

# MODULE 3 ASSESSMENT, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## PART 1 Project Assessment

This module is about Beneficiary and Community Engagement during the various stages of aid projects. There are 5 key stages of project delivery. In this part of module 3, we are going to explore Beneficiary and Community Engagement in Project Assessment.

A lot of *time* and *resources* can be dedicated to an aid project depending on the *target number of beneficiaries, camps or areas, and the type of assistance* being offered. Therefore, it is important that *before the project begins, needs assessments, market assessments, and other assessments* are conducted by the aid organization to ensure the *accuracy, relevance, and efficiency of the aid to be delivered*.

So when you, as an external aid organization, are **conducting your needs assessments, you should consider the following factors:**

1. **Do you and the community you aim to assist understand and respect one another?**

This can be helped by identifying community representatives and engaging with camp management committees, women's committees, and other community social groups. Remember to consider the possible political agendas of different groups to prevent bias and politicization from negatively affecting your project design.

2. **Do you have effective means of communication to establish satisfactory working relationships?**

For examples of this, please refer to module 2 of this KAP course on the beneficiary and community engagement.

3. **Has the community received aid from other organizations in the past?**

If so, what was their experience like? - If the target community has received aid from other NGOs, then you should identify what types of assistance they received and which were the most effective in meeting their needs. This can help you to design the most effective aid project possible as well as to combat any misconceptions or ill-informed assumptions that you may have about the community you aim to assist. It can also help you to avoid overlapping with other NGOs and instead provide assistance in a complementary manner.

4. What are the needs of the most vulnerable social groups within the communities?

These can include minority groups, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, the elderly, and more.

5. How severe are the beneficiaries' needs and how soon can you, the aid organization, realistically address them?

This may involve you conducting market assessments concerning product, contractor, and service prices, feasibility studies, and timeframe projections.

6. How can the beneficiaries participate?

Remember, beneficiaries have capacities to assist themselves in alignment or with guidance from NGOs. They are your first point of reference so remember to ask them what they have, what they need, and how you can help.