**CRS Sudan Program**

**Terms of Reference (TOR)**

**Consultancy for Final Evaluation Survey**

***Resilience Approaches for Integrated Development in Darfur (RAID)***

**1. Program Overview**

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) worked in Sudan since 2004, focusing on responding to urgent humanitarian needs in Darfur and throughout Sudan, engaging in five key program areas: 1) Resilience; 2) Food Security and Safety Net; 3) Health, Nutrition, and WASH; 4) Peacebuilding; and 5) Emergency Preparedness and Response. In late 2017, CRS, together with the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Caritas Germany, began exploring the possibility of expanding its integrated resilience programming in Central Darfur. *Resilience Approaches for Integrated Development* *in Darfur* (RAID) was born out of this process and continues a strong line of holistic programs addressing long-term stability and development objectives in Central Darfur. CRS implemented the project in partnership with Trust Rehabilitation and Development Organization (TDO), which is a local non-governmental organization (NGO) that is based in Mukjar and has a history of implementing similar projects with CRS and other international agencies and NGOs.

RAID is a 36-month project started in September 2018 with the aim of sustainably improve the food security and nutrition of 20,212 rural returnees and hosting households (HHs) in Central Darfur State, in line with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). RAID will address the needs of rural returnees and host households on livelihoods, food security and nutrition/health in 15 communities distributed in the two localities of Mukjar (Amar-Gadded, Kabuk, Boru, Barenbo, Mayerno, Dambar, Goze-Alfares, and Saro communities) and Um Dukhun (Magan, Dango, Karakara, Malla, Umfruit, Sorey, and Angacow communities).

Please note that to ensure the safety and well-being of project stakeholders, CRS has provided COVID-specific guidance to its project staff and participants across its projects globally and RAID is officially operating under the guidance from the World Health Organization (WHO), Sudanese health authorities, and CRS guidelines.

The project aims to achieve its goal through two specific objectives and one cross-cutting objective, illustrated in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: RAID’s goal-level logical framework

**2. Objective of the Final Evaluation**

The purpose of the Final Evaluation (FE) is to provide evidence and data on the achievements and impacts (both intended and unintended) of the integrated approach of building resiliency of targeted households’ livelihoods, food security, and health and nutrition, on the lives of girls, boys, men, and women as well as on the capacity of local community structures, institutions, and markets in targeted areas. This evaluation aims to provide evidence that helps to inform learning and improvement of future interventions.

RAID Project is seeking services of a Local Consultant to conduct a Final Evaluation that is scheduled to be carried out in June 2021. The Evaluation will collect household data (disaggregated by gender) on livelihoods, food security, nutrition, health, and peacebuilding/conflict management patterns; from farmers and pastoralists, including nomadic pastoralists) and returnee/host communities who participated on this project. This Evaluation shall generate values for 63project’s indicators, as well as other answers relating to the Evaluation Questions listed below in Section 3. The approach will include both quantitative methods (a population-based survey) and qualitative (e.g., Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions). The quantitative data collected should be statistically and logically comparable to the Baseline evaluation findings. In short, the objectives of the Final Evaluation are:

1. Determine the end-of-project values of key impact, outcome, and output level indicators.
2. Analyze all indicator data in comparison to the findings/values of the baseline, to determine the level of change against key impact, outcome, and output indicators.
3. To learn if/how RAID project activities contributed to changes in how the communities manage natural resource, the nature of their interaction when using shared natural resources, as well as to community agricultural techniques, health and nutrition practices, and communal management systems and their capacity and functionality.

**3. Evaluation Questions/Topics**

* 1. **Relevance and Sustainability: Did the RAID intervention do the right things?**
* To what extent did the intervention’s objectives and design respond to participants’ (men, women, boys, girls, whether host communities or IDPs), need and priorities
* To what extent will the interventions lead to sustainable change after the project has ended?
	1. **Effectiveness: Is the intervention achieving its objectives?**
* To what extent did the intervention achieve its objectives and planned results (i.e. Indicator Targets)
* Were there any differential results across sectors and sub-sectors? Or amongst different sub-groups (e.g. men vs. women, etc.)
* Which interventions (or sets of interventions) appear to be the most influential toward achieving the activity outcomes?
* Which elements of the Theory of Change correspond to these influential pathways of change?
	1. **Efficiency: How well were resources used?**
* To what extent did the intervention deliver results in an economic and timely way?
* To what extent did management adapt the project design or implementation based on monitoring information and/or feedback from the target population throughout the life of RAID project?
* What lessons were learned about program design and implementation?
	1. **Impact: What difference does the intervention make in the lives of participants?**
* To what extent did RAID generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects or change in the lives of the target population?
* What factors appeared to facilitate or inhibit the achievement of these changes?
* Where there any unexpected positive impacts that could be noted?

**4. Project Goal, Objectives, and Intermediate Results**

The project goal is: The food security, livelihoods as well as nutritional and health status of 20,212 rural households from returnee communities and local host communities in 15 selected villages of Mukjar and Um Dukhun localities in Central Darfur State are sustainably improved.

Specific Objective (SO) 1: Conflict-affected farming and pastoralist households have improved livelihoods with increased resilience to recurrent shocks and stresses.

This objective focused on improving sustained availability of staple crops (requiring an increase in yields of millet and sorghum), an improvement in livestock production, and a strengthening of households and communities’ capacity to reduce risk and adaptability to shocks. Most of the Intermediate Results (IRs) under this SO wereaddressed at the community-level, though certain activities required cooperation along migratory routes and at catchment levels. RAID aimed to target the most vulnerable pastoralist and farmer households. The project set out to train and coach targeted communities to increase their absorptive and adaptive capacities in the face of natural and other disasters that cause setbacks in a community’s food security. Applying a watershed-based approach, the project planned to work with communities to facilitate land use planning (demarcation of animal migration routes), identify watershed areas requiring rehabilitation and management, apply cost- and labor-effective rehabilitation approaches, and support watershed management. To strengthen resilience and mitigate risk, project strategies sought to diversify household incomes and build their capacity to save and access financial services and engage in markets.

List of Intermediate Results (IRs) for SO 1:

IR1.1: Farmers and pastoralists have increased production and productivity of crops and livestock.

IR1.2: Targeted farming and pastoral communities have strengthened CMDRR systems.

IR1.3: Target households have increased access to and use of financial services.

IR1.4: Target households have disposable, diversified income sources.

SO 2: Conflict-affected farming and pastoralist households have improved nutrition and health status.

The second objective aimed to support women of reproductive age and children under the age of five (CU5) through a robust health and nutrition training package that will be delivered via the internationally acclaimed [Care Group](http://caregroups.info/) model[[1]](#footnote-1), which supports good nutrition and hygiene behaviors. RAID intended to create awareness about health and hygiene best practices to be adopted by the communities, particularly returnees as their temporary living environment does not provide them the basic needs to adopt the standard practices like personal hygiene, hand washing, and proper disposal of waste. To support the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) in Central Darfur for the management of acute malnutrition, RAID set out to train SMoH staff in active case finding and management of the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases, while referring cases of SAM with medical complication to nearby inpatient care facilities. Through a Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategy, the health and nutrition messages were to be delivered through formal and informal orientation, meetings, and trainings to the community, particularly focusing on Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and caregivers of the malnourished CU5. The proposed interventions were to` be complemented with the counseling services for PLW and caregivers on optimal breast feeding and to adopting Essential Nutrition Actions (ENAs) and hygiene practices.

List of Intermediate Results (IRs) for Output 2:

IR 2.1: Improved home and community care practices for children under two years (<2).

IR 2.2: CU5 and PLW have improved access to nutrition services and supplies.

IR 2.3: SMoH care providers and community nutrition volunteers (CNVs) dispose of improved knowledge about Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF) services.

IR 2.4: Communities have Improved infrastructure to establish Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTPs) and Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP).

Crosscutting Issue: Peacebuilding and conflict management within the target communities

A perenial issue faced by communities in Central Darfur is the competition for scarce resources by competing livelihood groups, namely between farmer and pastoralist households and communities. Tensions between these groups have the potential to spill over into larger political, ethnic, and other social conflicts, situating natural resource management as a key factor in promoting peace or encouraging violence. With the strong livelihoods components of RAID, inclusive participation and representation in project-supported activities were seen as being vital to ensuring the durability of project results. The IRs under this issue were meant to guide project staff to work with target communities to build structures, systems, and interest groups that cut across livelihood-based needs and demonstrate common interests for community resilience.

List of Intermediate Results (IRs) for RAID’s Crosscutting Issue:

IR 3.1: Target communities dispose of inclusive and representative community structures to manage local resource and shared assets.

IR 3.2: Communities actively engage in regular formal and informal opportunities to promote peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution.

**5. Project Targeting**

The project was implemented in 15 communities across the Mukjar and Um Dukhun localitiesin the Central Darfur State, Sudan as detailed below:

*Table 1: Location and Population Targeting*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Locality Name** | **Community Name** | **# of Target Households / Locality** | **Total Target Population[[2]](#footnote-2) / Locality (individuals** | **Remarks** |
| Mukjar | Amar-Gadded | 1500 | 8850 |  |
| Kabuk | 1000 | 5900 |  |
| Boru | 2000 | 11800 |  |
| Barenbo | 1000 | 5900 |  |
| Mayerno | 270 | 1593 |  |
| Dambar | 2500 | 14750 |  |
| Berge | 700 | 4130 |  |
| Sandol | 1200 | 7080 |  |
| Sub total | **8**  | 10,170 | 60,003 | 70% of HH farmers and 30% pastoralist  |
| Um Dukhun | Magan | 3000 | 17700 |  |
| Dango | 760 | 4484 |  |
| Karakara | 2000 | 11800 |  |
| Mala | 1100 | 6490 |  |
| Umfruit | 1200 | 7080 |  |
| Sorey | 986 | 5817 |  |
| Angacow | 386 | 2277 |  |
| Sub total | **7**  | 9,432 | 55,649 | 70% of HH farmers and 30% pastoralist |
| **Grand Total** | **15**  | **19,602**  | **115,652[[3]](#footnote-3) [[4]](#footnote-4)**  |  |

The Final Evaluation results would ideally shed light on whether or not the project had any influence on community economic status or the ability of community to be able managed conflict. The Evaluation results should also inform gender-sensitive program planning, as stated by the CRS Global Gender Strategy[[5]](#footnote-5), for future projects.

**6. Methodology and Local Consultant Responsibilities**

The Local Consultant should have extensive field research and experience in conducting participatory research. The Local Consultant will lead the supervision of data collectors, the data collection process, including data capture and cleaning using SPSS software, and submission of cleaned data with syntax file to CRS.

1. ***Literature Review***: Carry out literature review (including reading of project materials) of all relevant secondary data and any other relevant CRS, BMZ and Caritas Germany documents about resilience, natural resources management, and other project themes.
2. ***Survey Design***: Overall, the Local Consultant will provide detailed methodological guidance on preparation and evaluation design, data collection and management, training of survey teams, data collection, data capturing and cleaning using SPSS software. Specifically, the Local Consultant will draft the evaluation design, including sampling design and sample size.[[6]](#footnote-6) He/she will lead on the preparation, field testing and finalization of the survey tools (questionnaire and data entry templates), survey manuals, with the support of a CRS Temporary Duty Staff member; and lead on local language translations of all tools and guidance. Furthermore, the Local Consultant will prepare the data tabulation plan for all quantitative data. Specifically, CRS will:
* Prepare the evaluation design
* -Draft the data collection tools and analysis plan in English
* -Provide consultant with the sample size and guidance on sampling approach

The local consultant will:

* Translate and field test the survey tools
* -Validate the data analysis plan
* -training of survey teams
* - data collection
* -data capturing and cleaning using SPSS software
1. **Quantitative research and tools**: Results from this methodology and tools will provide endline data for all the indicators to set out the ground for comparison with the project baseline values. The evaluation will measure achievement against high-level impact indicator (at households’ level) through Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), resilience capacities and Household Hunger Scale (HHS) at individual and households’ level where the final evaluation needs to use similar methodology and tools to have comparable data with the baseline. The survey will capture data for the following key project indicators:

*Table 2: Quantitative Tools and Indicators*

| **Indicator** | **Data type** | **Data source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Household Hunger Scale (HHS): Percentage of households with no moderate or severe hunger. | Quantitative | Households and UN report  |
| Percentage of households and communities with at least moderate resilience capacity scale. | Quantitative | Individuals at the Household-Level |
| Average productivity per farming and pastoralist household (disaggregated by returnees and host communities and by crop and livestock type). | Quantitative | Targeted Farming and Pastoralist Households  |
| Percentage of community members with equitable and uninterrupted access to shared natural resources (water, pastures, etc.) at community catchments throughout the year, disaggregated by livelihood means (farmers and pastoralists, including nomadic pastoralists) and host and returnee HHs. | Quantitative | * Farming and Pastoralist Households
 |
| Percentage of farmer and pastoralist households have adopted [a project defined minimum number of] project promoted farming and pastoralist techniques.  | Quantitative | Farming and Pastoralist Households  |
| Percentage of interviewed community members that perceive conflicts in relation to natural resources are contained because of the community structures. | Quantitative | Male- and Female respondents to the Households survey |
| Number/Percentage of HHs with access to savings/financial services (disaggregated by the sex of the head of HH). | Quantitative | Male- and Female-Headed Households  |
| Number/Percentage of HHs reached with nutrition-sensitive agricultural inputs. | Quantitative | Households  |
| Number/Percentage of returnee and host community households benefiting from nutritional services, (i.e. trainings on ENAs, screening and CCFLS) with the assumption that every household contains at least one child/woman/girl. | Quantitative | Host and Returnee Households |

1. **Qualitative research and tools**: The Local Consultant will also review the data collection tools for Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews and provide recommendations to the Project Manager on revising. These tools will capture data on the current practices and types of techniques while triangulating the quantitative achievements of the project. The qualitative research study should interrogate the theory of change and intervention logic . The local consultant will be required to conduct FGDs and KIIs with project staff, local government official, Farmers groups, lead mothers by gender, Community Nutrition Volunteers, Humanitarian Aid Commission, Line Ministries and Locality level and such other identified stakeholders. The following key focus areas will be explored, and data captured through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in the communities:

*Table 3: Qualitative Research Tools and Indicator*

| **Key areas/Indicator** | **Data type** | **Data source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Community practices in crop and livestock diversification; adaptation of new methods; seasonality; production trends and barriers in production (detailed sub-questions will be defined during tools development). | Qualitative | FGDs/Community Consultation  |
| Communities’ existing absorptive, adaptive, and transformative resilience capacity and areas for improvement (detailed sub-questions will be defined during tools development). | Qualitative | FGDs/Community Consultation  |
| Farmers group and lead farmers received agricultural inputs, animal health and their view of  | Qualitative | FGDs with Farmers and Pastoralists |
| Community members (hosts and returnees), including farmers and pastoralists, with equitable and uninterrupted access to water and pastures at community catchments throughout the year (detailed sub-questions will be defined during tools development). | Qualitative | FGDs with Farmers and Pastoralists |
| perception of interviewed community members that perceive conflicts in relation to natural resources are contained because of the community structures. | Qualitative |  |
| Diet diversity practices of pregnant mothers, children, and household members in the community (detailed sub-questions will be defined during tools development). | Qualitative | FGDs with Pregnant Mothers; Members of Male and Female-Headed Households  |
| Child nutrition, including exclusive breast-feeding practices, for young children in the community (detailed sub-questions will be defined during tools development). | Qualitative | FGDs with Mother of Children Aged 0-23 Months |
| Common disease, sanitation, and hygiene practices in the community (detailed sub-questions will be defined during tools development). | Qualitative | FGDs with Females and Male  |

1. The number of KIIs and FGDs to be conducted is shown on the table below:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Locality | Tool | Females | Males | Total |
| Um Dhukun | KIIs | 2 | 2 | 4 KIIs |
| FGDs | 2 with 3-5 people | 2 with 3-5 people | 4 FGD |
| Mukjar | KIIs | 2 | 2 | 4 KIIs |
| FGDs | 2 with 3-5 people | 2 with 3-5 people | 4 FGD |

1. ***Sampling***: For quantitative population-based household survey, sampling frame and sample size calculation is presented in Annex 1. Using “Feed the Future Population-Based Survey Sampling Guide and Calculator (2018)” to work out the sampling, arrived at a sample size of **300**, rounded from **297** households for the evaluation study.
2. ***Data Collection, Preparation and Planning***: The Local Consultant will be oriented key RAID project staff (e.g. MEAL focal point, PM, etc) on the survey tools, manuals, and methodology. The Local Consultant will recruit and train enumerators on the tools to be used for data collection. He will carry out a testing of the tools and recommend any changes to me made.
3. ***Data Collection & Cleaning and Quality Assurance***: The consultant will lead be the lead supervisor for all data collectors in both localities. He will be responsible for the data capturing, storage and cleaning of data for each locality using SPSS software.
4.
5. ***Development and Finalization of Survey Report***: The Local Consultant will be undertaking the following activities:
* To have a thorough understanding of his role on this assignment
* Training of enumerators in Um Dhukun and Mukjar with support from Babiker
* Lead the data collection process in Um Dhukun and Mukjar
* Lead the data capture and cleaning
* Lead the data analysis using SPSS software
* Providing the data set for the two localities
* Provide any required clarifications support for any questions after the submission of the above
* Besides data collection, cleaning, the Local Consultant will collaborate with CRS RAID teams/Area Managers in Mukjar and Um Dhukun hire and train competent enumerators and data capture clerks and do field testing of the tools.

**7. Ownership of Data/Findings.**

All data collected during the final evaluation survey shall remain the property of CRS.

**8. CRS’ Responsibilities During the Assessment Period**

* 1. Provide reference documents, such as the project proposal, M&E plan, IPTT, and quarterly reports.
	2. Mobilize community members and stakeholders for the assessment.
	3. Support the recruitment of enumerators and data capturers.
	4. Source, hire, and pay for enumerators.
	5. Review and approval data collection plan developed by the local consultant
	6. Review data being collected for quality purpose to ensure compliance with standards
	7. Develop the assessment plan and tools before use.
	8. Support the training of enumerators on data collection protocols and tools provided by the Local Consultant.
	9. Support and facilitate household data collection.
	10. Support internal supervision and data verification during data collection.
	11. Coordinating with the local authorities in Mukjar and Um Dhukun and line ministries to support this data collection process.
	12. ***CRS is responsible for providing all of the necessary logistics needed for data collection in all project locations.***

# **9.** **Timeframe and Work Schedule**

Considering the closure of the project by the end of August, the survey is expected to be conducted (including approvals and procurement processes) within the period of Mid-April to 30th July 2021.

The table below summaries activities through the deliverable for the local consultant

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Evaluation Activity | Dates for completion | Remarks |
| 1 | Evaluation Scope of Work development and review | 15 April 2021 | This is in progress |
| 2 | Local Consultant Procurement process | 25 April 2021 | This is in progress |
| 3 | Development of tools and tabulation | 30 April 2021 | Submit data collection tools for HAC approval |
| 4 | Review of data collection tools; | 5 May 2021 |  |
|  | Recruitment of enumerators and data capture clerk |  | Local consultant with CRS |
| 5 | HAC approvals | 12 May 2021 |  |
|  | Eid Elfitr | 13-17 May 2021 |  |
|  | Training of Enumerators and data capture clerks | 18 to 20 May 2021 | Local consultant |
| 6 | Data collection and data entry | 211st to 3 May 2021 | Could start before this date pending on approvals |
| 7 | Data cleaning using SPSS software | 4th May to 7th June 2021 | This process will be supported by RAID MEAL Officer |
| 8 | Provide cleaned data sets for Mukjar and Um Dhukun with the syntax file | 10th June 2021 | Local consultant |

The Local Consultant’s assignment will run from the 18th of May to 28th June 2021.

# **10. Deliverables**

The following will be main deliverables during the Local Consultant’s service period.

1. **Desk review of project documents-** Conduct a desk review of project documents and align survey tolls to expectation. Share the desk review report with the RAID project team for their input.
2. **Inception report/proposal** on evaluation methodology and literature review to be presented to and approved by CRS RAID project team. This will be **including evaluation survey methodology/approach, tools and work plan** – sampling framework, data collection and management strategy, survey tools, human resources requirement, detailed survey implementation plan. This should also include a: Data Analysis Plan and Data Quality Assurance Measures.

**Develop and finalize (according to CRS and TDYer feedback) Survey tools (household survey questionnaire and qualitative tools including FGD tool and KII tools and guidance manuals)** c.) **Sampling Calculation and plan**: CRS has already been done this and the number is 300 HHs.

1. **Fully ‘cleaned-up’ dataset** in SPSS file format for Mukjar and Um Dhukun. Different sets of cross-tabulations breaking down the results for all questions and including appropriate statistical tests so that significant differences can easily be identified. The Local Consultant shall also share with CRS the SPSS syntax file that is utilized to clean the dataset and tabulate and analyze the quantitative data. The Local Consultant will remain available for any follow up questions from CRS after submitting his deliverables.
2. **Drafting of Bi-weekly progress reports, to be finalized by the TDY-er and** submitted to Senior MEAL Officer. Reports should detail:

 1) activities/tasks completed to date (with a particular focus on the data collection process)

2) any challenges faced

3) any adjustments made in response to challenges

4) any deviations from timeline and explanations for deviations

5) additional human resources and/or logistical support needed. Reports should be in English and are recommended to be two pages.

# **11.** **Working Relationship**

1. **Stakeholders Involved in the Survey:** In coordination and collaboration with CRS, the Local Consultant will work with RAID’s national implementing partner, TDO, in their respective geographic areas of implementation. In addition, government line ministries particularly Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MoAAR) and Ministry of Health (MoH) will have significant contribution to the project implementation and the Local Consultant would be expected to have discussions and consider as part of the project stakeholders.
2. **Evaluation Survey Steering Committee**: The deliverables of this Local Consultant service will be reviewed by a committee from CRS, including the RAID Project Manager, CRS MEAL Manager, CRS Deputy Head of Programs, CRS Regional MEAL Technical Advisor, and RAID MEAL Senior Project Officer.
3. **Local Consultant Contact Person**: CRS MEAL Manager, Yasir Ahmed (Email: babiker.abdallah@crs.org) and mobile # +249 912640711 will be the contact person for this period of the Local Consultant service.

**12. Payment Schedule:** The performance-based payment will be paid to the Local Consultant:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FINAL EVALUATION DELIVERABLES | TIMELINE | PAYMENET SCHEDULE |
| 1st payment: **After data collection plan submission and approved** | 27 April 2021 | 30% upon Local Consultant presentation and CRS approval of an inception report |
| 2nd payment:**After completing data collection and data validation**  | 5th June 2021 | 20% upon Local Consultant completion of data collection and submission of a fully ‘cleaned-up’ dataset in SPSS file format to CRS |
| 3rd payment:**After completing data collection, cleaning, using SPSS, syntax file and submission of this set to CRS and approval obtained**  | 12 July 2021 | 50% upon Local Consultant submission of draft report, presentation and incorporation of CRS comments and feedback into a final draft report and its receipt by CRS |

# **13. Reference Materials**

Attached with this TOR are the proposal narrative, logframe, baseline report, Evaluation Report Template and other relevant annexes.

# **12.** **Qualification Requirements**

1. Relevant degree(s) in social sciences or development studies, statistics. Master’s degree preferred.
2. Strong knowledge and skills of quantitative and qualitative research methodologies and sampling strategies and practical experience of managing wide scale surveys with multiple and different indicators.
3. Practical experience (preferably at a leading role) in developing quantitative and qualitative study/survey design, conducting surveys and statistical analysis and development of high caliber reports based on program indicators in food security, livelihood and nutrition/health programs.
4. Working experience (preferable at a leading position) of designing, implementing, and guiding baseline and evaluation surveys of food security, livelihoods, health, nutrition, and income saving. Preferably, working experience in designing and implementing of monitoring and evaluation systems for resilience/CMDRR/peace building and development programs.
5. Statistical analysis skills and strong proficiency with data analysis packages such as SPSS or STATA and qualitative data analysis software.
6. Knowledge and expertise in international food security programming, Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), resilience capacities (absorptive, adaptive and transformative) and Household Hunger Scale (HHS) methodologies and guidelines
7. Excellent communication and written skills in English and Arabic (an advantage)
8. Capacity-building and training experience

**ANNEX A**

RAID Final Evaluation- Sample Size Calculation

RAID project used nine indicators to calculate and compare the sample size separately and takes the largest sample size. The baseline values are used from ‘RAID baseline survey March 2019’. Using “Feed the Future Population-Based Survey Sampling Guide and Calculator (2018)” to work out the sampling, arrived at a sample size of **300**, rounded from **297** households for the evaluation study. The proposed project indicators sample size calculation is done as below with the required level of precision.

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Where: 𝑛initial = is the initial sample size required by the surveys for each of the two time points

1. 𝛿 = 𝑃1,est − 𝑃2,𝑒st = minimum effect size to be achieved over the time frame specified by the two surveys
2. 𝑃1,est = represents a survey estimate of the true population proportion 𝑃1 at baseline [If such an estimate is not available from prior surveys, 0.5 will be used]



1. 𝑃2,𝑒st = represents a survey estimate of the true population proportion 𝑃2 at evaluation
2. 𝑧1−∝ is the value from the normal probability distribution corresponding to a confidence level 1−∝.

For 1−∝ = 0.95, the corresponding value is 𝑧0.95= 1.64.

1. 𝑧1−𝛽 is the value from the normal probability distribution corresponding to a power level of 1−𝛽.For 1−𝛽 = 0.80, the corresponding value is 𝑧 0.80 = 0.84.
2. 𝐷est is the estimated design effect (DEFF) of the survey.

**T**

**Values used in calculating the sample are:**

Calculations of the sample size for this Final Evaluation, used the same indicators of the baseline study and the same parameters mentioned above, for more details see the table below:

Two indicators using the Comparative for Means tab of the FANTA sampling calculator were lacking results from the baseline and hence were not calculated.

**Values used in calculating the sample are:**

| **#** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Assumed for end line** | **Z1-α) at 95% CI level** | **Z1-ᵦ** | **Design effect (Dest)** | ***ninitial*** | Non-response adjustments  | 𝑛𝑓households  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(p1,est)** | **(P2,est)** | **80% power** |
| 0.1 | Moderate or severe hunger status (Household Hunger Scale, HHS) is reduced within the target households by 15 % at the end of project runtime | 0.380 | 0.230 | 1.645 | 0.84 | 2 | 231 | 10% | **257** |
| 1.2 | 75% of targeted farmer and pastoralist households have increased their diversity of production techniques and adopt at least three promoted production techniques at the end of project runtime. | 0.480 | 0.750 | 1.645 | 0.84 | 2 | 79 | 10% | **88** |
| 0.13 | 0.750 | 1.645 | 0.84 | 2 | 14 | 10% | **16** |
| 3.1 | 75% of female beneficiaries have joined community based savings and loan groups and use their respective shares proactively to sustain their livelihoods at the end of project runtime. | 0.479 | 0.750 | 1.645 | 0.84 | 2 | 78 | 10% | **87** |
| 4.1 | 50 % of targeted households have diversified their income sources and adopted at least two income generating activities promoted by the project at the end of project runtime | 0.35 | 0.50 | 1.64 | 0.84 | 2 | 267 | 10% | **297** |
| 5.1 | The number of 0-24 months children[[7]](#footnote-7), pregnant mothers and lactating mothers using locally available improved nutrition services and supplies is increased by at least 50 % at the end of project runtime. | 0.220 | 0.500 | 1.64 | 0.84 | 2 | 162 | 10% | **180** |
| 5.2 | 75% of households with children[[8]](#footnote-8) <5yrs are more satisfied with the provision of nutrition services in their communities and reach at least 30% satisfaction score on Community managemet of SAM/MAM and IYCF services from the local Health Care Providers at the end of project runtime. | 0.30 | 0.750 | 1.64 | 0.84 | 2 | 38 | 10% | **43** |
| 7.1 | 50 % interviewed community members at the end of the project runtime perceive the response to their personal and familial needs as improved and perceive the conflicts in relation to natural resources within their communties as reduced, as a result of the community structures established/supported by the project | 0.001[[9]](#footnote-9) | 0.500 | 1.64 | 0.84 | 2 | 17 | 10% | **19** |

**Annex 2: RAID Results Framework**

The goal of RAID is: **Food security, livelihoods as well as nutritional and health status of 20,212 rural households from returnee communities and local host communities in 15 selected villages of Mukjar and Um Dukhun Localities in Central Darfur State are sustainably improved**. To accomplish the project goal, RAID has fixed two specific objectives: 1) *Conflict-affected farming and pastoralist households have improved livelihoods with increased resilience to recurrent shocks and stresses*; and 2) *Conflict-affected farming and pastoralist households have improved nutrition and health status*. The analysis of the conceptual framework generated six critical outcomes necessary to achieve this goal in addition to the overall project outcome, as depicted in the Results Framework below.

In addition to the above results framework, RAID has identified a cross-cutting peacebuilding issue that underlines the long-term stability objectives of the project. It will promote inclusive representation across all community structures supported by RAID. It will sensitize communities about the importance of mutual acceptance and the economic benefits of representative and inclusive participation in the economic and social aspects of a community.

1. Care Group Model (CGM) is an internationally recognized community-based peer education platform for successfully and sustainably improving communities’ capacity to address malnutrition and other key causes of under-five mortality. CGM has demonstrated greater sustainability and ability to reach scale than most other volunteer-based models. It uses a multiplier effect at the neighborhood, is multi-generational in nature, and engages men and women in the dissemination of key health messages. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 5.9 persons per HHs as per Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014-2015 Sudan. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Total population of targeted localities according to Health and Nutrition (HNO) 2018 = 207,354. All beneficiaries calculated based on this number, which includes total population of Um Dukhun and Mukjar IDPs and returnees. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Further estimates established during the application period of RAID (as described in the project’s narrative) include disaggregation by gender and age: Men: 44,808 + Women: 54,766 + Boys: 8,854 + Girls: 10,823. The 119,251 direct beneficiaries above include 29,793 Nutrition Intervention beneficiaries broken down as following: Children U5 (SAM and MAM): 13,908 + Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs): 15,760 + Community integrated volunteers: 75 + State Ministry of Health (SMoH) staff: 50. The SAM and MAM figures above are based on the nutrition standard calculation as per MoH and UNICEF formula. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The organization’s Gender Strategy goal is to integrate gender at every level, from design to implementation, for promoting gender inclusion, peace, social justice, solidarity and compassion. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Sampling calculation should be completed using the following guidance and Calculator: https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/sampling [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. indicator unit is Ch 0-24 months, pregnant mothers and lactating mothers (individuals) in this regard we consider: 1) proportion of population in the age group. and 2) average HH size. For this indicator, % Ch 0-24 months = 6.1% and pregnant mother = 3% (total = 9.1%) and HH size for central Darfur = 5.9 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. CU5 are estimated at 17.7% and average HH size is 5.9 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. No baseline value this is an estimate (for calculation purposes, the value is greater than 0 and less than 1) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)