.0%

in term of residential status, most of respondents are from host communities, comprising 95% (98.1 % in ED and 93.4% in SD), while the remaining 4.2% are from the IDPs (6.6% in SD and 1.9% in ED).

The interviewed IDPs in ED are not part of project targeted people , but the consulted are from the new comers (IDPs) have integrated with the local community and are sharing the available resources as well as basic service.

Focus group discussions (FGD)

Different groups in the communities were engaged in a deeper conversation about access to services, food security, disaster risk reduction and peaceful co-existence. These discussions allowed for the opportunity to assess the current situation, identify needs and gaps in targeted communities about the key issues for the proposed project intervention and project designed indicators.

A total of twenty-one Focus Group Discussions (3 in each location) were conducted with some selected community representatives including seven FGDs with mixed groups from vulnerable poor women, men and community leaders, seven with women groups and seven FGDs were conducted with youth (50% females). Following the COVID-19 guidance, each group involved 8-10 individuals.

Data Analysis and reporting

The statistical package (SPSS) has been used in data feeding and analysis to draw data tables and charts and frequencies observations and results. the researchers generated a useful statistical analysis of significant tests and cross tabulation to enrich the value of the study outputs. Well experienced and trained data feeders entered the data under supervision of a statistician who is responsible for data analysis, minimizing error and for data processing.

Quantitative data has been analyzed using descriptive statistics, t-tests, chi- square tests and other inferential statistical tests appropriate to the structure of the data and the research question. A

qualitative field note has been also analyzed thoroughly to extract patterns of thought, outliers, and key quotes. The quantitative and qualitative data collected informed the final report submitted to CARE.

Quality Assurance (QA)

Quality assurance mechanisms for the baseline include:

Triangulation of data and findings using a range of methods as detailed above. The engagement of CARE team to perform QA checks at all stages of the process, and to be in close touch with the team during the drafting of this report and in planning the research mission in the setting agreed time.

4. Limitations:

The baseline survey experienced different challenges, most of it related to conducting of the field work, and this includes:

- Lack of communication with the targeted communities particularly in Jabal Mara area affected the preparing of community for the meetings, it also affected finalizing this task as scheduled.
- Targeted communities were busy as it is the same time of crop cultivation, in addition to the other daily activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood (particularly for women), collecting building materials (grass and wood).
- The consultant experienced difficulties in transportation to different targeted areas due to long distances, very bad road conditions and security hazards in some places where movement was restricted. Additionally, there were also some delays waiting for security approval which is required from both government and armed groups.
- The two selected villages within the survey study (Fenna and Jabra) are located in the areas controlled by armed movement in which security status is unstable, the armed movement did not grant the consultant the approval to carry out the survey in these areas, thus, baseline data was collected from representative 7 villages covering 309HH instead of the targeted 382, and the margin error amended to 5.56% for keeping data consistency and accuracy

5. Key findings:

Displacement due to inter-communal clashes, the below-average harvest of the main agricultural season, significantly above-average cereal and non-cereal food prices, and continued macroeconomic difficulties are contributing to higher-than-normal humanitarian food assistance needs in Sudan during the post-harvest period. Between February and May 2022, most of Sudan will face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) acute food insecurity outcomes due to low purchasing power, while the conflict-affected areas in Darfur especially parts of Jebel Marra due to the impact of conflict, poor purchasing power, above-average staple food prices, and below-average rangeland resources (*Sudan Food Security Outlook, February to September 2022*).

An increase in localized conflicts triggered population displacement, which, combined with the economy's deterioration, led to higher than usual levels of acute food insecurity. As a result, the highest prevalence of population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse are observed in East and South Darfur states, ranging from 17-18%. (*SUDAN: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Snapshot | April 2021 - February 2022*)

5.1 Project expected results

5.2 Baselines Indicators values for outcome1

Outcome 1 of the project is “Men, women, boys, and girls in the project region have improved food security and nutrition through diversified agriculture, small business, and social capital”

Table 4 below gives the designed indicators for outcome 1

Table 4: Baseline values for outcome 1 indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1.1 75% of households having increased their harvest by 30% at the end of the project.	<p>The current productivity in sack per feddan:</p> <p><u>Sorghum:</u> 2 sacks/Feddan⁶ In SD and 4.7 sacks/feddan in East Darfur.</p> <p><u>Millet:</u> 1.25 sacks/feddan in SD and 1.27 sacks/feddan in ED</p> <p><u>Groundnut:</u> 2 sacks/Feddan in both states</p>	75%
1.2 80% of functioning social structures supporting women and youth in Improving food security.	0% The baseline did not encounter any functioning social structure supporting women and youth food security	80%
1.3 50% of women and youth supported by the project have diversified their sources of income, increasing their income by 30%	0% ⁷	50%
1.4 30% households that have reduced negative coping strategies	63.4% are adapting negative coping strategies	30%

Indicator 1.1: 75% of households having increased their harvest by 30% at the end of the project:

This indicator is measuring the increase in productivity of the main cultivated crops in the targeted area. The project targeting to have 30% increase in the productivity (production per unit area of land) among 75% of the targeted farmers by end of its life.

To set the benchmark for this indicator; farmers were asked about the main crops that they are cultivating and productivity of these crops in the last harvested season, and the mean average measured for each crop. The commonly used measuring unit of agriculture land in the two states is mokhamas (1mokhamas = 1.2 feddan) and to make it easy for them, they were asked about the productivity per mokhamas and then converted to feddan.

The main crops cultivated in the two states are sorghum, millet and groundnut which cultivated by most of the farmers as cash crops and for food security. 72.2% of farmer cultivate millet, particularly

⁶ 1Feddan =4200 square meter = 4.2 hectare

⁷ OC indicator 1.3: At registration of households supported under outcome 1, data about number of sources of income and average annual income need to be collected to set baseline.

in South Darfur (93.4%) comparing to (51.6%) in the East Darfur. Sorghum comes in the second cultivated by 52.2% of farmers. Groundnut is widely cultivated in East Darfur and cultivated by 61.4% of farmers compared to 5.3% in SD due to suitability of the soil as it needs sandy soil which is covering wide areas in ED.

Table 5: main crops cultivated in the targeted areas

State	Sorghum		Millet		Groundnut	
	Yes	%	Yes	%	Yes	%
South Darfur	79	51.90%	142	93.40%	8	5.30%
East Darfur	83	52.90%	81	51.60%	96	61.40%
Total	162	52.40%	223	72.20%	104	33.60%

In general, the productivity of the mentioned crops is low in the two states. East Darfur is better compared to South Darfur, particularly for sorghum and millet products, as it is more than double the productivity in South Darfur, while the productivity of groundnut is same in the two states.

During the last season, farmers who cultivated sorghum produced 4.7 sacks per feddan in ED comparing to 2 sacks per feddan in SD. The productivity of millet found as 2.7 sacks per feddan in ED and 1.25 sacks per feddan in SD while groundnut productivity is same in the two states (2 sacks per feddan).

Table 6: productivity of main crops in sacks per feddan in the two states

Targeted State	Average production in sacks/ feddan		
	Sorghum	Millet	Groundnut
South Darfur	2	1.25	2
East Darfur	4.7	2.7	2

Agriculture is the main source of income and food security for the targeted communities, farmers are facing challenges and have many constrains that hinder an increase in crop productivity; 55.7% of farmers shared that they do not have access to agricultural inputs (33.4% of them do not have access to improved seeds), 7.7% do not have access to land, 12 % do not have the required knowledge, 8.8% of the farmers affected by shortage of labors during the season and 15.8 % are suffering from spread of pests.

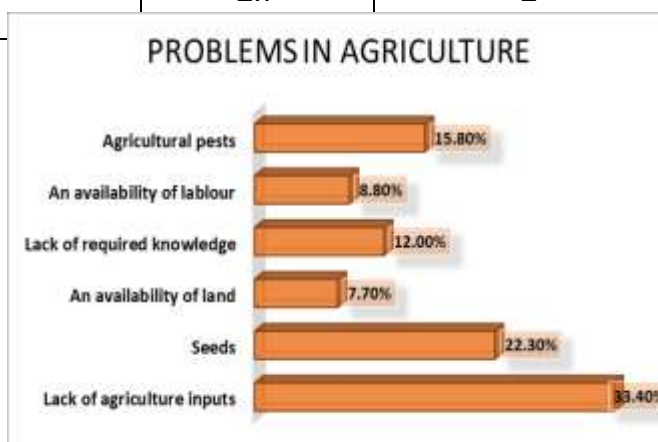


Figure 2: Problems in agriculture

Support in agriculture is almost non-existent, only 12.8% of the respondents confirmed receiving some kinds of support on agricultural inputs from INGOs such as improved seeds (7.9%), agriculture tools (4%), fertilizers (0.7%) and finance 0.2% only.

Indicator 1.2: Functioning social structures supporting women and youth in improving food security

This indicator is measuring the existence of functioning social structures that provide support to women and youth aiming to improve their food security. The project targeted to arrive at 80% of functioning social structures supporting women and youth in improving food security.

Community members and during FGDs and KIIs with leaders confirmed that; there is no functioning social structures supporting people in their communities for improving food security. The current social structure in the targeted communities has been formed in areas of water management, health, protection and environmental conservation by some NGOs for short project period (one year time), even these structures were not carefully selected and trained, most of selected members left the community and migrate to other locations seeking for better livelihood, and there are not functioning anymore, also the women's and youth were not fully involved. There are no producer groups or any associations in place to support women and youth in improving food security. Women and youth need to be organized in order to collectively improve their food security statuses and be able to cope with the shocks.

The FGD participants shared that; women in the targeted areas have historically been in a very difficult situation, besides caring for children and the rest of the family members, they also shoulder the burden of fetching water and collecting firewood from sources that are far away from their homes, taking on average five to six hours per day. This is an extra burden to their work of supporting food security for their family as most of them are working as agricultural laborers using manual tools or collecting firewood and other natural products to sell on the local markets.

Women disproportionately bear the adverse impacts of land degradation, drought and food insecurity and they do not enhance their positive role in the structure of community to improve food security. “Life as a woman is extremely hard,” said one woman from targeted community.

Targeted communities were asked about their knowledge about ways to improve food security, only 12% of them reflect having that knowledge,

while the remaining majority do not have knowledge about food security and how to make use of the available resources to meet the food shortages in critical periods.

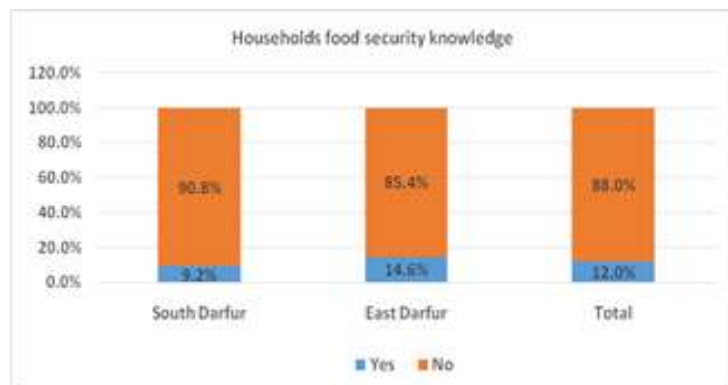


Figure 4 HHs knowledge about food security

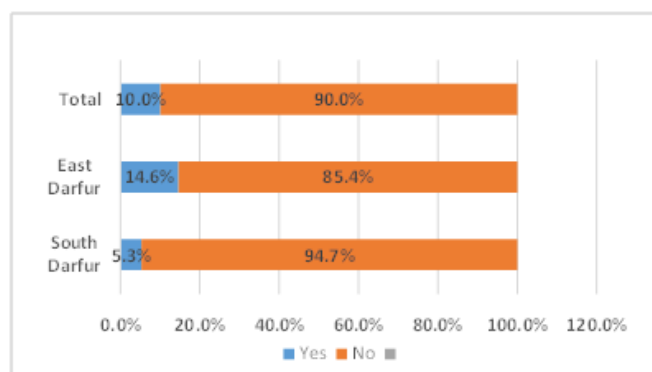
Of the consulted women headed households; 72.2% are practicing farming for income generation and food security, unemployed women representing 1.2%, while 26.6% are working as casual laborers and are practicing marginal works like cleaning, washing clothes, collecting firewood

Food security is a challenge for most families in a year, as income generated from agriculture is limited and cannot satisfy the annual food consumption needs. Crop yield is low and continually affected by rainfall fluctuations, climate change and inability to purchase agricultural inputs.

Youth at the age (21-40 year) represent most of the population in the targeted areas, supporting them with resources `will certainly contribute significantly to improving food security.

Indicator 1.3: 50% of women and youth supported by the project have diversified their sources of income, increasing their income by 30%:

This indicator is measuring the women and youth enabled to diversify their income sources through support from the project, the project seeking 30% increase in income of at least 50% of the supported women and youth. This indicator is directly linked to support that will be provided by the project and thus, the indicator value will be measured by end of the project.

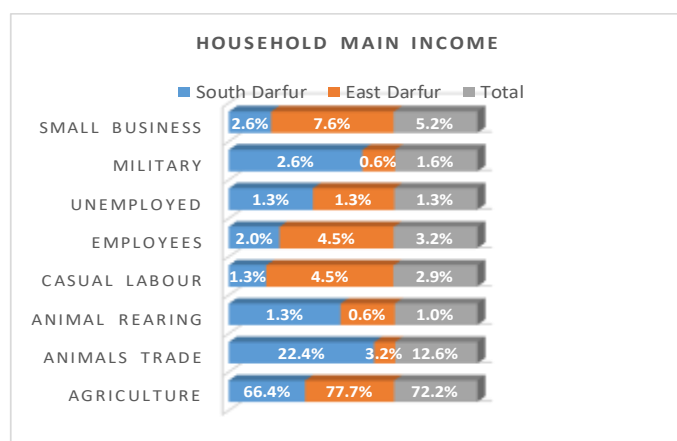


To assess the general situation, targeted communities were asked about receiving any capacity building or support to diversify and improve their income. Only 10% of the surveyed respondents shared that they received vocational training and business startup. Analysis displayed remarkable variation between the two states, as 14.6% were received vocational training in ED compared to only 5.3% in SD. Only 4.2% of the respondents confirmed that they had received support to start small business.

The long war period witnessed by the region greatly affected people’s access to proper education hence trapping youth in vicious circle of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, and social exclusion. The youths were exposed and ended up joining armed groups

The approach of Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) supports women and youth to have access to capital and diversify their income sources, they were asked about involvement in these associations and only 7.4% shared that they’re members in VSLAs groups.

Households surveyed were asked to identify their main and secondary income sources and prioritize them according to their weights in contributing to family livelihoods.



Most of the people in the targeted areas are practicing traditional rainfed agriculture comprising of 72.2% (66.4% in South Darfur state and 77.7% in East Darfur). Livestock trading constitutes

Figure 6 HHs main incomes

around 22.4% and 3.2% as a main income source for households in South Darfur & East Darfur respectively. The remaining are practicing permanent or seasonal employment including 8.1% casual labor (charcoal & firewood) and small business. Government employees are 3.2% and police or soldiers represented 1.6%, while 1.3% do not have jobs. 12.6% are depending on the natural resources as source of income

Around a third of respondent (29.1%) have two income sources, this is a common practice in areas where people are practicing traditional rainfed agriculture, as they look for other sources of income during the dry season to sustain their livelihoods.

Abundant rainfall and an improved security situation have increased the availability of pastures and water for livestock, increasing the availability of animal products (milk and meat). However, the expansion of cultivated areas at the expense of rangelands and transhumance routes lead to conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in some states. Insecurity in the Darfur regions is relatively high; however, inter-communal conflicts and conflict between pastoralists and farmers have led to crop destruction and livestock loss. The inter-communal clashes in areas adjacent to Jabal Marrah affected access to livelihoods and disrupted markets, and forced population displacement (*IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis April 2021 - February 2022*)

Of the total respondents, 75.7% own animals, and only 11.7% shared that they have access to veterinary service in their villages. The majority (83.2%) confirmed that they resort to a head of the locality for support on livestock welfare, which sometimes is not available, 16.5% purchase medicine from neighboring villages, and only 0.4% seeking vet. services in the capital of the state.

Indicator 1.4 Households that have reduced negative coping strategies:

This indicator measuring the percentage of households practicing negative coping mechanisms due to food insecurity, project is seeking 30% reduction in the proportion of targeted households practicing negative coping mechanism.

To measure the level of households practicing negative coping mechanism, the consulted household heads were asked about their experiencing food insecurity, and whether they are practicing negative coping mechanism.

Of the total consulted households, 63.4% have food insecurity and practicing negative coping mechanisms, particularly during critical months.

When they asked about the different types of negative coping mechanisms they are practicing when they experience shortage in food, some household shared that they are practicing more than one mechanism (multi choice question); 11.4% reduce the quantity of food they are taking in the different meals, 29.8% sell their assist to buy food, 8.6% reduce the number of meals during the day, 12.1% use cheap food with low quality, 4% of the people treat the household members in different ways giving the priority to the children, 6.8% send their children to work and support in providing some food, 1.3% send their children to eat outside the house while 26% borrow during critical time and pay when they have money.

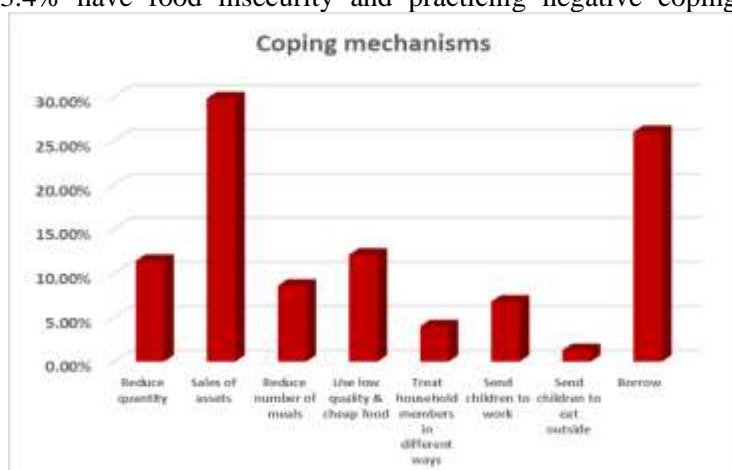


Figure 1: Types of negative coping mechanisms adopted by HH

Due to the increased prices of food commodities, many poor and vulnerable households experienced reduced purchasing power. The level of food insecurity varying during the year, it is directly related to harvesting time at end of October, the most critical months are those before the harvesting (June – October) as the product of pervious year is consumed and the available money used in the cultivation during rainy season.

5.3 Baselines Indicators values for outcome2

OUTCOMES 2: Households, communities, and institutions have increased access to basic services and have adaptive capacities and strategies to protect assets, prepare for and mitigate shocks and stresses:

Table 7: Baseline values for outcome 2 indicators.

Indicator	Baseline	Target
2.1 75% of households with improved access to basic services.	30.3% have access to safe water	75%
2.2 60% of women and men who report having improved their skills and knowledge to protect their assets and resources	21% of respondents state having received capacity building on natural resource management and risk mitigation prior to the project	60%
2.3 75% of households that have taken at least 2 risk reduction measures	23% have practiced risk reduction measures in the past	75%
2.4 90% communities and institutions with functioning monitoring and early warning system	0 (neither communities nor institutions have functioning monitoring and early warning systems)	90%

Indicator 2.1: Households with improved access to basic services:

This indicator is measuring community access to basic services, particularly access to water services, the project targeted 75% to have improve access to services. For measuring this indicator, consulted households were asked about accessibility to water in terms of 1) easy access 2) access to enough water for HH, and 3) access to safe water.

Of the total respondents, Only around third (30.3%) have access to easy, safe and adequate water, while other 30.3% have easy access but it is not safe and not enough, 25% shared that water is safe but not enough and not easy to collect it, while 13.9% can obtain enough water, but it is unsafe and have difficult access.

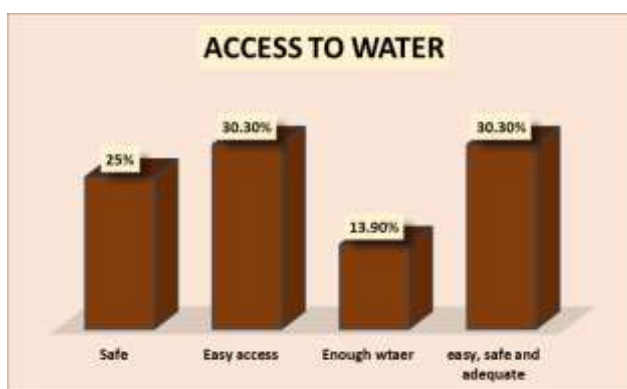


Figure 2: Access to water

The targeted people obtain water for their families from different sources, in summer

season they only have access to water yards, mini water yards, hand pumps, hand dug wells (open wells), while in the wet season they fetch water from Hafirs and streams as alternative options. (see table 8)

Table 8: available water sources

Water source	State		Total
	South Darfur	East Darfur	
Water Yard	1	145	146
	0.7%	92.4%	47.2%
Mini water Yard	2	6	8
	1.3%	3.8%	2.6%
Hand pumps	16	0	16
	10.5%	0.0%	5.2%
Hand dung well	131	4	135
	86.2%	2.5%	43.7%
Hafir	1	2	3
	0.7%	1.3%	1.0%
Khor/Stream	1	0	1
	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	152	157	309
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Most of the households (94.5%) are using donkey carts for collecting water from the sources which indicating poor distribution of water as only 4.9% can collect water from waterpoints directly without needing means for transport, while water network found in very few households (1.3%) in SD state.

However, all family members participate in fetching water from the sources, but women have the main responsibility comprising 52%, while boys participate in fetching water among 31.1% of the households. Men have the less participation in water collection particularly in ED where their participation found as only 4.6% comparing to 31.2% in SD. Girls participating in fetching water in South Darfur comprises 47.6% comparing to only 7.6% in ED.

When they were asked about the time that they need for collecting water from the sources, 20% of the HH shared that they need one hour or more (8.7% need 1-2 hours and 11.3% need more than 2 hours), 18.4% need 30-60 minutes while the majority (61.5%) spend 15-13 minutes to collect water for their families.

Only 43.5% of the whole surveyed households pay water fee (Tariffs). There is big variation between the two states regarding paying water fees, as most the surveyed people in SD (96.1%) do not pay water fee as they collect water either from hand pumps or dug wells, which is totally different from ED as 82.1% of the surveyed households pay water fee because their water sources are most properly water yard station.

State Water Corporation is the responsible government institution for providing water, operation and maintenance for the water sources, and due to its low capacity and lacking for the required logistics; Most of water sources are not functioning due to lack of continuous operation and maintenance, and

communities were not able to afford money for water cost, for this reason they end up using polluted/contaminated water sources.

To identify the main problems that are affecting access to safe water, communities were asked about the main problems that they think are affecting their easy access to safe and adequate water, 25.3% shared that water is unsafe, while

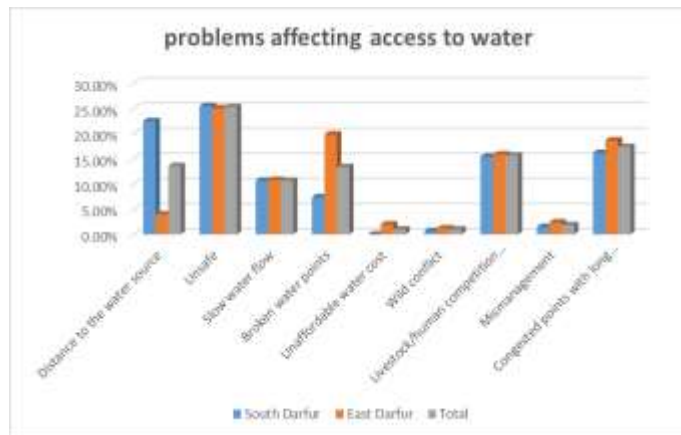


Figure 3: problems affecting access to water

17.4% suffer from overcrowding and long queues, 15.7% have the problem of competition between people and animals, as they are sharing the same sources particularly during dry season, Around 13.6% of respondents stated that the challenge is the far distance to the source, nearly 13.4% have the problem of continuous breakdown of the sources, while 10.7% of respondent's have slow water flow which continually causes water shortage, and only 3.9% of the respondents shared that cost of water is unaffordable for them, 2% have wild animals and 1% they think the problem is the mismanagement of water sources.

Indicator 2.2: Women and men who report having improved their skills and knowledge to protect their assets and resources.

This indicator is measuring the level of skills and knowledge of the targeted beneficiaries in the areas of disaster and risk management and how to protect their assets and resources, the project aiming to have 60% of women and men with improved skill and knowledge and able to protect their assets and resources. To measure the level of knowledge, participants were asked about receiving any type of capacity building about resources management to mitigate risks, only 21% of the respondent shared that they have received such kind of knowledge (27.4% in SD and 14.5% in ED).

Indicator 2.3: households that have taken at least 2 risk reduction measures:

This indicator measuring the proportion of people have taken at least two risk reduction measure by the end of the project, the project is targeting 75% of the targeted people that have taken two risk reduction measure.

Targeted people were asked if they have capability to reduce shocks, 23% of the respondents reflected that they taken risk reduction measures in the past.

Types of risk reduction measures differs depending on the nature of these risks, including the environmental risk which is in most cases affecting the agriculture and food security, is this kind of risk people use different measures including storing crop products till harvest of next season, producing horticulture crops, sell animal products, look for other income opportunities like daily labor or migrate to towns seeking for work.

The main risks in the targeted areas are derived by the conflicts between different groups, particularly farmers and pastoralist, in addition to tribal conflicts and conflicts between the armed groups and government. In addition to risk of different types of violence particularly among women and children when they go outside for fetching water or collecting natural resource products. When asked about

their knowledge on how to protect themselves during conflicts, and what types of measure they take, 30.7% shared that they know how to protect themselves, of them, 42.4% shared that they will flee, 28.8% will resist, 20.3% will call for help, 5.9% shared that they will pay money, while 2.5 will have dialogue.

indicator 2.4 Communities and institutions with functioning monitoring and early warning system.

This indicator measuring the percentage of the targeted communities and the institutions that have existing and functioning monitoring and early warning system.

The project seeks to attain 90% of communities and institutions with functioning monitoring and early warning system. Protection monitoring enables provision of specialized protection services and assistance in response to identified needs, including case management and referral, legal assistance/civil documentation, psycho-social support, and awareness raising which is not established or functioning in the targeted communities.

Sudan is highly prone and vulnerable to natural hazards and climate-related shocks. According to the latest World Risk Report, Sudan is among the countries with the highest vulnerability to extreme natural hazards, including droughts and floods. Although hazard exposure is not as high as in other countries, Sudan's disaster risk is compounded by low coping and adaptive capacities. Several indices moreover rank Sudan among the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate variability and change.

There are no early warning and monitoring systems used by communities or institutions found in the two states, which need to be addressed by capacity building to assist in empowering community members to be agents in their own protection to perform essential protection functions, including development of community protection plans, identification of Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) and referral to specialized protection/humanitarian partners, early warning on conflict triggers, receiving complaints and feedback on humanitarian, peace building or development assistance, and awareness raising.

However, there are some existing community-based dispute resolution structures/committees formed by other organizations, but they are not functioning, and they need support to undertake conflict analysis, stakeholder mapping, and conflict resolution through capacity building and establish monitoring and early warning systems.

With the projected increase in temperature and variability in precipitation, climate-related stocks are expected to become more frequent and intense. In addition, reduced pasture and water for livestock, loss of arable land and reduced crop yields and water supply, are likely to increase regional ethnic and social conflict over land and resources. Already, climate variability over the past few decades has put stress on the region's rain fed agriculture and pastoralist systems, the dominant livelihoods in rural areas (Sudan rapid post disaster needs and recovery assessment (*rapid RAPID PDNRA*) March 2021).

Together with rapid population increase, livestock has rapidly increased, at the same time, sedentary farming has become more recurrent, also in areas which are not optimal for agriculture. This all adds to soil depletion, deforestation, erosion, and increased competition over natural resources. Climate change has a further adverse influence and has been depicted as one of the underlying causes of many of the conflicts either between individuals or families over water sources, arable land, migration routes, and grazing lands to conflicts that have ethnic dimensions which impacted to losses of lives and resources.

5.4 Baselines Indicators values for outcome3

OUTCOMES 3: Peaceful coexistence and inclusive decision making have increased among targeted communities Darfur.

Table 9: Baseline Values for Outcome 3 Indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Target
3.1 60% of people reporting increased perceptions of peaceful coexistence and well-being.	0 ⁸	60%
3.2 60% decrease in incidents of violence and disputes reported to local committees in targeted areas.	30 cases/month during agriculture season (June-October)	60%
3.3 90% of active community structures with inclusive representation and participatory decision making established at the end of the project.	0% of community structures discussed in FGD have representative and participatory decision making	90%
3.4 60% increase in women and youth reporting active participation in peace building and conflict resolution processes	Women: 18.5% Youth: 33.3% (37.8% male youth, 13.6% female youth)	60%

Indicator 3.1: people reporting increased perceptions of peaceful coexistence and well-being:

This indicator measuring the level of perception of peaceful coexistence and well-being, the project seeks to achieve 60% of people reporting increased perception of peaceful coexistence and well-being.

The level of increased perception of peaceful coexistence will be measured at the end of the project, however, participants were asked if they participate in peaceful coexistence programs, 35% confirm that they received awareness/capacity building on peaceful coexistence, on the other hand they confirm that the rooms for selection of women's and youth participation were very limited.

During FGDs, participants shared that; the situation is fragile, people cannot feel safe while weapon spread everywhere. Conflicts between different tribes and groups including farmers and pastoralists will not stop unless government takes measures including disarmament of the unofficial groups in addition to developing of pastures and paths to reduce clashes between farmers and pastoralists.

Indicator 3.2: decrease in incidents of violence and disputes reported to local committees in targeted area

This indicator is measuring the reduction in incidents of violence and disputes reported to the local communities, the project seeks 60% reduction on violence and disputes that reported to the local communities.

Due to lack of functioning structures in the communities that reporting and dealing with violence and disputes, there is no records found in the targeted communities, as only traditional ways exists for dealing with disputes and violence, Sheikhs (chief of the village) take the responsibility of

⁸ Will be measured at the end of the project

transformation of disputes in the community through their own tribal systems for small conflicts, in some cases the Sheikh involve some other respected people in the community (Ajaweed) to support in overcoming the disputes. When it goes out of control of the people in village, they raise it to government authorities.

During FGDs, participants shared that; the level of and types of disputes vary during the year, during summer the most cases are between individuals and it is very few and can be only 2-3 cases during the month, it increases during agriculture season and can reach one case every day (30 cases/month) due to continuous encroachment by animals and herders on agriculture land.

To measure the level of violence among targeted communities, participants were asked if women and children are facing violence when they go outside for some activities like fetching water and collecting firewood, of the total participants, 24.3% said yes and 75% do not experience such cases. Different types of violence faced by children and women include, physical violence (34.8%), verbal violence (11.1%), sexual harassment (12.2%), rape (10.4%), while 7% stated that kidnapping is one of the common challenges that they experience.

Indicator 3.3: active community structures with inclusive representation and participatory decision making established at the end of the project.

This indicator measures the functionality and inclusive representation among community structures and at the same time different vulnerable group (women and youth) are represented in these structures and participation in decision making. As mentioned above, there is no functioning community structures in the surveyed villages, as confirmed by 62.2%, there is community structure formed but it is not functioning, as it was formed by short period projects but did not supported to undertake its role, on the other hand, women and youth are the most affected groups by conflicts in the communities, but their participation in structures that dealing with conflicts and disputes remain challenge as it is historically a man role.

According to KII and FGD, the participant confirms that, Community Based Conflict Resolution and Peace building committee were established in 2018 covering the whole targeted villages by some government partners, in which its mandate to maintain peaceful coexistent between communities as well as to bring peace and conflict resolution through launching campaigns and awareness program and building capacity of inhabitants. The committees are normally composed of 11 men, 4 youth and 4 women representations. Therefore the standard is 19-20 members per committee and headed by Sheikh/Omda, but unfortunately none functioning at the moment.

Indicator 3.4 increase in women and youth reporting active participation in peace building and conflict resolution processes.

The project seeks 60% increase in women and youth active participation in peace building and conflict resolution. To measure the current situation, the different groups of the participants were asked if they have participated in peace building/conflict transformation.

Only 18.5% of women shared that, they have participated in peace building and conflict transformation initiatives compared to 30.5% from men. 33.3% of the youth shared that they participated in conflict transformation and peacebuilding activities, however, the participation of the male youth (37.8%) is relatively high comparing to female youth (13.6%).

From the focus group discussion, participants shared that, it is to some extend difficult to involve female (particularly youth females) in activities such as the CBRM since it is customary for unmarried

women to not engage in any activities with non-related men. This issue needs extensive lobbying with community leaders and key figures to outline the importance of female youth and unmarried women in taking part side by side with youth male and other members in CBRM activities.

Recommendations

Rainfall has always been somewhat erratic in Darfur, and a history of regular drought has been a major contributor to conflict over time. In recent years, however, rain seems to fall with considerably less predictable frequency across the region, the apparent result of climate change processes over which Darfur is having little control. Support of livelihood and food security in the targeted areas should be done through supporting agriculture as it is the main source of 72.2% household income and sources of security for farmers and other community members. Beside providing the inputs like seeds and tools, there is a need for introducing of Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) techniques to improve the efficiency of using rainwater, and stop the degradation of agriculture lands, this may face financial challenges, but at least to include as part of the capacity building for farmers.

A significant difference in the level of food security during the year this is due to the synchronization of crop production, attention shall be given to the reduction of post-harvest losses by up-scaling post-harvest technologies such as small stores at farm or household levels, as well as through the promotion of new technologies for milling and processing.

Most of the disputes are between farmers and pastoralist groups due to poor grazing lands and lack of clear animal routes. To avoid clashes between farmers and pastoralists, there is a need for opening and demarcating of animal routes and provide it with the required services including drinking points in addition to improve the fodder in these routes and the pastures in lead to.

Women in the targeted areas are responsible for looking after the family animals (goats and some sheep) that remains closest to the villages and use for producing milk as source of income. Lack of veterinary services confirmed by 88.3% of targeted community which act as one of big challenges and needs to be addressed to contribute positively to reduction of livestock loss and improve animal productivity, and women can play important role for HH income improvement, in addition to empower them to effectively participate in community activities.

To ensure the sustainability of the established VSLAs, the project should train the groups in group dynamic, planning and management of small-scale businesses, bookkeeping, financial management, conflict resolution and peace building. The Proposed establishment of VSLAs needs proper training in planning and management of small-scale businesses, bookkeeping, financial management, conflict resolution and peace building. Proper M&E system needs to be established to ensure the quality and standards of performance of VSLA groups.

Women and youth need support to diversify/have access to income generation opportunities, in this regard both capacity building to have the required knowledge and skills, in addition to the required capital to start their own businesses. 95.8% of youth did not received support to start small business. To create opportunities for youth for peaceful alternatives for livelihoods, the project should provide vocational skills trainings in Electronics including mobile repair, Metal fabrication and welding, carpentry, building and construction, tire repair business, computer skills and motor vehicle repair for male youth and handcrafts, tailoring, animal husbandry and computer skills for young female.

To sustain the communities' access to safe water, strong coordination is needed with State Water Corporation (SWC), in addition to involvement of communities through its structures in the management, operation and maintenance of the water sources, including building capacities of these structures and provide them with the required tools. On other hands, required logistics remain challenge for both communities and SWC, thus, there is a need for extensive mobilization for communities about importance of paying water fee to sustain the service.

OC indicator 1.1 (75% of households having increased their harvest by 30% at the end of the project) should be measured at two levels, the first one is the % of the people that have increase their crop productivity and then the people that reached at least 30% increase in their productivity. Measuring of productivity shall be done each season with the farmers received support, it can be don using technical method or collect the information from farmers as part of PDM after harvesting.

OC indicator 1.3: At registration of households supported under outcome 1, data about number of sources of income and average annual income need to be collected to set baseline.

Improve on crop productivity can be affected by other external factors that not under control of project and farmers like shortage of rain full, to assess project progress of these indicator, productivity should be measured for some farmers not supported by the project and cultivated under same conditions.

Annexes:

Annex1: log frame updated with baseline figures:

Project results		Summary	Indicators	Baseline
<i>Impact level</i>	Project goal	Improving food security and nutrition, peaceful coexistence, and strengthen resilience to buffer, adapt, and respond to future shocks at the individual, family, and community levels.		
<i>Outcome level</i>	Outcome 1	Men, women, boys and girls of the project region have improved their food security and nutrition through diversified agriculture, small business and social capital	1.1 75% of households having increased their harvest by 30% at the end of the project.	The current productivity in sack per feddan: <u>Sorghum:</u> SD: 2 sacks/Feddan ED: 4.7 sacks/feddan <u>Millet:</u> SD: 1.25 sacks/feddan ED: 1.27 sacks/feddan <u>Groundnut:</u> 2 sacks/Feddan in both states
			1.2 80% of functioning social structures supporting women and youth in Improving food security.	0 % The baseline did not encounter any functioning social structure supporting women and youth food security
			1.3 50% of women and youth supported by the project have diversified their sources of income, increasing their income by 30%	0% ⁹
			1.4 30% households that have reduced negative coping strategies	63.4% are adapting negative coping strategies
		Households, communities, and	2.1 75% of households with improved access to basic	30.3% have access to save water

⁹ OC indicator 1.3: At registration of households supported under outcome 1, data about number of sources of income and average annual income need to be collected to set baseline.

	Outcome 2	institutions have improved access to basic services and have adaptive capacities and strategies to protect assets, prepare for, and mitigate shocks and stresses	services.	
			2.2 60% of women and men who report having improved their skills and knowledge to protect their assets and resources	21% of respondents state having received capacity building on natural resource management and risk mitigation prior to the project
			2.3 75% of households that have taken at least 2 risk reduction measures	23% have practiced risk reduction measures in the past
			2.4 90% communities and institutions with functioning monitoring and early warning system	0 (neither communities nor institutions have functioning monitoring and early warning systems)
	Outcome 3	Peaceful coexistence and inclusive decision making have increased in target communities	3.1 60% of people reporting increased perceptions of peaceful coexistence and well-being.	0 ¹⁰
			3.2 60% decrease in incidents of violence and disputes reported to local committees in targeted areas	30 cases/month during agriculture season (June-October)
			3.3 90% of active community structures with inclusive representation and participatory decision making established at the end of the project	0% of community structures discussed in FGD have representative and participatory decision making
			3.4 60% increase in women and youth reporting active participation in peacebuilding and conflict resolution processes	Women: 18.5% Youth: 33.3% (37.8% male youth, 13.6% female youth)
Output level	Output 1.1	Men & women in target communities have received improved agricultural inputs and technologies	OPI 1.1.1 4,000 HHs who received farm inputs.	0
			OPI 1.1.2 2,000 HHs that received farm extension services through FFS	0
			OPI 1.1.3 1,000 HHs who received farm animals.	0

¹⁰ Will be measured at the end of the project

		OPI 1.1.4 10,000 HHs who have benefited from veterinary services	0
		OPI 1.1.5 16 small business associations that are operational.	0
Output 1.2	Women and youth are supported to improve their entrepreneurial skills and opportunities and diversify their livelihoods	OPI 1.2.1 10,000 target individuals involved in VSLAs.	0
		OPI 1.2.2 1,500 targeted individuals who received training and assistance in alternative livelihood options received	0
Output 1.3	Target households have improved knowledge and adopted good health and nutrition practices	OPI 1.3.1 144 community member education campaigns that received health and nutrition training	0
		OPI 1.3.2 6 communities that report being free of open defecation	0
			0
Output 2.1	Basic infrastructures and community-based services are established	OPI 2.1.1 # of built/rehabilitated water structures	0
		OPI 2.1.2 12 community structures constructed and functional to maintain water supply structures	0
		OPI 2.1.3 6 circuit rider teams established.	0
		OPI 2.1.4 800 HHs engaged in restoration of tertiary rural feeder roads with CFW.	0
Output 2.2	Develop and establish community-based disaster preparedness.	OPI 2.2.1 144 awareness campaigns conducted on methods of community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation	0
		OPI 2.2.2 16 action plans that are community-based and implemented	0
		OPI 2.2.2 16 early warning systems in target communities.	0
			0
		OPI 3.1.1 16 including conflict resolution mechanisms operational	0

			OPI 3.1.2 16 including natural resource management committees operationally	0
			OPI 3.1.3 # of community peace centers established.	0
	Output 3.2	Women and youth have strengthened their leadership and intersense skills and influence peacebuilding, reconciliation, and conflict prevention and resolution	OPI 3.2.1 160 Community members organized, trained, and involved in peacebuilding and conflict mediation	0
			OPI 3.2.2 94 community events that women or youth led	0
			OPI 3.2.3 6 symposia organized on the role and participation of women in governance and peace process	0

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