



End of project evaluation- Building Resilient Livelihoods for Vulnerable Host and Refugee Communities in Turkana County

Final Evaluation Report

June 19, 2024

Trends Dynamiques Consulting Ltd

P. O. Box 3268 - 00621

Village Market- Nairobi

Tel: +254 725 628 748

Email Address: Mulubi@tdconsulting.co.ke



**Trends
Dynamiques
Consulting**

Empowerment for Transformational Impact

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	ii
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vi
1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Background	2
1.2 Evaluation Objective	2
1.3 Specific Evaluation Questions	2
1.4 Scope of the Assignment	2
2.0 METHODOLOGY	4
2.1 Technical Approach	4
2.2 Quantitative Approach Sample Size Computation	4
2.3 Sampling Techniques for Quantitative Data	5
2.4 Qualitative Approaches	5
2.5 Sampling Techniques for Qualitative Data	6
2.6 Data Collection Tools and Process	6
2.7 Data Analysis and Synthesis	6
2.8 Quality Assurance for Qualitative and Quantitative Research	6
2.9 Ethical Protocols	6
2.10 Data Management Policy	6
2.11 Evaluation Challenges and Limitations	7
3.0 RESULTS AND FINDINGS	8
3.1 Introduction	8
3.2 Relevance and Appropriateness	8
3.3 Effectiveness	12
3.3 Efficiency	24
3.4 Impact	26
3.5 Sustainability	28
3.6 Lesson Learned	29
3.7 Conclusion	29
3.8 Recommendations	30
ANNEXES	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Household Sample Size Distribution.....	4
Table 2: Categories of Households.....	4
Table 3: Household Respondents Age Distribution.....	5
Table 4: Schools Sample Size Distribution.....	5
Table 5: Household Dietary Diversity (HDD)	13
Table 6: Household Food Consumption Scores (FCS)	13
Table 7: Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	13
Table 8: Awareness of the Protection Risks on Children and Mitigating Measures.....	14
Table 9: Awareness of Complaints and Response Mechanism.....	15
Table 10: Awareness of the Available Protection Services	16
Table 11: Enrollment and Retention.....	16
Table 12: CSECs and Child Labourers Enrolled in Schools	17
Table 13: Incomes Before and After the Project.....	18
Table 14: Hypothesis Testing (Mean) -Incomes (Before and After).....	18
Table 15: Hypothesis Testing (T-test) -Incomes (Before and After)	18

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Awareness of the Protection Risks on Children and Mitigating Measures.....	14
Figure 2: Awareness of Complaints and Response Mechanism.....	15
Figure 3: Awareness of the Available Protection Services.....	16

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	Antenatal Care
BMU	Beach Management Unit
BOM	Board of Management
BVA	Budget Variance Analysis
CBC	Competency-Based Curriculum
CHVs	Community Health Volunteers
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards
CPC	Child Protection Committees
CRM	Complaints and Reporting Mechanism
CSEA	Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease-2019
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GPS	Global Positioning System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSC	Food Consumption Scores
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
HDD	Household Dietary Diversity
HHS	Household Survey
ICDM	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPTTs	and Indicator Performance Tracking Tables
KII	Key Informant Interview
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
LLA	Listen, Learn, Action
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PINs	Personal Identification Numbers
PM	Programme Manager
SAPCONE	Sustainable Approaches to Community Empowerment
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
TD	Trends Dynamiques
UNHCR	United Nations Commission for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme
VSLA	Village Loans and Saving Associations
WHO	World Health Organization

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAMMING

Recommendations for Strengthening Climate-Resilient Agricultural Practices and Reducing Severe Coping Strategies

1. **Enhance Training Programs:** There is a need for DCA and SAPCONE to continue providing training programs on climate-smart agriculture techniques and the use of drought-resistant crop varieties. This will help enhance food production and improve FSCs.
2. **Strengthen Extension Services:** One of the ways future projects could strengthen food production is by introducing /enhancing the use of agricultural extension services. This approach will help farmers receive timely and relevant information on best practices, pest and disease management, and market opportunities.

Recommendations for Strengthening Economic Empowerment for Refugees and Local Community Youth

1. **Expand Mentorship Programs:** There is a need to extend the mentorship and technical support programs to cover a longer duration, ensuring continuous guidance for young entrepreneurs. This could include periodic workshops, peer learning sessions, and access to experienced business mentors.
2. **Increase Outreach to Benefit More Youth:** Expand the scope of the project to reach a larger number of youth. This can be achieved by increasing the number of business competitions and grants, thereby providing more young entrepreneurs with the opportunity to benefit from the program. Consider targeting diverse sectors to attract a wide range of participants.

Recommendations for Strengthening Financial Inclusion for Refugees and Host Communities

1. **Increase Loan Capital:** The current loan amounts are insufficient to meet the diverse needs of all members. Increasing the loan capital would enable members to undertake more significant income-generating activities. There is a need to Seek additional funding sources or partnerships to boost the revolving loan fund available to VSLA groups in future projects.
2. **Enhance Financial Education:** Continuous financial education will empower members to make better use of their savings and loan opportunities.

Recommendations for Strengthening Child protection structures to combat child labour and child prostitution in the fish value chain.

1. **Support the establishment of temporary learning spaces** that can accommodate more child labourers and CSEAs being re-integrated into the school systems.
2. **Restocking scholastic materials spoilt by floods in affected schools:** Future projects could consider restocking scholastic materials that were destroyed by floods in affected schools, and also monitor restocking levels based on increasing enrollments.
3. **Integrate School Feeding Programs:** Including nutrition programs in schools can increase attendance and improve children's health, thus enhancing their ability to learn. This is particularly important in areas facing food insecurity.
4. **Strengthen Community Structures:** Encouraging cross-learning among community-based child protection committees can enhance their effectiveness. Supporting new committees to learn from established ones can boost motivation and performance.

Executive Summary



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The “*Supporting Refugees and Host Community project ‘TV Collection’* (2021 – 2023) project was implemented in Turkana by the DCA Turkana Office and the Sustainable Approaches to Community Empowerment (SAPCONE). The main objective of the project was to build resilience of the vulnerable refugees and host communities and in turn, improve food and nutrition security. The project also sought to improve economic empowerment for refugees and local community youth and also improve financial inclusion for refugee and host communities. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the extent to which targets set in the project have been achieved and to provide findings on the project’s relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

The evaluation employed a participatory descriptive design that seamlessly integrates both qualitative and quantitative methods. For quantitative evaluation, a household survey sample of 428 (72.2% female and 27.8% Male) was achieved – comprised of (89%) host communities, (10%) refugees, and (1%) IDPs. Three school surveys Katiko Primary, Lomekwi Primary, and Kang’aki Primary were also conducted. For qualitative data, 8 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and 8 focus group discussions (FGDs) composed of 101 participants (59 male, 42 female) were done.

Summary of Key Findings:

Project Relevance:

The intervention objectives and design of the project were designed to be responsive to the diverse needs of participants, while also aligning with global, country, and partner/institutional policies and priorities. This responsiveness was evident in the project’s primary focus areas: food and nutrition security, alongside financial inclusion. To address the challenge of harsh drought, food insecurity, hunger and severe coping strategies, DCA engaged the community and religious leadership structure from various villages, blocks and neighbourhoods to sensitize them to the intention to support vulnerable participants in various agro-production activities by first enlisting and supporting persons in need to engage in food security and livelihoods (through training of participants on appropriate agronomic practices, nutrition education, provision of vouchers to support access to agricultural inputs, and access to markets. This was followed by supporting the community groups’ access to financial inclusion interventions through supporting the formation, training, and registration of the Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs). This strategy ensured that immediate and intermediate needs for food security were addressed by enhancing food production, improving disposable incomes, and nutritional practices.

To address the issues with the prevalence of child labourers and child exploitation and abuse (CSEA)- in the fish value chains, the project involved parents, caregivers, beach management units, community structures such as chiefs, local administration, child protection services, the school board of management to map the needs, particularly of child labourers and those rescued from abuse and exploitation. DCA through previous programmes had identified lack of adequate capital as one of the key challenges that the youth experience in expanding and growing their enterprises, and as a result. The project established a competitive process of recruiting youth (*from host and refugee communities*) to participate in entrepreneurship training, in which 3 youth enterprises comprised 36 refugees, and 24 host community members, with a gender breakdown of 36 females and 24 males) were selected to receive capital grants of KES 200,000, which ensured, transparency, equality and inclusion

The project was highly adaptable and responsive to changes in the local context and emerging needs of participants. Rigorous annual reviews and the implementation of the Listen, Learn, Action (LLA) exercise ensured that the project remained relevant and effective. The adaptability

was evident in various ways, such as adjusting interventions based on community feedback and changing circumstances, and continuously involving stakeholders in the decision-making process. Despite the successful adaptations, the project faced several challenges in responding to emerging local needs and priorities. Limited resources were a significant constraint, hindering the procurement of essential supplies like food, clean water, shelter, and medical assistance.

Project Effectiveness

The project targeted to have 80% of households with a Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDD) >4. Overall, 91.83% of the households across all locations had above five food groups. exhibited moderate (dietary diversity, consuming four to five food groups (50.47% of the households exhibit medium dietary diversity, consuming four to five food groups, and 41.36% of the households enjoy high dietary diversity consuming six or more food groups, suggesting a well-balanced and nutritious diet).

The project had set to achieve 70% of the HHs FCS>35 through improved food consumption. The findings revealed that none of the households (0%) had an FCS >35, with the average FCS being 11.45 which is "Poor". This indicates a limited dietary diversity and low consumption of essential food groups across the studied locations and categories.

The project's goal was to reduce the use of severe coping strategies and have 60% of households achieve a reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) ranging from 0-3. Overall, 70% of the HHs reported reduced CSI (rCSI) ranging from 0-3 reflecting successful resilience-building measures.

On Child protection structures to combat child labour and child prostitution in the fish value chain, the findings, across all four locations show that (62.9%) of households were aware of the protection risks of children and ways of mitigating them as a result of the project interventions. Similarly, the majority (62%) of participants across the four locations were aware of the complaint and response mechanism and knew how to use it. Also, (54.4%) of project, participants were aware of the available protection services. Under the project, 138 (66 girls, 72 boys) CSECs were enrolled in the three schools and 167 child labourers (80 girls, 87 boys). By the end of the project, a total of 99 CSECs (72%) - (40 girls, 59 boys), and 138 child labourers (83%)- (65 girls, 73 boys), were still enrolled in school, which is partly attributed to the efforts by the project to withdraw this children and place them in schools, provide scholarly materials (uniforms, books, pens, school fees etc).

On Economic Empowerment for Refugees and Local Community Youth, the project supported the training of youth, host communities and refugees in business entrepreneurship, operations and management resulting in an improvement in disposable incomes for the refugees and local communities. Based on the evaluation findings, the project has to a moderate extent elevated the income levels of participants across all surveyed locations. Before the project, the majority (83.4%) of the population in each location was earning below 5,000 KES, indicative of extreme poverty. Post-project evaluation data shows an improvement with a reduction (by 68.9%) in the population earning below 5,000 KES and substantial increases (by 55% from 15.4% to 70.4%) in those earning between 5,000 – and 10,000. The overall improvement in income distribution reflects the project's positive contribution and effectiveness of the initiatives on economic stability and livelihood enhancement for the participants.

Under the project, a business competition targeting youth-led enterprises was conducted, resulting in the selection of three social enterprises—specializing in Tailoring, ICT Training, and Beauty—for financing. Each selected enterprise received a grant of KES 200,000 to start and improve their businesses. The youth enterprises involved 60 individuals, comprising 36 refugees and 24 host community members, with a gender breakdown of 36 females and 24 males. These young entrepreneurs underwent comprehensive training in business and entrepreneurship. Beyond the initial grants, the project provided ongoing mentorship and technical support to ensure the entrepreneurs could operate efficiently and sustainably. However, it is important to

note that this evaluation was not a tracer study and did not examine the financial records of the supported enterprises to assess their growth and accomplishments. Also, there was limited mentorship provided under the project to the youth entrepreneurs beyond the training. Mentorship is important in helping entrepreneurs navigate through the emerging challenges of business, markets, clients, and marketing.

On the outcome area that sought to improve financial Inclusion for Refugees and Host Communities, 19 Village Loans and Saving Associations (VSLAs) comprising 287 members were formed and trained in group savings methodology and have been saving, borrowing and repaying money from the group. The VSLA members also received financial literacy and education training to enhance their knowledge and practices on financial management. The VSLA groups demonstrated impressive loan repayment rates, varying between 95% and 100%, according to discussions with group members. Although the repayment records were not available for verification during the evaluation period, this high repayment rate, if verified, underscores the effectiveness and reliability of the VSLA model in fostering financial discipline and trust within the community. Regarding savings, the project aimed to achieve a 95% savings rate among VSLA members, a target that was exceeded as all members (100%) consistently made their monthly savings contributions. The cumulative value of these savings saw a remarkable increase of 72%, growing from KES 1,200,000 in 2022 to KES 2,067,400. Despite this substantial growth, discussions with members highlighted that the individual contributions, while consistent, were relatively small. Each member contributed a total of KES 300 per month, with KES 250 allocated to the group savings kitty and KES 50 towards social welfare.

Project Efficiency

The project demonstrated efficient use of resources by implementing several strategies to ensure the resources were utilized efficiently. Prices of project inputs were negotiated and secured through annual framework agreements, ensuring cost-effectiveness. The results achieved were in line with the resources deployed, indicating that the project was successful in utilizing its inputs to achieve the desired outcomes. The evaluation findings also established that there were no unexpected costs or cost overruns. The project managed its costs through rigorous budget monitoring and monthly Budget Variance Analysis (BVA) meetings, ensuring all expenditures aligned with the approved budget. This proactive financial management approach helped avoid any surprises in project spending.

Project Impact

Impact on Food Security and Livelihoods: Based on the project findings, 100% of households surveyed had achieved an HDD >4, which implied that, on average, households are consuming around five to six different food groups within a given reference period. This suggests that while households are not severely lacking in dietary diversity, they are also not achieving optimal variety, which is crucial for balanced nutrition and overall health.

Impact on Economic Empowerment The overall improvement in income distribution reflects the project's positive contribution and effectiveness of the initiatives on economic stability and livelihood enhancement for the participants. The project facilitated the digitisation of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) operations, making savings, loan-taking, and record-keeping more efficient. This allowed businesses to manage their finances better, resulting in more efficient operations and increased profitability, with VSLA members being able to borrow and make savings, which has continued to enhance access to financial inclusion.

Income-Generating Activities: Women who participated in tailoring classes and received sewing machines reported feeling more empowered and respected in their communities. Their ability to contribute financially to their households and community projects increased their self-worth and community involvement.

Restoration of Dignity and Confidence: The project played a crucial role in restoring the dignity and confidence of participants by providing education and livelihood opportunities, leading to a greater sense of purpose and optimism about their future.

Introduction



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The “Supporting Refugees and Host Community project ‘TV Collection’ (2021 – 2023) project aimed at ensuring that the resilience of vulnerable refugees and host communities is strengthened through support for sustainable livelihoods and appropriate humanitarian response. The project was implemented in the context of the triple nexus approach within a protracted crisis through the DCA Kakuma Office and the Sustainable Approaches to Community Empowerment (SAPCONE), a national NGO.

Overall project objective:

The overall objective of the TV Collection Project was to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable refugees and host communities through engagement in sustainable livelihoods and appropriate humanitarian response in Turkana.. The project was guided by three main objectives.

- ✓ Improving refugee and host community household food and nutrition security
- ✓ Improving economic empowerment for refugees and local community youth.
- ✓ Improving financial inclusion for refugee and host communities.

Similarly, the project components implemented by SAPCONE sought to accomplish the following outcomes:

- ✓ Improved access to food and nutrition for households through return on investment and climate-adapted agricultural production.
- ✓ Strengthened local child protection structures to combat child labour and child prostitution in the fish value chain.
- ✓ Improved children’s opportunities to attend school through scholastic materials support, enrolment drives and educational campaigns.
- ✓ Improved access to clean and safe water for targeted populations, livestock, and agricultural production.
- ✓ Reduced child labour, and child exploitation in Turkana County.

1.2 Evaluation Objective

The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the extent to which targets set in the project have been achieved by assessing the key aspects of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) /Development Assistance Committee (DAC) **criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability**. The evaluation also sought to assess and document lessons learned, and extract outcomes from the community on changes the project had brought about (whether positive or negative)

1.3 Specific Evaluation Questions

To achieve the above objectives the evaluation was guided by the following questions based on evaluation criteria on **effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact, and sustainability**.

1.4 Scope of the Assignment

The evaluation covered Turkana West and Turkana North sub-counties, specifically the Lake Zone area (Katiko, Lomekwi and Kang'aki) and Turkana North and Turkana West(Kalobeyei). The evaluation was conducted in May 2024.



DCA Team Handing over Boats and Fuel Containers to Leaders of Fisherfolk

Methodology

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Technical Approach

This evaluation employed a participatory descriptive design that integrated both qualitative and quantitative methods. The mixed methodology provided a nuanced understanding of the complex dynamics surrounding humanitarian response interventions under the project in Turkana. First, this approach helped to identify the key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the TV series project. This included consortium partners (DCA/SAPCONE) project staff, county government line ministry officials, and participants including schools. Secondly, the advantage of adopting a participatory design was that it provided the opportunity for direct project participants to provide feedback on various aspects of project implementation, including direct impact on their lives and livelihoods.

2.2 Quantitative Approach Sample Size Computation

Household Survey sample size: The sample size for the household surveys was determined based on the target population for each project location. The total number of participants under review was 1,582 directly and 10,232 indirectly. For the household survey, Krejci and Morgan's sample size formula for known populations was adopted to compute the sample size as follows:

$$S = Z^2 * P * (1-P) / e^2$$

S = required sample size

Z^2 = the table values of chi-square for 1 degree at a 95% confidence level (1.962). A 95% confidence interval is acceptable for direct participants - as this does not elevate error compared to using 95% on non-participants.

P = Prevalence rate (assumed to be .50 or 50% of the unknown population)

e = Margin of Error (0.05)

$$\text{Sample} = 1.962^2 * 0.5(1-.50) / (0.05^2) = 384$$

An adjustment of a 10% nonresponse rate was made to cover the non-response rate, making the sample 422. In total, a sample of 428 (72.2% female and 27.8% Male) is summarised in Table 1. The host communities formed the majority (89%) since the majority of the project intervention targeted them, followed by (10%) refugees, and (1%) IDPs as summarised in Table 2.

Table 1: Household Sample Size Distribution

Location	Target Sample	Achieved HH Sample	Male	Female
Katiko	106	109	71 (23.0%)	38 (31.9%)
Lomekwi	106	106	92 (29.8%)	14 (11.8%)
Kang'aki	106	106	77 (24.9%)	29 (24.4%)
Kalobeyei	106	107	69 (22.3%)	38 (31.9%)
	424	428 (101)%	119 (27.8%)	309 (72.2%)

Table 2: Categories of Households

Location	Host Community	Refugees	IDPs	Total
Katiko	109	0	0	109
Lomekwi	104	0	2	106
Kang'aki.	106	0	0	106
Kalobeyei	63	43	1	107
Total	382 (89.3%)	43 (10.0%)	3 (0.7%)	428

Most of the evaluation respondents (41%) were aged 26-35 years- with 27% in Katiko (20% female, 46% male); 37% in Lomekwi (37% female, 36% male); 34% in Kang'aki (female 36%, 28% Male); 50% in Kalobeyei (51% female, 47% male). This was followed by 33% (aged 36-45 years), 15% (aged 46- 55 years), 11% (aged above 56 years) and 8% (aged between 18 and 25 years). This is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Household Respondents Age Distribution

Location	Gender	18-25 Years	26-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-55 Years	56 Years and Above
Katiko	Female	9%	46%	20%	15%	11%
	Male	4%	32%	46%	14%	4%
Total		7%	42%	27%	15%	9%
Lomekwi	Female	23%	37%	16%	11%	13%
	Male	0%	36%	21%	36%	7%
Total		20%	37%	17%	14%	12%
Kang'aki	Female	23%	36%	18%	13%	9%
	Male	24%	28%	28%	14%	7%
Total		24%	34%	21%	13%	8%
Kalobeyei	Female	14%	51%	18%	8%	8%
	Male	25%	47%	25%	3%	0%
Total		18%	50%	21%	7%	6%
Grand Total		17%	41%	21%	12%	9%

Table 4: Schools Sample Size Distribution

Target Schools	Target sample	Achieved Sample
Katiko Primary	1	1
Lomekwi Primary	1	1
Kang'aki Primary	1	1
	3	3

2.3 Sampling Techniques for Quantitative Data

The evaluation adopted both stratified (at village /IDP level) and random sampling strategies. First, each location was placed into its respective strata representing different wards and villages /IDP camps. The 424 samples were divided as indicated in sample size distribution Table 2 of 106 (53 females, 53 males). A systematic random sampling approach was then adopted, where every second household (for host communities' households) and every second IDP shelter /refugee shelter was sampled until the number of required surveys was achieved. The team moved to the next village and repeated the same approach until all villages were covered, and all the target samples for the respective county were accomplished.

2.4 Qualitative Approaches

The following qualitative methodological approaches will be used.

A. Key Informant Interviews (KII):

A total of 8 KIIs (5 male, 3 female) were conducted using a semi-structured interview guide with the scope of KII questions mainly focused on examining the project relevance, effectiveness, impact and accountability. The interviews were conducted face-to-face in each of the field locations.

B. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):

A total of 8 FGDs were conducted with a total of 101 participants (59 male, 42 female) were achieved. DCA and SAPCONE field staff supported the mobilization of all FGDs. An FGD guide was used for the discussions. The scope of FGD questions was mainly focused on examining the

project's relevance, effectiveness, impact and accountability. The discussions were conducted face-to-face with the selected participants.

2.5 Sampling Techniques for Qualitative Data

Purposive sampling was used for all KIIs and FGDs. Purposive sampling made it possible to identify respondents and participants with knowledge of the project and provided adequate feedback on the project's relevance, effectiveness, impact and coordination over the last three years.

2.6 Data Collection Tools and Process

For the quantitative survey, closed-ended semi-structured questionnaire tools were employed. These tools included checklists, questions with choice responses, and options for additional responses, allowing for standardization and easier data analysis. Data collection for household and school surveys was conducted using the Kobo Digital Platform for efficient data collection and transmission. Paper-based tools guided Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). A one-day training session was conducted for 16 enumerators, who piloted the tools through role-play to ensure thorough understanding. The training, led by field managers and associates, covered project evaluation objectives, research concepts, ethics, and the deployment of data collection tools.

2.7 Data Analysis and Synthesis

A. Quantitative Data Analysis

The quantitative data synthesis entailed data cleaning, removing errors, irrelevant data, and duplicate observations, fixing errors, filtering unwanted outliers, handling missing data, and validating the clean datasets. Data was exported from Kobo into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 24) for analysis.

2.8 Quality Assurance for Qualitative and Quantitative Research

Several approaches ensured high-quality data collection, analysis, and reporting. Field-level data verification was carried out by field managers and associates who accompanied enumerators to households during surveys. For qualitative data, field leads and county-level supervisors personally conducted and supervised data collection. Performance monitoring and evaluation mechanisms involved a coordinated approach by the TD Consulting team, which brought significant experience in adapting to the dynamic on-ground realities. An overall team leader and national associates ensured effective communication and coordination with DCA and SAPCONE teams at every stage. A dedicated communication point person from DCA and SAPCONE coordinated field logistics, travel, interview schedules, and target reviews, addressing emerging challenges to meet review objectives. The overarching principles monitored and evaluated the quality, completeness, and usefulness of the results to guide inclusive and comprehensive actions.

2.9 Ethical Protocols

The evaluation adhered to strict ethical protocols. Neutrality was maintained by presenting data without biases, ensuring an objective portrayal of findings. All participants provided informed consent and participated voluntarily, with efforts to ensure inclusive representation of males, females, persons with disabilities (PWDs), minorities, and vulnerable groups.

2.10 Data Management Policy

The data management policy emphasized data security, treating all data as proprietary and saving it on secure systems protected by passwords. Only DCA and SAPCONE teams had access to these secure folders. Data integrity was maintained by adhering to strict protocols, with no data manipulation to produce desired outcomes. Any significant changes were made only after discussions with the Bank team and documented approvals. Report confidentiality was upheld by sharing findings only with the Bank team through established communication channels, maintaining confidentiality throughout the process.

2.11 Evaluation Challenges and Limitations

This evaluation represents the views of the stakeholders who participated in the interviews and focus group discussions and therefore should be interpreted within this limited scope, and not generalized to other regions or areas that do not share similar characteristics or that did not benefit from the project. Recommendations provided are based on unbiased assessment and analysis of evaluation findings and could be discussed further between the partners and other key stakeholders to determine what could be realistic in terms of adoption for future projects.

One of the challenges the evaluation faced was the delays in contracting and disbursement of field funds, which caused delays in the execution of fieldwork. However, the TD Consulting team employed multiple teams to fast track the lost time, without compromising the quality of the work. The evaluation had targeted to interview 14 KIs, including local authorities and line county government officials, however, they were not available during the evaluation either through face-to-face, virtual or phone interviews. However, we believe the 8 KIs conducted, together with the 8 FGDs (101 participants) and 428 household surveys provided adequate data that have formed the findings of this report.



Results & Findings

3.0 RESULTS AND FINDINGS

3.1 Introduction

This section presents the overall findings based on the evaluation criteria (project relevance appropriateness, effectiveness. Efficiency, Impact, and sustainability) and then provides detailed sector outcome and indicator achievements, and factors influencing these achievements. At the end of this chapter, the evaluation conclusion and recommendations are also presented.

3.2 Relevance and Appropriateness

To examine the project's relevance, several guiding questions were asked to the project key informants and focus group discussions. The findings for each of these questions are highlighted as follows:

The extent to which the intervention objectives and design respond to participants, global, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change?

Finding 1: The project's objectives and design were responsive to the participants' needs, and aligned with global, country and DCA institutional policies and priorities. The project's duo approach of integrating food and nutrition alongside financial inclusion initiatives for local vulnerable groups has helped address the immediate and intermediate needs of IDPs, refugees and host communities.

The intervention objectives and design of the project were designed to be responsive to the diverse needs of participants, while also aligning with global, country, and partner/institutional policies and priorities. This responsiveness was evident in the project's primary focus areas: food and nutrition security, alongside financial inclusion. The dual approach ensured that the immediate need for food security was met, thus preventing hunger and malnutrition, while simultaneously fostering long-term financial stability through comprehensive financial inclusion interventions.

Initially, the project engaged individuals in activities that directly addressed their food security and livelihood needs. This foundational step was crucial as it tackled the immediate threats posed by food insecurity and economic instability. By securing these basic needs, the project created a stable platform from which participants could advance to more complex financial inclusion activities. These activities were designed to integrate participants into the financial system, providing them with the tools and knowledge necessary to manage their finances effectively and sustainably. This transition from immediate relief to long-term empowerment was a critical aspect of the project's design. Moreover, the project demonstrated remarkable flexibility and adaptability in response to changing circumstances and emerging local needs. Innovating solutions and employing collective adaptive management were key strategies in ensuring that the project remained relevant and effective. For instance, the project incorporated feedback mechanisms to continuously gather data on community needs and adjust its strategies accordingly. This approach allowed the project to stay aligned with the evolving context and emerging priorities of the participants.

How did the project address the specific needs identified by the community?

The project's approach to addressing community needs was based on a participatory approach that involved various stakeholders including parents, caregivers, refugee leaders, host community leaders, chiefs, local administrators, beach management units, county government child protection services, and the ministry of agriculture. This inclusive approach was critical in mapping

out and understanding the specific needs of the community. By directly involving the community in the needs assessment process, the project ensured that its interventions were both relevant and tailored to the actual needs of the participants. The participatory approach also involved regular consultations with stakeholders to continuously align the project's objectives with the evolving needs of the community. The following are the examples gathered during interviews and focus group discussions on how the project addressed the specific needs of the community:

1. **Strengthening Food Security:** The project applied a two-pronged approach by first enlisting and supporting persons in need to engage in food security and livelihoods (through training of participants on appropriate agronomic practices, nutrition education, provision of vouchers to support access to agricultural inputs, and access to markets. This was followed by supporting the community groups' access to financial inclusion interventions through supporting the formation, training, and registration of the Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs). This strategy ensured that immediate and intermediate needs for food security were addressed by enhancing food production and improving disposable incomes, and nutritional practices.
2. **Child Protection:** To address the issues with the prevalence of child labourers and child exploitation and abuse (CSEA)- in the fish value chains, the project involved parents, caregivers, beach management units, community structures such as chiefs, local administration, child protection services, the school board of management to map the needs, particularly of child labourers and those rescued from abuse and exploitation. This inclusive approach provided guidance and educational materials to pupils and supported parents with grants to take care of their pupils in school sustainably which included fees, uniforms, books and other scholastic materials.
3. **On Youth Skills Development:** DCA through previous programmes had identified lack of adequate capital as one of the key challenges that the youth experience in expanding and growing their enterprises, and as a result. The project established a competitive process of recruiting youth (*from host and refugee communities*) to participate in entrepreneurship training, in which 3 youth enterprises comprised 36 refugees, and 24 host community members, with a gender breakdown of 36 females and 24 males) were selected to receive capital grants of KES 200,000, which ensured, transparency, equality and inclusion

Were the project objectives aligned with the needs and priorities of participants, as well as global, country, and partner/institutional policies and priorities?

Based on interview discussions with project stakeholders and focus group discussions with the participants, the project objectives were aligned with the needs and priorities of participants, as well as global, country, and partner/institutional policies. The project focused on building the resilience of Turkana Lake zone communities, and refugees the project was able to address both immediate and intermediate needs of food security, nutrition, child protection from abuse and exploitation, and financial inclusion. If sustained, this will contribute to the long-term needs and build community resilience to droughts, food insecurity, and poverty.

The project's design was informed by a context analysis conducted by OCHA in 2020, and the National Monthly Drought Bulletin (May 2021), which highlighted key issues such as lack of social amenities, food security, malnutrition, and conflicts. This analysis ensured that the project's interventions were well-targeted and relevant to the specific challenges faced by the community. Moreover, the project adhered to Core Humanitarian Standards and applied a Human Rights approach, ensuring that the interventions were ethical, inclusive, and respectful of the participants' dignity.

How did the project adapt to changes in circumstances and emerging local needs/priorities?

To ensure adaptability and flexibility the project's interventions were based on constant feedback from the communities, refugees, and other key stakeholders and used this feedback to assess the project implementation circumstances. This proactive approach ensured that the project could

respond effectively to new challenges and opportunities as they arose. Secondly, the evaluation established through key informant interviews and discussions that both DCA and SAPCONE project teams maintained open lines of communication with stakeholders and community members, which helped to facilitate the flow of information about local needs and priorities.

Are there any unmet needs that the project did not address?

Despite the comprehensive approach of the project, some needs remained unmet. One significant gap that was highlighted during focus groups was the issue of supporting refugees in acquiring necessary documents, such as KRA PINs and work permits, which are crucial for engaging in legitimate business activities. Addressing this gap could significantly enhance the economic opportunities available to refugee communities. Another unmet need identified was the lack of a school feeding program. Such a program could serve as a critical incentive for school attendance and improve academic performance by ensuring that children receive nutritious meals. The absence of this support could hinder the full realization of educational objectives.

Recommendations:

1. **Facilitate Documentation for Refugees: Action:** There is a need to establish a dedicated support system to assist refugees in acquiring necessary documents, such as KRA PINs and work permits.
2. **Implement a School Feeding Program: Action:** Develop and integrate a school feeding program in collaboration with local organizations and donors. This program should ensure that children receive at least one nutritious meal per day at school. Providing nutritious meals at school would support the overall educational objectives of the project, ensuring that children are healthy and able to focus on their studies.

Are the development interventions relevant to DCA and partners' development policies, goals, and strategies?

Finding 2: The project interventions were well-aligned with DCA and its partners' development policies, goals, and strategies, demonstrating a strong commitment to addressing the needs of participants through collaboration and strategic planning.

The evaluation of project interventions under each outcome area shows that the project interventions were aligned to DCA and SAPCONE development policies, goals, and strategies, and therefore very relevant. The project interventions aligned well with the overarching development policies, and goals of saving lives, building resilience, and fighting inequality. Importantly, DCA's strategic goals place significant enhancing livelihoods, resilience, and peace-building initiatives, all of which were well-covered by the project's key deliverables. The focus on self-reliance and saving lives was evident in the food security initiatives, nutrition, and financial inclusion interventions, which were linked to the most pressing needs of the community.

The project adopted a participatory approach to reduce child labour, enrol children in schools, provide learning materials, and support parents with income-generating activities. These interventions directly contributed to the broader goals of poverty reduction, education, and child welfare, aligning perfectly with DCA's strategic objectives. For instance, by reducing child labour, the project not only improved children's physical and mental well-being but also enhanced their access to education, thus contributing to long-term human capital development. These inter-linkages are further elaborated as follows:

- **Reducing Child Labor:** Initiatives aimed at reducing child labour helped protect children's rights and welfare, aligning with broader child protection goals.
- **Enrolling Children in Schools:** Providing educational support and enrolling children in schools directly addressed poverty and education goals, contributing to sustainable development.

- **Supporting Parents with Income-Generating Activities:** Empowering parents economically enabled them to invest in their children's education, addressing the economic drivers of child labour.

Were there any discrepancies between project interventions and organizational development policies?

The end-line evaluation did not establish any discrepancies between the project interventions and the organizational development policies. All interventions were well-aligned with the development policies, goals, and strategies of DCA and SAPCONE.

How has the collaboration between DCA and other stakeholders contributed to an appropriate response to the specific needs and priorities of the participants?

The collaboration between DCA and various stakeholders contributed to the project's effectiveness in addressing the specific needs and priorities of the participants. DCA and SAPCONE adopted a multi-faceted approach that involved coordination with UN bodies, state and non-state actors, and the private sector, ensuring a comprehensive and targeted response.

To what extent was the project able to adapt and provide an appropriate response to context changes and emerging local needs/priorities of participants?

Finding 3: The project demonstrated a high degree of adaptability, effectively responding to changing local contexts and emerging needs through rigorous reviews, stakeholder involvement, and flexible strategies.

The project was highly adaptable and responsive to changes in the local context and emerging needs of participants. Rigorous annual reviews and the implementation of the Listen, Learn, Action (LLA) exercise ensured that the project remained relevant and effective. The adaptability was evident in various ways, such as adjusting interventions based on community feedback and changing circumstances, and continuously involving stakeholders in the decision-making process.

The project exhibited flexibility and openness to adjustments, regularly assessing progress and evaluating the need for changes. This dynamic approach allowed for timely responses to evolving situations. For example, when it was necessary to adapt agricultural interventions, the project provided locally bred chicks to farmers instead of sourcing them from outside the county. The locally sourced chicks were already acclimatized to the local environment. This not only addressed immediate agricultural for poultry needs but also ensured sustainability. Similarly, when enrollment drives enhanced school enrolment, teachers and schools adapted to the increase by converting natural tree shades into classrooms to accommodate increased school enrollments.

Several strategies were also adopted by DCA and SAPCONE to ensure adaptability throughout the project lifecycle. The LLA exercise and quarterly reviews were highly utilized and enhanced continuous learning and adaptation. Regular communication with stakeholders and community members kept everyone informed about local needs and priorities, facilitating timely adjustments. Involving children as agents of change and using participatory approaches to identify gaps and priority needs were also effective strategies. This approach not only ensured that interventions were relevant but also promoted community ownership and sustainability.

Despite the successful adaptations, the project faced several challenges in responding to emerging local needs and priorities. Limited resources were a significant constraint, hindering the procurement of essential supplies like food, clean water, shelter, and medical assistance. Competing priorities and budget allocations also posed challenges, as did coordination with other organizations and stakeholders.

Recommendations:

1. **Enhance the Utilization of Local Procurement Strategies:** there is a need to continue and expand the use of local resources, such as sourcing agricultural inputs and

poultry from within the region. This not only supports the local economy but also ensures that materials are suitable for the local environment.

2. **Expand the Listen, Learn, Action (LLA) Exercise:** Incorporate more frequent and detailed LLA exercises to gather real-time feedback from participants and stakeholders. Use this feedback to make timely and relevant adjustments to project activities.

3.3 Effectiveness

This section presents the evaluation findings on effectiveness based on the following guiding question:

To what extent have the intended objectives (outcomes) indicated in the results framework been achieved, including whether the intended population was reached including coverage?

Findings 4: The project achieved mixed results on Food Consumption Scores. On one hand, the project interventions had contributed to the reduction of severe coping strategies, however, food consumption scores were still poor.

The Building Resilient Livelihoods for Vulnerable Host and Refugee Communities project in Turkana was to: (i). improve access to food and nutrition for households through return investments and climate-adapted agricultural production; (2). Strengthen local child protection structures to combat child labour and child prostitution in the fish value chain; (3). Promote children's opportunities to attend school through scholastic materials support, enrolment drives and educational campaigns, and (4). Improve access to clean and safe water for targeted populations, livestock and agricultural production.

Outcome 1: Improved Household Food Security

The project targeted to have 80% of households with a Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDD) >4. Overall, 91.83% of the households across all locations had above five food groups. exhibited moderate (dietary diversity, consuming four to five food groups (50.47% of the households exhibit medium dietary diversity, consuming four to five food groups, and 41.36% of the households enjoy high dietary diversity consuming six or more food groups, suggesting a well-balanced and nutritious diet). In Katiko, 33.94% of the households have medium dietary diversity, while a significant 65.14% of the households have high dietary diversity. In Lomekwi, 62.50% of the households had medium dietary diversity, with a further 23.08% of the households having high dietary diversity, while 14.42% had less consumption of foods (less than 3 food groups in their diets).

The evaluation measured the percentage of the households that had achieved the target acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), and the Average Coping Strategy Index (CSI) score for the target households. The project had set to achieve 70% of the HHs FCS>35, and 60% of the HHs have reduced CSI (rCSI) ranging from 0-3. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had consumed the following sets of food in the previous seven days before the evaluation: Cereals (bread, rice, maize, barley) and tubers (potatoes, sweet potatoes); fruits and vegetables; dairy products (milk, yoghurt, cheese, other milk products); meat and fish (all types); sugar, or honey, and oil, fat, and butter. The scoring of the FSCs was done by the interpretation of FCS data collected from various locations and population categories using the WHO standard, which measures the average, maximum, minimum, standard deviation, and variance, of the categories of food consumption as per required standards. According to the WHO standards, FCS that lie between 0 and 21 is considered "Poor" implying that the households have limited dietary diversity and low consumption of essential food groups. FSC that is 21.5-35 is considered "Borderline" – which indicates that the diet may lack some variety or adequate intake of certain nutrients. FCS above 35 is considered "Acceptable" – with households having a more balanced and nutritious diet.

Based on the findings, none of the households (0%) had an FCS >35, with the average FCS being 11.45 which is "Poor". This indicates a limited dietary diversity and low consumption of essential food groups across the studied locations and categories. When examined across each location, in Katiko, the host community recorded an average FCS of 13.11. This score indicates poor dietary diversity and low consumption of essential food groups, highlighting significant nutritional deficiencies. Similarly, in Lomekwi, the host community exhibited an average FCS of 10.64, reinforcing the trend of poor dietary diversity and insufficient nutrient intake. The internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Lomekwi fared slightly better with an average FCS of 11.50, but this still falls within the poor category, suggesting continued challenges in accessing a diverse and nutritious diet.

The analysis of Food Consumption Scores across different locations and categories shows a consistent pattern of poor dietary diversity and low consumption of essential food groups. One of the explanations provided for these poor scores was that the World Food Programme (WFP) cut the food ration supplies to the affected populations due to inadequate resources for emergency food intervention. Secondly, Turkana faces perpetual circles of droughts, which makes it difficult to sustain the agricultural outputs required for better food consumption. Secondly, the target of achieving 70% of the HHs FCS>35 was set so high, and with a baseline not having been conducted, the target had not been adjusted to the realities of incomes, and access to food and consumption among the host communities, refugees and IDPs. The summary of FSC is presented in Table 6.

Table 5: Household Dietary Diversity (HDD)

Location		Lowest dietary diversity (≤ 3 food groups)	Medium dietary diversity (4 and 5 food groups)	High dietary diversity (≥ 6 food groups)
Katiko	Host Community	0.92%	33.94%	65.14%
Lomekwi	Host Community	14.42%	62.50%	23.08%
	IDPs	50.00%	0.00%	50.00%
Kang'aki	Host Community	4.72%	82.08%	13.21%
Kalobeyei	Host Community	11.11%	11.11%	77.78%
	Refugees	13.95%	46.51%	39.53%
	IDPs	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Grand Total		8.18%	50.47%	41.36%

Table 6: Household Food Consumption Scores (FCS)

Location	Category	Average	Max	Min	Standard Deviation	Variance
Katiko	Host Community	13.11	16	2.5	2.98	8.87
Lomekwi	Host Community	10.64	16	2.5	2.54	6.46
	IDPs	11.50	14	9	3.54	12.50
Kang'aki	Host Community	10.38	16	7	1.65	2.71
Kalobeyei	Host Community	13.08	16	1	4.48	20.11
	Refugees	9.29	16	2.5	4.92	24.16
	IDPs	16.00	16	16		
Grand Total		11.45	16	1	3.44	11.84

Table 7: Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Location	Category	Average of rCSI	HH with rCSI <0-3
Katiko	Host Community	7.4	53%
Lomekwi	Host Community	2.4	100%

	IDPs	6.0	67%
Kang'aki	Host Community	2.4	100%
Kalobeyei	Host Community	6.3	40%
	Refugees	2.9	100%
	IDPs	9.0	23%
Grand Total		4.8	70% <0-3 (rCSI)

The project's goal was to reduce the use of severe coping strategies, aiming for 60% of households to achieve a Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) ranging from 0-3, indicating minimal reliance on coping mechanisms. A higher rCSI score indicates a greater reliance on severe coping strategies, suggesting more significant food insecurity. Overall, of the rCSI across all four projects 70% of the HHs reported reduced CSI (rCSI) ranging from 0-3 reflecting successful resilience-building measures. In Katiko, the host community's average rCSI is 7.43 (with 53% having rCSI <0-3). In Lomekwi, the host community had an average rCSI of 2.41 (100% with rCSI <0-3); IDPs in Lomekwi had an rCSI of 6.00 (with 67% having rCSI <0-3); in Kang'aki had an average rCSI of 2.42 (100% having rCSI <0-3); In Kalobeyei, host community had average rCSI is 6.9 (with 40% having rCSI <0-3), while IDP had average rCSI is 9.0 (with 23% having rCSI <0-3). This is summarised in Table 7.

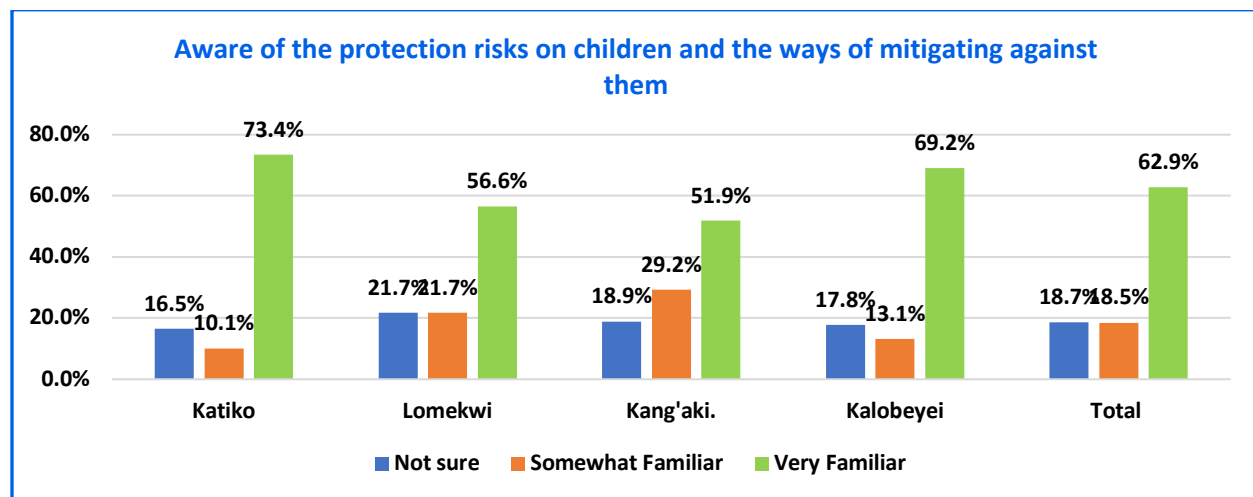
Child protection structures to combat child labour and child prostitution in the fish value chain.

Overall, 62.85% of respondents were very familiar with the protection risks and mitigating measures. This high level of awareness indicates the significant contribution of the project in creating this awareness through educational initiatives. Specifically, in Kalobeyei, 71.05% of males and 68.12% of females were very familiar with these risks. Similarly, in Katiko, 86.84% of males and 66.20% of females indicated high awareness, demonstrating the impact of effective awareness campaigns in these areas. In Lomekwi, 57.14% of males and 56.52% of females were very familiar, reflecting a balanced understanding among genders. Kang'aki also had a significant proportion of individuals very familiar with the risks, with 58.62% of males and 49.35% of females as summarized in Figure 1 and Table 8.

Table 8: Awareness of the Protection Risks on Children and Mitigating Measures

	Kalobeyei		Kang'aki		Katiko		Lomekwi		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Not Familiar	10.53%	21.74%	17.24%	19.48%	2.63%	23.94%	21.43%	21.74%	18.69%
Somewhat Familiar	18.42%	10.14%	24.14%	31.17%	10.53%	9.86%	21.43%	21.74%	18.46%
Very Familiar	71.05%	68.12%	58.62%	49.35%	86.84%	66.20%	57.14%	56.52%	62.85%

Figure 1: Awareness of the Protection Risks on Children and Mitigating Measures



Overall, 62.15% of respondents were very familiar with the complaints and response mechanisms, compared to 18.9% who were not aware or sure. In Kalobeyei, 73.68% of males and 68.12% of females were very familiar with these risks. Similarly, in Katiko, 86.84% of males and 64.79% of females indicated high awareness, demonstrating the impact of effective awareness campaigns in these areas. In Lomekwi, 57.14% of males and 54.35% of females were very familiar, reflecting a balanced understanding among genders. Kang'aki also had a significant proportion of individuals very familiar with the risks, with 58.62% of males and 48.05% of females as indicated in Figure 2 and Table 9.

Figure 2: Awareness of Complaints and Response Mechanism

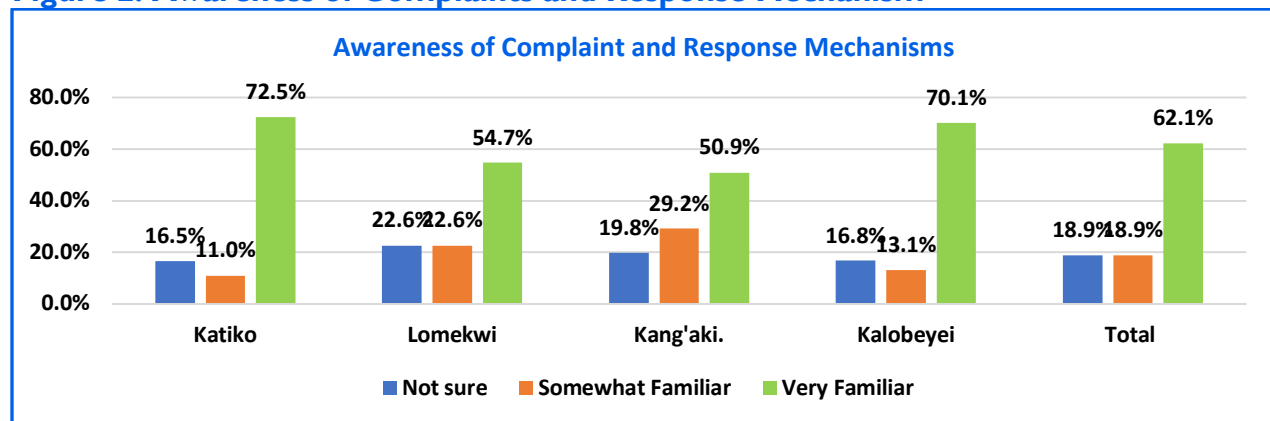
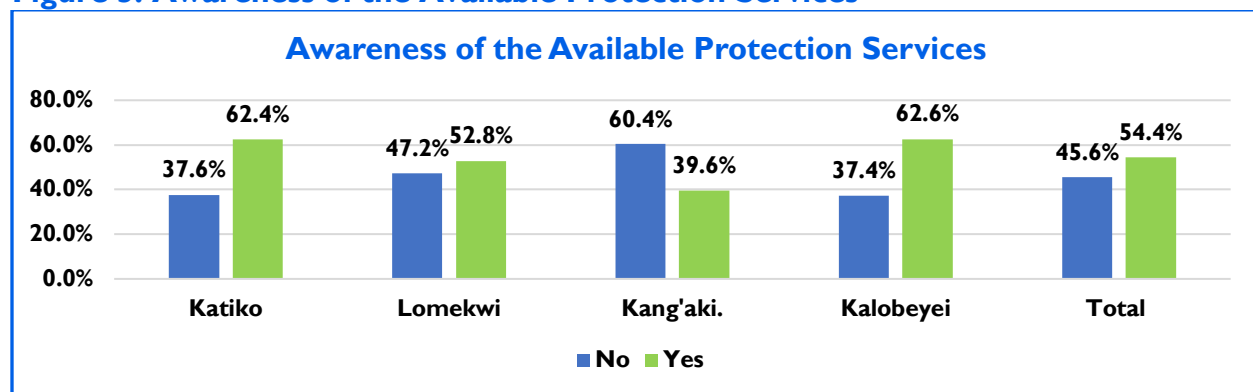


Table 9: Awareness of Complaints and Response Mechanism

	Kalobeyei		Kang'aki		Katiko		Lomekwi		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Not Sure	10.53%	20.29%	17.24%	20.78%	2.63%	23.94%	28.57%	21.74%	18.93%
Somewhat Familiar	15.79%	11.59%	24.14%	31.17%	10.53%	11.27%	14.29%	23.91%	18.93%
Very Familiar	73.68%	68.12%	58.62%	48.05%	86.84%	64.79%	57.14%	54.35%	62.15%

Overall, 54% of the respondents indicated they were aware of protection services available in their location, compared to 45.6% who were not aware, demonstrating the project's success in disseminating this information. When this awareness was examined by gender, in Kalobeyei, 61% of males and 64% of females were aware of the services, In Katiko, 79% of males and 54% of females were aware of protection services; in Lomekwi, 64% of males and 51% of females were also aware of these services. This high level of awareness suggests the project's contribution to awareness creation was effective. This is summarized in Figure 3 and Table 10.

Figure 3: Awareness of the Available Protection Services**Table 10: Awareness of the Available Protection Services**

	Kalobeyei		Kang'aki		Katiko		Lomekwi		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
No	39%	36%	48%	65%	21%	46%	36%	49%	46%
Yes	61%	64%	52%	35%	79%	54%	64%	51%	54%

Child labourers CSEC survivors and children at risk will remain in school and develop positive attitudes.

Under the project, three schools were supported with school supplies, enrolment sensitization drives, and re-enrolment of rescued CSECs and child labour survivors back into school. The schools were Lomekwi Primary School, Katiko Primary School and Kang'aki Primary. The endline evaluation sought to examine whether there was an improvement in enrolment and retention over the project period. The findings show that overall, there was a 17% increase in enrolment and retention, (11%) at Lomekwi Primary School, (24%) at Katiko Primary School, and (16%) at Kang'aki Primary as summarized in Table 11.

Table 11: Enrollment and Retention

Schools	2022			2024			% increase
	G	B	Total	G	B	Total	
Lomekwi primary school	148	153	301	171	164	335	11%
Katiko primary school	121	138	259	153	168	321	24%
Kang'aki primary	147	118	265	165	132	307	16%
Total	416	409	825	489	464	963	17%

Under the project, 138 (66 girls, 72 boys) CSECs were enrolled in the three schools and 167 child labourers (80 girls, 87 boys) as summarised in Table 8. By the end of the project, a total of 99 CSECs (72%) - (40 girls, 59 boys), and 138 child labourers (83%) - (65 girls, 73 boys), were still enrolled in school, which is partly attributed to the efforts by the project to withdraw this children and place them in schools, provide scholarly materials (uniforms, books, pens, school fees etc) as indicated in Table 9. Under the project, three Child Protection Committees (CPCs) were formed and have played a key role in sensitizing the community on child labour, following up on child abuse cases in schools and at home, mobilisation through back-to-school drives, and following referral cases in the community. Similarly, local community structures that were established comprised of local chiefs, administrators, and religious leaders who championed child rights and advocated for zero tolerance towards child abuse /labour, which contributed to enhanced enrolment and retention. More so, the beach management units have been operational and have supported the withdrawal of child labourers from fishing activities around the lake zones.

Also, the evaluation established that the training provided to the community structures, households, refugees, and IDPs on identifying, mitigating and reporting mechanisms have contributed to this achievement. Equally, 83% (86% female, 79% Male) of target parents/guardians had positive attitudes towards the enrolment of children in schools.

Table 12: CSECs and Child Labourers Enrolled in Schools

	Kang'aki primary		Katiko primary school		Lomekwi primary school		Total	
CSEC situation Analysis	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B
<i>How many CSEC survivors were enrolled in your school at the start of the project</i>	30	20	12	11	24	41	66	72
<i>How many child labourers are enrolled in your school at the end of the project</i>	43	37	13	9	24	41	80	87

Outcome 2: Improved Economic Empowerment for Refugees and Local Community Youth

Under this outcome, the project supported identifying and selecting vulnerable households and youth-led micro and small enterprises. It provided business development services to enhance economic empowerment for refugees and local communities. The training provided by the project in business entrepreneurship, operations and management resulted in an improvement in disposable incomes for the refugees and local communities. Overall, the data indicates that the project had a positive impact on increasing household incomes across various regions. There was a significant shift from lower income brackets to higher ones, demonstrating the effectiveness of the project's economic interventions in improving the livelihoods of the targeted households. The combined table illustrating the changes in income distribution among households before and after the project intervention reveals several significant insights. Before the project, the majority of households (83.4%) earned below 5,000 KES, indicating high levels of poverty. Moderate representations were seen in the 5,000 - 10,000 KES and 10,001 - 20,000 KES income brackets, at 15.4% and 0.7% respectively, while a very small fraction (0.5%) of households earned above 20,000 KES.

After implementation of the project, there was a reduction in the percentage of households earning below 5,000 KES, which fell to 14.5%, demonstrating a significant improvement in household incomes. The 5,000 - 10,000 KES bracket saw a substantial increase, rising to 70.4%, and the 10,001 - 20,000 KES bracket increased to 12.9%. Additionally, there was a slight increase in households earning above 20,000 KES, rising to 2.3%. Examining the data by location, Katiko saw a dramatic reduction in the percentage of households earning below 5,000 KES, dropping from 82.6% to 4.9%. There were increases in all other income brackets, with the 10,001 - 20,000 KES bracket rising to 6.1%. In Lomekwi, there was a notable reduction in the lowest income category, decreasing from 90.6% to 1.4%, and a significant increase in the 5,000 - 10,000 KES bracket, which rose from 7.5% to 22.2%. In Kang'aki, the percentage of households in the lowest income bracket decreased from 85.8% to 4.9%, with moderate increases in the 5,000 - 10,000 KES and 10,001 - 20,000 KES brackets. Similarly, Kalobeyei experienced a substantial reduction in the percentage of households earning below 5,000 KES, dropping from 74.8% to 3.3%, accompanied by increases in other income brackets as summarized in Table 10 (disaggregation by gender and age is annexed)

Table 13: Incomes Before and After the Project

Locations	10,001 - 20,000 KES Before (%)	10,001 - 20,000 KES After (%)	5,000 - 10,000 KES Before (%)	5,000 - 10,000 KES After (%)	Above 20,000 KES Before (%)	Above 20,000 KES After (%)	Below 5,000 KES Before (%)	Below 5,000 KES After (%)
Katiko	0.0%	6.1%	16.5%	12.6%	0.9%	1.4%	82.6%	4.9%
Lomekwi	0.9%	0.9%	7.5%	22.2%	0.9%	0.2%	90.6%	1.4%
Kang'aki	1.9%	3.0%	12.3%	17.3%	0.0%	0.2%	85.8%	4.9%
Kalobeyei	0.0%	2.8%	25.2%	18.2%	0.0%	0.5%	74.8%	3.3%
Total	0.7%	12.9%	15.4%	70.4%	0.5%	2.3%	83.4%	14.5%

Hypothesis Testing:

The following hypotheses were tested to examine whether the changes in income were significant or not.

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant difference in the incomes before and after the intervention.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): There is a significant difference in the incomes before and after the intervention.

The findings in Table 11 indicate a highly significant difference between the scores before and after the intervention. The mean difference and the confidence intervals suggest that the intervention led to a substantial increase in the scores. The p-values being less than 0.001 further confirm the statistical significance of this change, indicating it's highly unlikely to have occurred by chance. Therefore, there is strong evidence to suggest that the intervention had a significant positive effect.

Table 14: Hypothesis Testing (Mean) -Incomes (Before and After)

One-Sample Statistics	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
Before Intervention	119	1.32	0.551	0.051			
After Intervention	119	2.12	0.845	0.078			

Table 15: Hypothesis Testing (T-test) -Incomes (Before and After)

	Test Value = 0 t	df	Significance		Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
			One-Sided p	Two-Sided p		Lower	Upper
Before Intervention	26.105	118	<.001	<.001	1.319	1.22	1.42
After Intervention	27.322	118	<.001	<.001	2.118	1.96	2.27

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant difference in incomes before and after the development program intervention.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): There is a significant difference in incomes before and after the development program intervention.

1. t-value:

- Before: The t-value for the scores before the intervention is 26.105.
- After: The t-value for the scores after the intervention is 27.322.
- 2. **Degrees of Freedom (df):**
 - Both before and after - 118 degrees of freedom.
- 3. **Significance (p-value):**
 - Before: The p-value for the scores before the intervention is less than 0.001, indicating strong evidence against the null hypothesis.
 - After: The p-value for the scores after the intervention is also less than 0.001.
- 4. **Mean Difference:**
 - Before: The mean difference before the intervention is 1.319.
 - After: The mean difference after the intervention is 2.118.
- 5. **95% Confidence Interval of the Difference:**
 - Before: The 95% confidence interval for the mean difference before the intervention ranges from 1.22 to 1.42.
 - After: The 95% confidence interval for the mean difference after the intervention ranges from 1.96 to 2.27.

Under the project, a business competition targeting youth-led enterprises was conducted, resulting in the selection of three social enterprises—specializing in Tailoring, ICT Training, and Beauty—for financing. Each selected enterprise received a grant of KES 200,000 to start and improve their businesses. The youth enterprises involved 60 individuals, comprising 36 refugees and 24 host community members, with a gender breakdown of 36 females and 24 males. These young entrepreneurs underwent comprehensive training in business and entrepreneurship. Beyond the initial grants, the project provided ongoing mentorship and technical support to ensure the entrepreneurs could operate efficiently and sustainably. This holistic approach not only supplied the necessary financial capital but also equipped the young entrepreneurs with vital skills and continuous guidance, essential for thriving in their respective industries. This finding highlights the project's success in fostering youth-led economic development, emphasizing the importance of combining financial support with capacity-building initiatives. However, it is important to note that this evaluation was not a tracer study and did not examine the financial records of the supported enterprises to assess their growth and accomplishments. Also, there was limited mentorship provided under the project to the youth entrepreneurs beyond the training. Mentorship is important in helping entrepreneurs navigate through the emerging challenges of business, markets, clients, and marketing.

Recommendations:

1. **Expand Mentorship Programs:** There is a need to extend the mentorship and technical support programs to cover a longer duration, ensuring continuous guidance for young entrepreneurs. This could include periodic workshops, peer learning sessions, and access to experienced business mentors.

Outcome 3: Improved Financial Inclusion for Refugees and Host Communities

Under the project, 19 Village Loans and Saving Associations (VSLAs) comprising 287 members were formed and trained in group savings methodology and have been saving, borrowing and repaying money from the group. The VSLA members also received financial literacy and education training to enhance their knowledge and practices on financial management. The project's initiatives had a significant impact on the livelihoods of refugee and host communities through the provision of agro-production farm inputs, the formation of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) groups, and comprehensive training in entrepreneurship and financial education. These initiatives specifically addressed the unique challenges faced by the most at-risk and vulnerable households within these communities. A notable intervention was the facilitation of multipurpose cash grants for three months to households identified within the agro-production category.

The VSLA groups demonstrated impressive loan repayment rates, varying between 95% and 100%, according to discussions with group members. Although the repayment records were not available for verification during the evaluation period, this high repayment rate, if verified, underscores the effectiveness and reliability of the VSLA model in fostering financial discipline and trust within the community.

Regarding savings, the project aimed to achieve a 95% savings rate among VSLA members, a target that was exceeded as all members (100%) consistently made their monthly savings contributions. The cumulative value of these savings saw a remarkable increase of 72%, growing from KES 1,200,000 in 2022 to KES 2,067,400. Despite this substantial growth, discussions with members highlighted that the individual contributions, while consistent, were relatively small. Each member contributed a total of KES 300 per month, with KES 250 allocated to the group savings kitty and KES 50 towards social welfare.

Members noted that while the collective savings are beneficial, the amounts available for distribution among members were insufficient to meet all needs. However, the VSLAs provided significant benefits beyond financial savings. For instance, pregnant women in the groups reported better nutritional outcomes and healthier pregnancies due to the financial support enabling them to afford a more balanced diet. Overall, the project's support through VSLAs has fostered financial inclusion, improved economic stability, and enhanced the well-being of vulnerable households, demonstrating the critical role of structured savings and loan groups in community resilience and development. The following were suggested recommendations for improving financial inclusion for refugees and host communities:

Recommendations:

1. **Increase Loan Capital:** The current loan amounts are insufficient to meet the diverse needs of all members. Increasing the loan capital would enable members to undertake more significant income-generating activities. There is a need to Seek additional funding sources or partnerships to boost the revolving loan fund available to VSLA groups in future projects.
2. **Enhance Financial Education:** Continuous financial education will empower members to make better use of their savings and loan opportunities.

What factors influenced the achievement or non-achievement of these objectives?

Several factors contributed to the achievement of the project's objectives:

1. **Community Awareness and Sensitization:** The project's efforts to raise awareness and sensitize the community on child rights and the prevention of child labour had a significant impact. This led to increased school enrollments and a shift in parental perspectives, further supporting the project's educational objectives. By informing parents about the importance of children's education and embracing changes to allow continued education for children withdrawn from child labour, the project fostered a supportive environment for sustainable development.
2. **Adaptability and Flexibility:** The project's ability to adapt to changing circumstances and emerging needs played a vital role in its success. Regular assessments and evaluations allowed for timely adjustments to interventions, ensuring that the project remained relevant and effective throughout its lifecycle. Through training, the project equipped participants with lifelong skills to cope with the prevailing situation, reduce negative coping mechanisms, and increase food production, thereby strengthening resilience and food security.

Were there any unintended consequences of the project results?

To examine the unintended consequences of the project, a review of project reports and feedback, lessons learned and interviews (both KIs and FGDs) were conducted. First, despite the

support provided under the project to local communities and refugees to enhance agricultural production, food security and financial inclusion, dependency syndrome among the host community and refugees persists. Participants who had benefited from current and previous projects and had improvement in their incomes still seek to be included in those getting emergency food voucher interventions. Secondly, some non-targeted schools saw increased enrollments due to the influence of learners from targeted schools, straining existing school infrastructure, and having some classes being conducted under shades and trees.

Were there any external factors (e.g., political, economic) that influenced project outcomes?

Climate variability significantly affected the economic well-being of project participants, particularly in the years 2021 and 2023, where extreme droughts and floods impacted agricultural productivity, leading to reduced income and food insecurity among the participants. Additionally, a reduction in support by the World Food Programme (WFP) in terms of food rations led some participants to engage in negative coping mechanisms, such as the sale of productive assets to meet their daily needs. To mitigate the adverse effects of climate variability on agricultural productivity, DCA and SAPCONE need to continue strengthening climate-resilient agricultural practices, including supporting comprehensive training programs for farmers on the use of drought-resistant crop varieties, climate-smart agricultural techniques, and sustainable land management practices. This training should include modules on soil conservation, water management, and the integration of agroforestry. This could be done in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, and local extension officers for farmer support and sustainability.

What opportunities for collaboration have been utilized, and how have these contributed to increased effectiveness? Or otherwise??

The project effectively utilized several collaboration opportunities, which played a crucial role in enhancing its overall effectiveness. These collaborations involved various sector working groups, local government bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), financial institutions, and technical experts.

Sector Working Groups

The project engaged with sector working groups and the Kenya Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED) components, particularly components 6 and 8. These groups provided a platform for coordinating efforts, sharing best practices, and aligning the project's activities with broader socio-economic development goals. By participating in these groups, the project was able to avoid duplication of efforts, streamline its interventions, and ensure that its activities complemented other ongoing initiatives in the region. The project also collaborated with various organizations and stakeholders, each contributing uniquely to the project's success:

1. **Danish Refugee Council (DRC):** The project partnered with DRC to train staff on Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (PSEAH). This training was crucial in building the capacity of project staff to handle sensitive issues related to sexual exploitation and abuse, ensuring a safer and more supportive environment for participants.
2. **Technical Support from Livestock and Agriculture Departments:** These departments provided essential expertise for the implementation of agricultural and livestock-related activities. Their technical support ensured that these interventions were effectively designed and implemented, leading to increased productivity and sustainability.
3. **School Heads' Involvement:** School heads played a crucial role in managing student enrollments and ensuring the effective implementation of the educational components of the project. Their involvement increased school attendance and retention rates, contributing to the project's educational goals.
4. **Networking by Fisherfolks:** Fisherfolks established market linkages for fish markets both within and outside Lodwar. This networking was essential for securing better market opportunities for their produce, which enhanced their income and economic stability.

Did the project have proper accountability and risk management framework(s) in place to minimize risks of program failure?

Based on the evaluation findings, the project implemented a detailed accountability and risk management framework to minimize the risks of program failure. This included the involvement of various stakeholders, a functional Complaints and Reporting Mechanism (CRM), and adherence to the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). This is further highlighted as follows:

1. **Complaints and Reporting Mechanism (CRM):**
 - **Functionality:** The CRM was a platform through which community members could raise complaints or provide feedback. This system was crucial for addressing issues promptly and maintaining transparency. For instance, community members were sensitized on how and where to channel complaints, ensuring all voices were heard and addressed appropriately. The project also ensured that a dedicated staff member handled complaints, thus avoiding conflicts of interest and maintaining objectivity in resolving issues.
2. **Risk Monitoring and Bi-Annual Reviews:**
 - **Regular Reviews:** The project conducted bi-annual reviews to assess potential risks and adapt strategies accordingly. This ensured that emerging risks were identified and mitigated on time. For example, during these reviews, the project team could identify and address issues related to climate variability affecting agricultural productivity, thereby safeguarding participants' livelihoods.
3. **Humanitarian Accountability:**
 - **Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS):** The project adhered to the CHS commitments, ensuring that participants were not exposed to harm and their rights were upheld. The "DO NO HARM" principle was a key aspect of this approach. The project engaged critical players, including parents/caregivers, youth, children, vulnerable groups, and people with disabilities, in decision-making processes. This participatory approach deepened understanding and shaped effective interventions.

To ensure accountability and effectiveness throughout its lifecycle, DCA and SAPCONE adopted several comprehensive measures. These measures included stakeholder involvement, communication and transparency, ethical conduct, and robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms, which collectively contributed to the project's success.

Stakeholder Involvement: The project prioritized community participation by engaging critical players, including parents/caregivers, youth, children, vulnerable groups, and people with disabilities, in decision-making processes. This participatory approach deepened understanding and shaped effective interventions. For instance, women were actively involved in making decisions and influencing critical issues important to them and their children, ensuring that the interventions aligned with the community's needs and priorities.

Communication and Transparency: Information dissemination was a key strategy for maintaining transparency. Project rollout and updates were communicated through forums, meetings, and community barazas led by local chiefs. This approach ensured that all stakeholders were informed and engaged. The project's transparency in sharing information helped build trust and foster a sense of ownership among community members. Additionally, complaints received were categorized and tracked by the COMPFU database, ensuring systematic follow-up and resolution.

Quarterly Reviews: Partners conducted regular assessments to evaluate and adjust activities for enhanced efficiency, impact, relevance, and sustainability. These reviews involved collaboration with government departments and stakeholders, ensuring a thorough evaluation of progress and challenges. For example, these reviews helped identify areas where the project could improve its

impact, such as enhancing the capacity of local school infrastructure to accommodate increased enrollments.

Staff Visits and Monitoring: Regular field visits by DCA and SAPOONE staff helped monitor project progress and develop accelerated work plans. These visits provided on-the-ground feedback for timely adjustments and included monitoring the well-being and progress of children involved in the project.

Training and Empowerment: The project provided training for teachers, administrators, and community members on child rights and case management processes. This training equipped them with the skills to closely monitor children, identify cases requiring intervention, and refer them to appropriate services, ensuring the sustainability of project interventions.

Data Collection and Tracking: The partners developed a master database for tracking participants and collecting data, ensuring the safety and integrity of the information. This system enabled accurate monitoring of the project's impact and facilitated informed decision-making.

How effective were the strategies and tools used in the implementation of the project?

The evaluation findings established that the strategies and tools used to implement the project were highly effective and contributed to the achievement of the project results and outcomes. This included a rigorous participant selection process, capacity building of project participants, and establishing partnerships with county government line ministries departments and the private sector.

1. **Rigorous Participant Selection Processes:** During the inception phase, the project targeted the most vulnerable participants with the help of local community structures, chiefs, and local administration, ensuring inclusive representation of refugees, host communities, women, and youth. This targeted approach enhanced the overall effectiveness of the interventions. For example, the identification of 150 vegetable farmers, the selection of three youth enterprises, and the reintegration of child labourers into the school system were done through collective participatory methods.
2. **Capacity Building on Participants:** Training sessions before and during the implementation equipped participants with the necessary skills and knowledge, improving their economic self-reliance. For instance, collaboration with SMEP Bank facilitated access to credit, enabling participants to start and expand small businesses.
3. **Community-Based Approaches:** Engaging local leaders and community members in project activities fostered a sense of ownership and accountability. This approach not only enhanced the effectiveness of the interventions but also ensured that they were culturally appropriate and widely accepted within the community. For instance, the involvement of school heads in managing student enrollment and improving school infrastructure contributed to increased school attendance and retention rates.
4. **Sustainability and Resilience Building:** Focusing on sustainable and resilience-building activities, such as improving livelihoods and food security, ensured that the benefits of the project would last beyond its duration. The project's emphasis on sustainable agricultural practices helped participants increase their food production and income, thereby improving their overall resilience. The provision of technical support from livestock and agriculture departments was crucial in ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of these interventions.

Based on the evaluation findings, none of the tools and the strategies identified above were found to be ineffective. All strategies and tools used contributed positively to achieving the project's objectives.

What are the future intervention strategies and issues?

During key informant interviews with stakeholders, and discussions with project participants, several issues emerged that were recommended for consideration in future interventions.

1. **Expanding Advocacy Initiatives for Refugee Support:** Refugees still face challenges with obtaining registration documents which forms a significant barrier to engaging in enterprises, limiting livelihood options. There is a need to focus more on advocacy to reduce these barriers to ensure refugees have access to necessary documentation and services that enable them to engage in economic activities. For instance, the project faced challenges with refugees not having Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) Personal Identification Numbers (PINs), National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), or National Social Security Fund (NSSF), which limited their ability to expand their livelihoods.
2. **Regenerative Agriculture in Agroecology:** Adopting regenerative agriculture practices that enhance seed-saving banks and other sustainable farming methods can improve food security and resilience. This approach can help communities withstand environmental shocks and maintain agricultural productivity over the long term. For example, teaching farmers how to save and regenerate seeds can reduce dependency on external inputs and increase their resilience to climate variability.
3. **Baseline Studies on Livelihoods and Resilience:** Conducting baseline studies around livelihoods and resilience practices will provide valuable data to inform future interventions. Understanding the specific needs and capacities of the communities will help tailor interventions more effectively. For instance, the lack of baseline indicators for this project made it difficult to adjust realistic targets, particularly on FSCs, and nutrition.
4. **Collaborations for Market Systems:** Establishing robust market systems for fisherfolks through collaboration with county and national governments can enhance economic opportunities. By creating stable and accessible markets, fisherfolks can achieve better income stability and economic growth. For example, the project can work with local authorities to improve market infrastructure and access, ensuring that fisherfolks can sell their products at fair prices.
5. **Addressing Child Labor and Protection:** Despite interventions around child labour and protection, increasing income levels have led to more children venturing into fishing. Future strategies should work with government and NGOs to draft mechanisms that reduce such cases, such as stricter enforcement of child labour laws and providing alternative livelihood options for families. For instance, creating more opportunities for vocational training and education can provide children with alternatives to entering the labour market prematurely.
6. **Transportation for Fisheries:** Boats provided to fisherfolks lacked adequate transport facilities and cooler boxes, resulting in situations where some of the fish catch would spoil. Future interventions should ensure that all necessary logistical support is provided to maximize the benefit of such resources. This could involve partnerships with transportation companies or the provision of necessary equipment to preserve the fish. For instance, investing in refrigeration units and improved storage facilities can help maintain the quality of the fish and reduce losses.

3.3 Efficiency

This section presents the evaluation of project efficiency.

**How efficient was the use of project resources (inputs) to realize the set results?
Could the same results have been achieved with fewer resources?**

Finding 5: The project effectively utilized resources through structured budgeting, procurement plans, and continuous monitoring, resulting in the efficient achievement of set goals. However, unforeseen environmental impacts and logistical challenges highlighted areas for improvement in future resource allocation and risk management strategies.

The project demonstrated efficient use of resources by implementing several strategies to ensure the resources were utilized efficiently. Prices of project inputs were negotiated and secured through annual framework agreements, ensuring cost-effectiveness. The results achieved were in line with the

resources deployed, indicating that the project was successful in utilizing its inputs to achieve the desired outcomes.

1. **Annual Budgets and Proposals:** Discussions with project partners revealed that the resources secured under the project were allocated through prepared annual budgets and proposals. This process ensured that all expenditures were planned and aligned with the project's objectives. For example, the DCA project team prepared a harmonized procurement plan with SAPCONE, which guided the procurement for program inputs, ensuring that only necessary items were purchased.
2. **Procurement Plans:** The project partners followed the annual procurement plans to ensure that only approved items were procured in time for various initiatives under the project. This prevented unnecessary expenditures and ensured that resources were used where they were most needed. For instance, procurement of boats and agricultural inputs was prioritized based on the needs identified during the context analysis. Similarly, the agricultural inputs were sourced from local private sector suppliers in the regions, reducing logistical challenges associated with the transportation of such inputs from other locations.
3. **Digitization of VSLA Operations:** The digitization of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) operations made savings, loan-taking, and record-keeping more efficient. This not only streamlined financial transactions but also reduced the risk of errors and mismanagement of funds.
4. **Budget Variance Analysis:** Regular budget variance analysis was conducted monthly to ensure that spending was in line with the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP). This helped in identifying any discrepancies early and allowed for timely adjustments. For example, the regular M&E reports, combined with budget variance analysis, ensured that resources were utilized effectively and efficiently.

While the project overall demonstrated efficient use of resources, there were a few instances of resource wastage and inefficiency. For instance, in the Lake zone, several schools supported by the project were submerged by rising water levels, leading to a loss of invested resources such as books and other scholarly materials. Also, the boats that were provided to fisherfolks lacked adequate transport facilities and cooler boxes, resulting in spoiled fish. This inefficiency in logistical support meant that the full potential of the intervention was not realized, leading to resource inefficiency.

Recommendations:

1. **Thorough Needs Assessment:** There is a need for thorough needs assessment in future to ensure that support and interventions are fit for purpose to ensure procurement of things like boats adequately address the need for fisherfolks.
2. **Restocking scholastic materials spoilt by floods in affected schools:** Future projects could consider restocking scholastic materials that were destroyed by floods in affected schools, and also monitor restocking levels based on increasing enrollments.

Were the investment and recurrent costs justified?

Based on the evaluation discussions with project partners, the investment and recurrent costs of the project were justified. The project managed its costs effectively, ensuring that resources were utilized efficiently to achieve the desired outcomes. The following were the main project cost areas.

1. **Direct Costs:**
 - **Project Inputs:** The project incurred costs for procuring necessary inputs for various activities. For example, prices of project inputs were negotiated and secured through annual framework agreements, which helped keep costs low while ensuring quality. This approach ensured that the project could achieve more with the available funds.

- **Activity Costs:** These included expenses related to specific project activities such as training sessions, procurement of materials, and other direct interventions that were essential for the project's success.
2. **Recurrent Costs:**
- **Human Resources:** Costs associated with staffing, including salaries and benefits for project personnel, were significant. The project ensured that qualified staff were hired to effectively implement the project activities. For example, the project involved staff for community engagement, monitoring and evaluation, and administrative support.
 - **Operational Costs:** Administrative expenses, including office supplies, communication, and utilities, were part of the project's budget. These costs were managed through regular budget monitoring to ensure they stayed within the planned limits.

Were there any unexpected costs or cost overruns?

The evaluation findings also established that there were no unexpected costs or cost overruns. The project managed its costs through rigorous budget monitoring and monthly Budget Variance Analysis (BVA) meetings, ensuring that all expenditures were in line with the approved budget. This proactive financial management approach helped avoid any surprises in project spending. The project implementation modality was considered timely and cost-efficient. The strategies and choices made during the project design and implementation phases contributed significantly to this efficiency. The project leveraged additional funding from DCA sources such as SPA/HUM to support various components. This diversification of funding sources enhanced the project's financial base and ensured the smooth execution of activities without financial interruptions. Equally, by purchasing inputs in bulk and negotiating discounts, the project reduced costs and ensured efficient use of resources. For example, bulk purchases for training materials and agro-input supplies resulted in discounted costs per unit, allowing the project to achieve more with the available funds. Partners also implemented framework agreements with suppliers of scholastic and agro-input materials safeguarded against price volatility. This ensured budgetary control over the cost of inputs, particularly for items with fluctuating prices, allowing the project to secure necessary goods at predictable costs.

On Implementation modalities: Firstly, the project adopted a self-implementation approach (for DCA) in Kakuma while partnering with SAPCONE for implementation in the Lake Zones. This clear division of roles ensured efficient project delivery, leveraging SAPCONE's local expertise and established networks to achieve the project goals more effectively. Secondly, proper planning and coordination were crucial to the successful execution of key project deliverables, where DCA and SAPCONE developed detailed implementation plans that included timelines, responsibilities, and resource allocations to ensure that activities were completed on time and met the intended quality standards. This systematic approach facilitated smooth project operations and timely achievements. Additionally, SAPCONE brought valuable expertise to the education program component. SAPCONE's extensive experience in resource planning and education implementation enhanced the project's overall effectiveness. Despite these good implementation modalities, there were some coordination issues. Both DCA and SAPCONE reported having experienced communication and coordination challenges among their field officers and school heads which affected the smooth implementation of some activities- for schools. This gap in coordination led to delays in school-level interventions, causing unnecessary inefficiencies.

Recommendations:

1. **Improve Coordination and Planning:** There is a need for DCA, SAPCONE and any other future collaborating or implementing partners to enhance communication and coordination among all stakeholders, including field officers and school management, to ensure smooth implementation. Regular joint planning meetings and clear communication channels can help address coordination issues and improve overall project efficiency.

3.4 Impact

This section presents the evaluation of the project's impact.

To what extent did the project bring about positive or negative changes, especially the lives of the target participants

Finding 6: The project brought about significant positive changes in the lives of participants, improving food security, incomes, and overall resilience. However, there were some unintended consequences, including increased dependency in some areas and logistical challenges that affected the efficacy of certain interventions.

1. Impact on Food Security and Livelihoods

The project had a mixed achievement on food security. The project targeted to have 80% of households with an HDD >4 HDDS. The project achieved 100% of households with HDD >4 as an HDD of 5.6, which implies that, on average, households are consuming around five to six different food groups within a given reference period. Katiko had an HDD of 6.6; Lomekwi host community 4.8; IDPs 4.5; Kang'aki host community, 4.8; Kalobeyi host community, 6.8; refugee 5.4; IDP 8.0. This suggests that while households are not severely lacking in dietary diversity, they are also not achieving optimal variety, which is crucial for balanced nutrition and overall health.

Resilience Against Shocks: Despite this setback, the project enhanced the ability of families to bounce back from economic and environmental shocks through various training programs and access to resources, participants could better manage risks and recover from adverse situations more effectively than before.

2. Impact on Economic Empowerment:

Increased Incomes: Before the project, the majority (83.4%) of the population in each location was earning below 5,000 KES, indicative of extreme poverty. Post-project evaluation data shows an improvement with a reduction (by 68.9%) in the population earning below 5,000 KES and substantial increases (by 55% from 15.4% to 70.4%) in those earning between 5,000 - 10,000. Similarly, the category of those earning KES, 10,001 - 20,000 increased from 0.7% to 12.9%, and those earning above KES 20,000 also increased from 0.5% to 2.3%. The overall improvement in income distribution reflects the project's positive contribution and effectiveness of the initiatives on economic stability and livelihood enhancement for the participants. Some of this impact was captured by the voices of project participants as follows:

“Women have income-generating activities such as selling githeri, mandazi, tea, and soda along the beach, which has greatly improved their livelihoods”, **Local Community Leaders, Kang'aki**

“I received a boat, nets and through this project intervention, which has greatly helped improve my fishery business, improved my income, which has to contribute to improved health of my children since I can now afford diverse food diets they need” **Beach Management Group FGD Member**

“I didn't have fishing ropes before the project, but after receiving some grant from SAPCONE, I bought ropes to enable me to fish. Since then, the money I have received as income from the improved fish catch, I have bought a boda-boda, that is generating my family extra income” **Beach Management Group FGD Member**

3. Social and Psychological Benefits

Some of the impacts documented during discussions with project participants include improvement in children's access to education, incomes, and livelihoods as documented below:

“Before the intervention, I was not capable of buying my children's uniforms and books but since SAPCONE came on board, it has assisted my children by buying books, uniforms, and pens. Also, my eldest son was very stubborn but now is in grade 5 studying and focused, it is one year since the project intervention” **Female FGD, Lomekwi**

“Before SAPCONE came on board, the children under the Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) read yellow indicating that the children were malnourished. Now families are living better after capacity building on nutrition and the children's health has greatly improved” **Parents FGD, Lomekwi**

Positive Parenting Practices: Parents FGDs reported an increase in positive attitudes towards parenting practices among parents and caregivers, especially regarding child labour. The project's training programs emphasized the importance of education and child welfare, leading to a reduction in child labour practices.

*“Child labour has declined. Many children have been enrolled in school, FGD Member, **Local Community Structures, Lomekwi***

“As a result of the project intervention in the protection of children, the community members report cases of child abuse to the chief. Perpetrators are arrested and fined between one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand shillings, which had helped reduce incidences of child abuse in the area”. **Community Health Volunteer, Lomekwi**

3.5 Sustainability

This section presents the evaluation of the project's sustainability.

What sustainability mechanisms did the project adopt to ensure benefits achieved under the project are sustained in the long term?

Finding 7: The project successfully adopted various sustainability mechanisms, such as empowering community structures, integrating activities into existing systems, and fostering community ownership and capacity building. Recommendations for future interventions include addressing the growing dependency syndrome, investing in educational infrastructure, and enhancing community engagement. Implementing these recommendations would ensure long-term benefits, sustainable outcomes, and a positive impact on the lives of participants.

The project adopted several sustainability mechanisms to ensure that the benefits achieved were sustained in the long term, effectively embedding its objectives within the community structure and daily practices. This integrated approach focused on empowering community structures, integrating child rights education into school curricula, supporting education and livelihoods, raising community awareness, and establishing robust referral pathways.

1. Empowering Community Structures:

- **Community-Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs):** These committees were established to address child protection issues and support government initiatives. They played a crucial role in tackling challenges such as child labour and child marriages. Community members were trained to handle child protection cases and support the government task force, ensuring ongoing community vigilance and support. Also, the project trained teachers, and volunteers to continue sensitizing parents, caregivers, and communities about child rights. The CBCPC have continued conducting home visits, follow-ups, and timely interventions, and is expected to continue doing so in the longer term, enhancing sustainability.

2. Child Rights Clubs:

- **Integration into School Curriculum:** Child rights clubs were formed and integrated into the school curriculum to educate children about their rights and encourage them to confront issues such as child labour and child marriages. Children involved in these clubs continue to act as agents of change, influencing their peers and community. This empowerment helped maintain a protective environment and promote child rights continuously.

3. Support for Education and Livelihoods:

- **Provision of Scholastic Materials:** The project provided scholastic materials, examination fees, and sanitary pads to support children's education reduce dropout rates and enable the

increase and retention of child labourers and children rescued from child abuse to remain in school.

4. Economic Support for Families:

- Parents and caregivers were supported with business models, entrepreneurship knowledge, and grants to scale up income-generating activities. This financial stability allowed them to support their children's education, reducing the need for child labour. Also, to enhance the sustainability of food security, the project provided sustainable agriculture training, supporting both communities and refugees to have access to agro-inputs. The aim was to enhance food production and use the skills for future production.
- **Market Linkages:** The provision of boats to fisherfolks and linking them with markets and service providers will continue to support economic sustainability beyond the project.

These mechanisms collectively have contributed to sustainability by building local capacity, integrating initiatives into existing structures, and fostering a community-driven approach to food security, child protection and education.

3.6 Lesson Learned

This section presents the evaluation of the project's sustainability.

What are the key lessons learned?

The project implementation revealed several significant insights:

1. Cross-Learning Among Community Structures:

- Communities benefited greatly from observing and learning from the successes of others. This motivated new committees and provided practical examples to emulate. For instance, established child protection committees were used as models for new groups. These committees shared their successful strategies for dealing with child labour and promoting education, such as organizing community awareness sessions and establishing local reporting mechanisms for child protection issues.

2. Motivational Factors for School Attendance:

- Providing food in schools was identified as a key motivator for children's enrollment and retention. Ensuring food security within educational settings significantly impacted attendance rates, as observed in areas where school feeding programs were implemented. In regions where school feeding programs were introduced, there was a significant improvement in attendance rates. For instance, in a particular community, the introduction of a lunch program led to a 30% increase in daily attendance.

3. Importance of Birth Certificates:

- Many children lacked birth certificates due to associated costs, impacting their ability to meet education requirements. Support for obtaining these documents was essential for ensuring access to education. In one drive, over 100 children received their birth certificates, allowing them to enrol in school and access other essential services. This initiative addressed a critical barrier to education and improved overall enrollment rates.

3.7 Conclusion

On the first project outcome on improving access to food and nutrition, this evaluation concludes that the agro-inputs provided to participants, in addition to training in regenerative agriculture methods, such as the use of seed-saving banks had contributed to the reduction of severe coping strategies, however, food consumption scores were still poor. On the second outcome of improved economic empowerment for refugees and local youth, this evaluation concludes that the provision of youth enterprise grants, training and mentorship, and training of host communities and refugees on business management, and access to market linkages has

significantly improved income levels, thereby contributing to the economic sustainability of refugee youth and host communities. On outcome three on improved financial inclusion for refugees and host communities, the project's support towards establishment and grants to VSLA groups, including training in entrepreneurship and financial education, has enhanced the group members' access to loans and saving facilities, which have helped improve access to financial inclusion. However, the findings also conclude that while the collective savings are beneficial, the amounts available for distribution among members were insufficient to meet all needs but are a step in the right direction.

3.8 Recommendations

Recommendations for Strengthening Climate-Resilient Agricultural Practices and Reducing Severe Coping Strategies

1. **Enhance Training Programs:** There is a need for DCA and SAPCONE to continue providing training programs on climate-smart agriculture techniques and the use of drought-resistant crop varieties. This will help enhance food production and improve FSCs.
2. **Diversify Crop Varieties:** The consortium partners could consider introducing a wider variety of drought-resistant crops and promoting crop diversification to improve harvest and food diversity.
3. **Strengthen Extension Services:** One of the ways future projects could strengthen food production is by introducing /enhancing the use of agricultural extension services. This approach will help farmers receive timely and relevant information on best practices, pest and disease management, and market opportunities.

Recommendations for Strengthening Economic Empowerment for Refugees and Local Community Youth

1. **Expand Mentorship Programs:** There is a need to extend the mentorship and technical support programs to cover a longer duration, ensuring continuous guidance for young entrepreneurs. This could include periodic workshops, peer learning sessions, and access to experienced business mentors.
2. **Increase Outreach to Benefit More Youth:** Expand the scope of the project to reach a larger number of youth. This can be achieved by increasing the number of business competitions and grants, thereby providing more young entrepreneurs with the opportunity to benefit from the program. Consider targeting diverse sectors to attract a wide range of participants.

Recommendations for Strengthening Financial Inclusion for Refugees and Host Communities

1. **Increase Loan Capital:** The current loan amounts are insufficient to meet the diverse needs of all members. Increasing the loan capital would enable members to undertake more significant income-generating activities. There is a need to Seek additional funding sources or partnerships to boost the revolving loan fund available to VSLA groups in future projects.
2. **Enhance Financial Education:** Continuous financial education will empower members to make better use of their savings and loan opportunities.

Recommendations for Strengthening Child protection structures to combat child labour and child prostitution in the fish value chain.

1. **Support the establishment of temporary learning spaces** that can accommodate more child labourers and CSEAs being re-integrated into the school systems.
2. **Restocking scholastic materials spoilt by floods in affected schools:** Future projects could consider restocking scholastic materials that were destroyed by floods in affected schools, and also monitor restocking levels based on increasing enrollments.

3. **Integrate School Feeding Programs:** Including nutrition programs in schools can increase attendance and improve children's health, thus enhancing their ability to learn. This is particularly important in areas facing food insecurity.
4. **Birth Certificate Acquisition:** Assisting families in obtaining birth certificates for their children helped meet educational requirements and ensured that children were enrolled and stayed in school.
5. **Parental and Community Engagement:** Continuous sensitization and involvement of parents and community members in child protection and education initiatives can sustain project benefits. Empowering parents through training and grants to support their children's education can further reduce child labour and exploitation.



ANNEXES**Annex I: DCA Outcome /Output Indicator**

Outcome No.	Outcome Indicator(s)	Baseline (mm/yy)	Target (mm/yy) (Indicate if target has been altered during project lifecycle)	End of Project Evaluation
Outcome 1	Vulnerable refugees and local communities are empowered and have enhanced sustainable livelihoods			
	Household Dietary Diversity Scores (DDS)		80% of the HHs have HDDS > 4	100% of the HHs have HDDS > 4; 5.6 HDD was achieved
	Average Coping Strategies Index (CSI) score for the target population		40% of the HHs have CSI ranging 0-3	70% of the HHs have reduced CSI (rCSI) ranging from 0-3
	Average monthly income generated (KSh)		60%	70.4%
	% of the target population with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)		60% of the HHs FCS>35	0% of the HHs FCS>35, This was due to WFP reduction in food supplies
Outcome 2	Refugee and local community youth are economically empowered to live dignified lives.			
	Average monthly income generated (KSh)		60%	70.4%
	% Of youth (by gender) (host and refugees) engaged in business and/or entrepreneurship		65%	43%
Outcome 3	Improved Financial Inclusion for refugee and host communities.			
	Repayment rate (%) of loans disbursed by VSLA groups/revolving fund disaggregated by refugees and host communities		90%	99%
	Rate (%) of savings by VSLA groups disaggregated by refugees and host communities		95%	100%
	% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households after multipurpose cash transfer.		90%	56%
Output 1.1				
	Improved capacity of vulnerable households from the refugees and host community to engage in vegetable production.			
	# of farmers adopting vegetable production		150 HH (90 refugees: 60 hosts)	150 (90 refugees, 60 host); (110 female, 40 male)
	# of participants trained on Nutrition education		150 HH (90 refugees: 60 hosts)	150 (90 refugees, 60 host); (110 female, 40 male)
Output 1.2	Sustainable market driven interventions using farm input vouchers developed.			
	# of farmers accessing farm inputs using e-vouchers		150 (90 refugees, 60 hosts)	150 (90 refugees, 60 host); (110 female, 40 male)

Output 1.3	Improved access to farm input markets through appropriate market-driven interventions.			
	# of farmers accessing farm inputs using e-vouchers		150 (90 refugees, 60 host)	150 (90 refugees, 60 host); (110 female, 40 male)
Output 1.4	Fish value chain strengthened for increased market participation of women and youth.			
	# of fish trader groups supported		2 groups of 17 (11 female, 6 male) members	2 groups of 17 (11 female, 6 male) members
	# of market/aggregation stalls built established		2 stalls	2 stalls
Output 1.5	Utilization of Black Soldier Fly and cricket for food and feed promoted.			
	# Of farmers who have adopted BSF and cricket breeding and multiplication		1 group	1 group of 20 (13 female, 7 male) members
Output 1.5	# of farmers using BSF and cricket for food and feeds		1 group	1 group of 20 (13 female, 7 male) members
Output 1.5	# Kgs of BSF farming produce sold as feed		150 kgs annually	0
Output 2.1	Improved capacity among youths to engage in business/entrepreneurships.			
	# of youth (by gender) (host and refugees) trained on business and entrepreneurship		100 (60 refugee, 40 host; 60 females; 40 male)	92 (62 refugee, Host 30, Male 75, Female 17)
	# of youth (by gender) (host and refugees) engaged in a business mentorship and incubation programme		60 (36 refugees: 24 host, 36 female: 24 male)	5 (3 refugee, 2 host, 3 females, 2 male)
	# of mentors engaged		5 (3 refugee, 2 host, 3 females, 2 male)	5 (3 refugee, 2 host, 3 females, 2 male)
	No of business plans developed		100 (60 refugees: 40 host, 60 females: 40 males)	100 (60 refugees: 40 host, 60 females: 40 males)
Output 2.2	Increased access to Finance for youth led social enterprises through competitive grants			
	Value of grants issued to youth entrepreneurs		KES 600,000	KES 600,000
	# of youth (by gender) entrepreneurs issued with grants		3	3 entrepreneurs
	# of enterprises funded		3	3 enterprises
Output 2.3	Improved capacity of youth led organizations to deliver work readiness and youth employability skills			
	# of youth groups registered to facilitate work readiness and employability initiatives.		1 group	1 group
	# of TOT modules provided to the youth group facilitating the employability and work readiness activities		1 TOT	1 TOT was conducted
	# of online job platforms established and operational		1 platform	1 platform was developed
	# of hits on the platform		200 monthly	0
	# of jobs posted on the portal		20 jobs monthly	0
Output 3.1	Savings and loans schemes in place and operational			

	# of VSLA groups formed and trained disaggregated by refugees and host communities		19 VSLAs,	19 VSLAs
Output 3.1	# of VSLAs registered		5 VSLAs	0
	Value of all VSLA savings (Kshs)		KES 1,200,000	KES 2,067,400
	Value of loans disbursed for the entire year		KES. 840,000 (70% of the saving)	
	# of VSLA groups that progress to maturity		7 (90% of VSLAs formed	7 (All VSLAs)
	# of VSLA groups that progress to maturity		6 VSLAs	6 VSLAs

Annex II: SAPCONE Outcome /Output Indicator

Outcome (s)	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline (mm/yy)	Mandatory Target (mm/yy) (Indicate the target.5 as outlined in the Project Log Frame/ Results Framework.	End of Project Evaluation
Outcome 1: Child labourers and CSEC survivors are supported with school supplies, levies, fees, and uniforms to return to & remain in formal education	Indicator #1: % of identified child labourers and CSEC (estimated at 200) are withdrawn and placed in the mainstream of the education system	0	200	200 (100%)
	Indicator #2: # of child labourers and CSEC survivors supported with scholastic materials to remain in school	0	200	200
Outcome 2: Vulnerable families have improved income	Indicator #1: # of IGAs of targeted vulnerable households/families with operational businesses within 6 months after start-up support	0	50	50
	Indicator #2: # of IGA of vulnerable households/families benefitting from financial and in-kind support	0	50	50
Outcome 3: The community develops positive social norms which discourage CSEC	Indicator #1: # of community-based committee members trained on survivor identification, basic support and referral	200	201	There was a positive deviation as a result of additional community members who joined the sensitization forum.
	Indicator #2: community-based structures that have been strengthened, accessible and support vulnerable children	0	10 community based structures 200	201

SAPCONE Output Achievements

Reference Number of Indicator	Output Indicator in Words (as per log frame, Results Framework)	Baseline	Target	Achievements
Output 1	Child labourers and CSEC survivors and children at risk will remain in school and develop positive attitudes	0	200	200
Output 2	Teachers/administrators are trained to monitor learners and identify child exploitation.	0	6	6
Output 3	Child rights clubs in schools for peer-to-peer support are set up and trained	0	120	120
Output 4	Child Rights Clubs in schools for peer-to-peer support empower children at risk and inform them about positive changes	0	600	801
Output 5	Vulnerable families provided with financial and in-kind support for IGAs	0	50	50
Output 6	Income-generating activities for vulnerable families	0	50	50
Output 7	Community-based structure members trained in survivor identification, reporting and advocacy skills	0	200	201
Output 8	Communities have positive social norms and utilize CSEC referral mechanisms	0	200	201
Output 9	Community-based structure members are trained in victim identification and anti-trafficking advocacy skills	0	200	201
Output 10	Community-based structures facilitate extensive grassroots engagement.	0	200	201

Annex III: Incomes by Before /After (by Age and Gender)**Before Intervention**

Region/Area	Gender	18-25 Years				26-35 Years				36-45 Years				46-55 Years				56 Years and Above	
		10,001 - 20,000 KES	5,000 - 10,000 KES	Below 5,000 KES		10,001 - 20,000 KES	5,000 - 10,000 KES	Below 5,000 KES		5,000 - 10,000 KES	Above 20,000 KES	Below 5,000 KES		10,001 - 20,000 KES	5,000 - 10,000 KES	Above 20,000 KES	Below 5,000 KES	5,000 - 10,000 KES	Below 5,000 KES
Katiko	Female	0.00%	1.23%	7.41%		0.00%	3.70%	41.98%		1.23%	0.00%	18.52%		0.00%	3.70%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	11.11%
	Male	0.00%	0.00%	3.57%		0.00%	10.71%	21.43%		17.86%	3.57%	25.00%		0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	3.57%
Lomekwi	Female	0.00%	1.09%	21.74%		0.00%	3.26%	33.70%		1.09%	0.00%	15.22%		1.09%	0.00%	1.09%	8.70%	0.00%	13.04%
	Male	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	7.14%	28.57%		14.29%	0.00%	7.14%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	35.71%	0.00%	7.14%
Kang'aki	Female	0.00%	2.60%	20.78%		1.30%	6.49%	28.57%		2.60%	0.00%	15.58%		0.00%	2.60%	0.00%	10.39%	0.00%	9.09%
	Male	3.45%	3.45%	17.24%		0.00%	3.45%	24.14%		0.00%	0.00%	27.59%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.79%	0.00%	6.90%
Kalobeyei	Female	0.00%	2.82%	11.27%		0.00%	12.68%	38.03%		5.63%	0.00%	12.68%		0.00%	1.41%	0.00%	7.04%	1.41%	7.04%
	Male	0.00%	5.56%	19.44%		0.00%	8.33%	38.89%		13.89%	0.00%	11.11%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.78%	0.00%	0.00%

Grand Total		0.23%	2.10%	14.72%	0.23%	6.54%	33.88%	4.67%	0.23%	16.36%	0.23%	1.87%	0.23%	9.81%	0.23%	8.64%
-------------	--	-------	-------	--------	-------	-------	--------	-------	-------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

After Intervention

		18-25 Years			26-35 Years			36-45 Years			46-55 Years			56 Years and Above		
Name of the Region/Area	Gender	10,001 - 20,000 KES	5,000 - 10,000 KES	Below 5,000 KES	10,001 - 20,000 KES	5,000 - 10,000 KES	Below 5,000 KES	10,001 - 20,000 KES	Above 20,000 KES	Below 5,000 KES	10,001 - 20,000 KES	5,000 - 10,000 KES	Above 20,000 KES	Below 5,000 KES	10,001 - 20,000 KES	Below 5,000 KES
Katiko	Female	0.00%	0.00%	4.17%	0.00%	6.25%	43.75%	2.08%	0.00%	14.58%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	10.42%
	Male	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.53%	26.32%	10.53%	5.26%	26.32%	0.00%	5.26%	0.00%	10.53%	0.00%	5.26%
Lomekwi	Female	0.00%	0.00%	19.57%	0.00%	4.35%	30.43%	2.17%	0.00%	19.57%	2.17%	0.00%	0.00%	6.52%	0.00%	15.22%
	Male	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	25.00%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Kang'aki	Female	0.00%	0.00%	21.74%	4.35%	4.35%	17.39%	4.35%	0.00%	17.39%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	17.39%	0.00%	8.70%
	Male	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.33%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%	8.33%
Kalobeyei	Female	0.00%	1.82%	12.73%	0.00%	14.55%	36.36%	7.27%	0.00%	14.55%	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%	5.45%	1.82%	3.64%
	Male	0.00%	4.00%	20.00%	0.00%	12.00%	32.00%	16.00%	0.00%	16.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total		0.00%	0.85%	11.86%	0.42%	8.47%	34.75%	6.36%	0.42%	17.37%	0.42%	2.54%	0.00%	8.47%	0.42%	7.63%

