

**The Food and Income/Livelihood Security  
for PLWHA in Kenya (LIFE 3) Project**

**APT Action on Poverty, UK and Rural Education  
and Economic Enhancement Programme, Kenya - REEP**

**Rose Andati and Chrispen Ongoma  
Amua Support Group, Nambale**

**REPORT ON THE FINAL EVALUATION**

**25<sup>th</sup> JANUARY – 1<sup>st</sup> FEBRUARY 2016**

**Engorok Obin and Martin Long**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADS	Anglican Development Services
APT	Action on Poverty
BLF	Big Lottery Fund, UK
CA	Child abuse
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Centre
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
DASCOs	District AIDS & STI Control Office
DFID	Dept. for International Development, UK
DIS	Disinheritance
FGD	Focus group discussion
FI	Forced inheritance
GBV	Gender-based violence
KAIS	Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KES	Kenya shilling
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KII	Key informant interview
KUMEA	Kujenga Maisha East Africa
LIFE 3	Food and income security for PLWHA in Kenya project
NACC	National AIDS Coordination Council
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PALWECO	Programme for Agriculture & Livelihoods in Western Communities
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PO	Project officer
REEP	Rural Education and Economic Enhancement Programme
ROI	Return on investment
SG	Support group
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease

TOWA	Total War Against AIDS
VCT	Voluntary counselling and testing
VICODEC	Victory Community Development Centre
WFP	World Food Programme
WOFAK	Women Fighting AIDS in Kenya

## **THANKS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The evaluation team is indebted to the staff of REEP and APT Action on Poverty for their support, assistance and facilitation, and who gave willingly of their time, knowledge and experience and without whom it would not have been possible to conduct this evaluation. Through them the evaluators would also like to thank the many farmers and other support group and CBO members for their time and patience answering our many questions in all their forms. We also wish to extend thanks to others such as local government officials and health centre staff who were willing to meet us and respond to our queries and questions. But while we are grateful to many people for their inputs and insights, any faults in this report lie with us, the evaluation team.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The LIFE 3 project is a three and a half year project implemented by REEP, a Kenyan NGO, in four sub-counties of Western Kenya, supported from the UK by APT and funded by DFID's Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF) and Big Lottery Fund (BLF). It built on experience and learning developed in two prior projects which had similar aims but which worked on a smaller scale, the difference with LIFE 3 being that it worked indirectly through local CBOs, thereby significantly increasing its reach and scale. It sought to address food security, livelihoods and HIV awareness and prevalence, in a part of Kenya where those issues are especially acute.

The evaluation found the project to be very successful among the beneficiaries: their food security was enhanced, livelihoods were improved, HIV stigma largely eliminated and HIV risky behaviour significantly reduced. The evaluation was not able to assess the impact on HIV prevalence rates however given the time-lag in official data. The evaluation also found the project to be very cost-effective, delivering very good value for money by working indirectly through local CBOs and making extensive use of volunteer community animators, who were central to the project's success.

The evaluation also makes the following **recommendations**:

- i. A further phase of the LIFE programme should be implemented, comprising two elements: on-going support to the three sub-counties and CBOs that were new under LIFE 3, and rolling out the programme to new sub-counties in the area.
- ii. The indirect model of working through local CBOs be continued as it has multiple benefits: it is cost effective, it delivers the programme to areas REEP would find hard to reach directly; it builds civil society capacity; it is rooted in the local community; and is more likely to lead to sustainable outcomes. Structures, relationships and support should be customised to the specific needs and situation of each CBO.
- iii. LIFE 4 should include a much stronger disability focus, given that people with disabilities are stigmatised, marginalised and significantly over-represented among the very poorest. This could include both targeted programmes that look for and reach disabled people living with HIV with both livelihoods and HIV/AIDS services; and strategic programmes that seek to integrate disabled people into mainstream services provided by REEP and other government agencies in areas of livelihoods and HIV/AIDS prevention and management and which are fully accessible.
- iv. LIFE 4 should include a range of simple but effective elements that contribute towards improved health and increased livelihoods. These could include tip-taps; fuel-efficient stoves; drying racks for pots, pans and plates; greater adoption of sack gardens and key-hole gardens; and livestock placement.

- v. REEP should instigate individual staff supervision sessions and a more structured staff performance management system.
- vi. REEP should develop and implement a clear phase-out or project closure strategy with its current partner CBOs (for their sustainability benefit) that involves the participation of all major actors in the project.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

LIFE 3 has been funded by DFID and the BLF. The former grant was for 36 months and ran to February 2016 while the latter also started in April 2013 but runs for 42 months to August 2016. This report captures the evaluation on the whole project but, being timed to coincide with the ending of the DFID grant does not therefore cover the final months of BLF funding. However the vast majority of key project activities had been implemented by the time of the evaluation so it is unlikely that there will be significant material change during the remaining BLF months as project work will consist essentially of a continuation and conclusion of agreed on-going activity. It is hoped that the evaluation not only acts as accountability to the beneficiaries, donors and to APT, together with learning and reflection, but also contributes to thinking within REEP and APT on the possible way forward with future programming.

While LIFE 3 is just one of a number of projects supported and managed by APT, including several funded by these same donors, for REEP it represents the overwhelming bulk of their current programming. As such, its success (or otherwise) and its future are significantly more important for REEP than for APT. This is far from ideal, in terms of organisational dependency and continuity, and is discussed later in this report.

The respective layout and application processes varied but the two donors - BLF and DFID - essentially agreed to fund the same project, with their funding matching each others'. However following the award of the contract, there was an extended conversation lasting almost 10 months with DFID's then GPAF managing agents, Triple Line, regarding indicators. The result of this was that APT and REEP were required to make changes and hence some of the DFID indicators are different to those agreed with BLF, to the extent that the project ended up having to monitor a total of 22 different indicators. In the view of the evaluators this is too many, will have made project monitoring more time consuming (thereby diverting resources from project delivery or quality), and certainly adds no value. It also makes assessment, where indicators are similar yet not identical, difficult and more complicated.

## **2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**

The evaluation used a range of techniques and tools in order to triangulate one with another, as well as to cross-check with the project's own data and with secondary sources. The process derived and analysed data from both secondary and primary

sources. The main secondary source of data was the project monitoring data, which included periodic (quarterly and annual) reports, field visit reports, reports of special surveys and the mid-term evaluation report (which had external involvement). The evaluation team assessed the data collection process at the start of the exercise and concluded that data collection and analyses process ensured findings were reliable. The evaluation triangulated internal project data through primary information generated during the evaluation.

Field work for primary data collection was confined to one week, covered all the four sub-counties<sup>1</sup> and consisted of key informant interviews; focus group discussions; case studies; study of project data and systems; a questionnaire survey with support group members; and direct observation. Key informant interviews were held with REEP project leaders, heads of government departments and NGO units, local chiefs and police officers, directors and staff of CBO partners and individual PLWHAs with unique experiences to share. More than ten focus group discussions, involving more than 150 participants were held with beneficiary groups, animators and other stakeholders. A small, random survey was conducted in order to augment some of the quantitative data provided by the project. The survey was tested prior to being rolled out, and was then completed with 101 respondents, of whom 58% were female. This gender ratio compares very closely to the project's own bias towards women.

While a week is a short time to evaluate a project stretching across four differing sub-counties, it is the secondary data that proved more problematic, as it proved hard to access statistics that were both reliable and up-to-date, especially on HIV prevalence rates. Official data takes time to collect, collate and publish so there is inevitably a time-lag, but in this case the situation was exacerbated by the fact that many of the HIV numbers are collected from hospitals and clinics, which do not of course have contact with a representative cross-section of the population.

## 3. FINDINGS

### 3.1. Conceptual and/or implementation framework

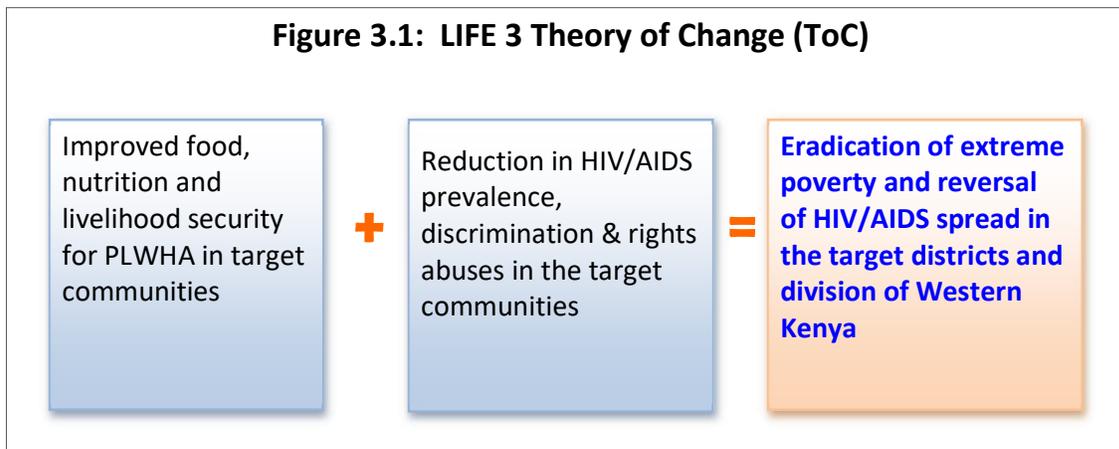
The overall goal of LIFE 3 is '*to contribute to the **eradication of extreme poverty and hunger** and a reversal of the **spread of HIV/AIDS** in Matayos and Samia Districts and Matungu Division in western Kenya*'. As illustrated in **figure 3.1** below, the evaluation adopts an analytical framework for understanding the strategy and intervention areas of LIFE 3 that assumes the project will contribute to the above overall goal by delivering results in two broad outcome areas:

- i. **Improved food security and livelihoods** targeting Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA); and

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<sup>1</sup> Including Nambale where work some low level work has continued with groups from the previous

- ii. **Reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence, discrimination and human rights abuses in the target communities.**



The evaluation assessed the extent to which the project achieved these outcomes, and as a consequence, its contribution to the overall goal of eradicating poverty and reversing HIV/AIDS spread in Matayos, Samia and Matungu sub-counties<sup>2</sup> in Western Kenya.

LIFE 3 is implemented by REEP, a Kenyan NGO, with technical support from APT in the UK. In this project, REEP works through local CBOs who are directly responsible for activities with target beneficiaries and communities. **Figure 3.2** (below) provides an illustration of the relationships among the various actors engaged in the implementation of LIFE 3 activities. The actors include more than 300 volunteer animators who are identified from the target communities and trained in different skill areas related to the different project themes and then deployed to work with **support groups (SGs)** of PLWHA. Additionally, the REEP project team also influenced the actions of duty bearers, local government services providers and other actors who work in the areas of food security, HIV/AIDS and human rights through tailored training workshops, networking, policy influence and other forms of engagement.

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<sup>2</sup> Formerly districts or divisions before the new constitution came to effect.

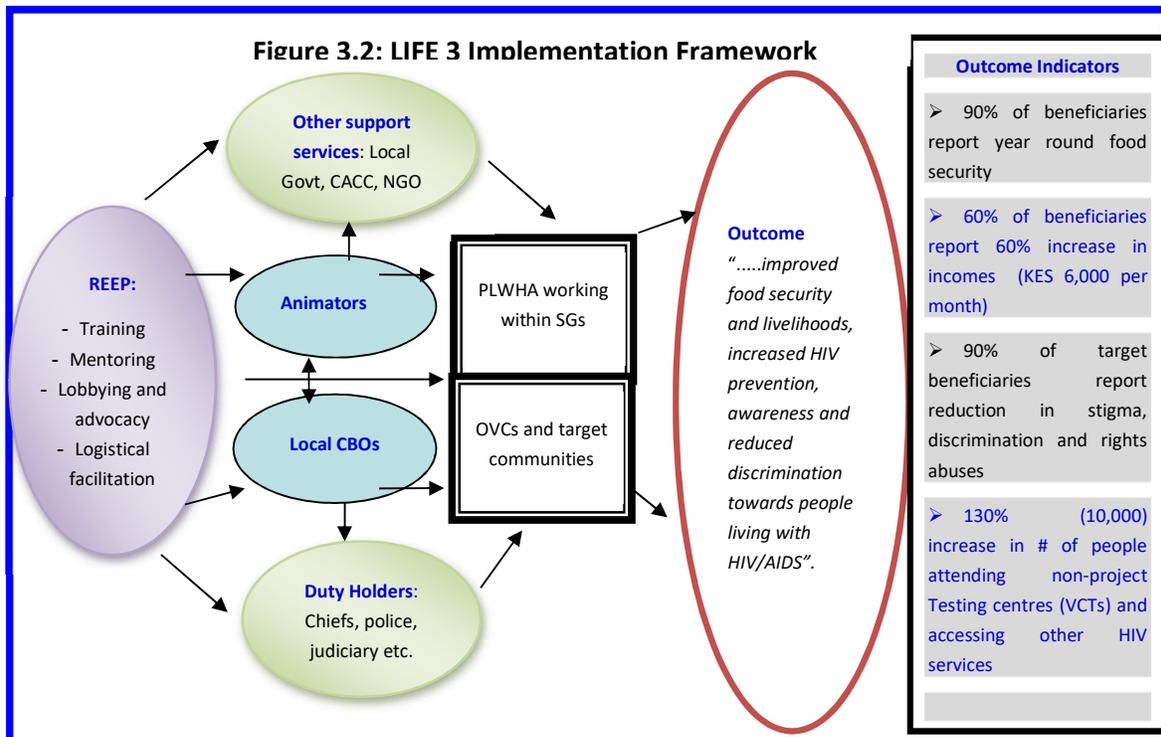
**TOR 1: To evaluate the impact of the project on individual beneficiaries, their households and their communities:** (What difference has the project made to people's lives? Who has benefited and in what ways? Are those changes relevant to people's needs? Are these changes likely to be sustainable in the long term?)

## 3.2. Overall results

### 3.2.1. Assessment of impact targets

#### *a) Impact assumptions*

Although not explicitly stated in the project document, the design assumption is that the project's **contribution** at the impact level is based on the understanding that there are other unspecified actors, e.g. government and other non-state actors, whose activities will also contribute to the overall goal. Secondly, it is assumed that the general operating environment in the geographical area targeted by the project will be supportive of activities intended to eradicate poverty and halt the spread of HIV/AIDS. The findings from the evaluation, based on project reports and supported by discussions with project beneficiaries and government officials, confirm that government and other non-state actors have been implementing several activities in the region during the last three years in the areas of livelihoods and enterprise development, HIV/AIDS prevention and protection of the rights of women and children. The evaluation therefore concludes that the overall operating environment, including the complementary roles of government, NGOs and other actors have been conducive for the achievement of the overall goal of poverty eradication and the reversal in HIV/AIDS spread in Matayos, Samia and Matungu Sub-counties, as stipulated in the LIFE 3 impact target.



The impact of the project on the lives of project beneficiaries and target communities was assessed through two prime indicators, namely the percentage of people living with HIV/AIDS who live below the poverty line, disaggregated by district (Samia, Matungu and Matayos); and the HIV prevalence rates, disaggregated by district and gender. The evaluation therefore assessed the extent to which the project had impacted on the lives of the target individuals and communities through assessing the degree to which the impact indicator targets have been met. Throughout, the evaluation findings have been derived from a mix of focus group discussions, key informant interviews, a small random questionnaire survey, direct observation and examination of both project and other secondary data.

**TOR 2: To assess the success of the project in meeting its overall aim, outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets:** (To what degree have project outcomes been achieved? Were there any unexpected outcomes?)

*b) Summary of project impact on beneficiaries, their households and their communities*

The LIFE 3 project started three years ago when the lives of the target beneficiaries i.e. PLWHA and OVC living in the sub-counties of Samia, Matayos and Matungu, were deplorable and characterised by high levels of poverty, low self-esteem, denial of HIV status and discrimination by their families and communities. **The evaluation concludes that the project has made tremendous impact on the lives of target beneficiaries, their families and communities.**

At the start of the project some of the PLWHA relied on relief agencies like WFP for their food needs but at the time of evaluation 100% of beneficiaries met during the questionnaire survey and in FGDs agreed that their **incomes had more than doubled** and that they all **considered themselves as food secure**. Secondly, the levels of HIV prevalence in the target areas were above the national average and stigma, discrimination and various forms of human rights abuses were prevalent. **Although the evaluation found insignificant change in HIV prevalence rates, changes in stigma, discrimination and in the awareness and handling of human rights abuses had significantly moved in the positive direction**. These changes in the lives of beneficiaries, their families and communities manifested themselves in various ways such as PLWHA being included in community activities and decision making, and accessing employment and other economic opportunities within the community.

On the basis of these findings, the evaluation concludes that LIFE 3 project **has made a noticeable contribution to the eradication of poverty among people living with HIV/AIDS in Matungu, Samia and Matayos Sub-counties**.

The project was able to make these contributions due to several factors including complementary roles of government and development agencies in the area. These include the activities of Kenya's National AIDS Control Council (NACC) and its branches at the constituency levels and NGOs working on HIV/AIDS in the region. Other factors include increased access to ARVs and other care services. The innovative approach used by REEP and specifically the integration of livelihoods into HIV/AIDS programming and the diverse agricultural technologies introduced by the project are regarded highly by the beneficiaries. Equally important is the zeal, activist approach and ownership of the programme by the REEP organisation leadership. The REEP director in particular has dedicated her life to fighting AIDS and rights abuses in the community and remains a visible icon in the fight for women and children's rights. Dedicated and close technical support from APT in the UK was crucial in ensuring that the project remained on track with its activities and indicators. This is evident from the regular and well documented field visits and the project's development of an effective and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system

### *c) Assessment of level of achievement on impact targets*

#### *i. Percentage of PLWHA living below the poverty line:*

Sixty percent<sup>3</sup> of the population in the project area lived below the poverty line in 2013 when the LIFE 3 project was designed. The national figure for the percentage of the population living below the poverty line in Kenya was 46% in 2013, which is substantially lower than the average for Western Kenya. The percentage of PLWHA in Western Kenya who lived below the poverty line in June 2013 was 61% (Matayos 68%, Matungu 50%, Samia 66%)<sup>4</sup> a figure that is slightly higher than that of the general population. The project impact target was to reduce the percentage of PLWHA living below the poverty

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<sup>3</sup> GPAF Impact Proposal Doc

<sup>4</sup> GPAF – IMP Revised log frame

line in the three target sub-counties from a **baseline of 61%** to an average of **40%**<sup>5</sup> by the end of the project. Official government data shows that there have been no significant changes in the percentage of people living below the poverty lines at either the national or regional levels. However, information available from project monitoring reports, coupled with primary information from the evaluation, **suggests that there have been substantial changes in the incomes of PLWHA** in the sub-counties of Matungu, Matayos and Samia.

Specific findings and conclusions from the evaluation are:

- Despite a steady economic growth in the last five years, Kenya like other Sub-Saharan African countries, has failed to translate this growth into poverty reduction. As of December 2015, the percentage of Kenyans living below the national poverty line was 45.9%<sup>6</sup>, implying that there has not been any change in the national poverty levels during the last three years.
- Data obtained from Busia and Kakamega County demographic information centres<sup>7</sup>; show that the percentage of people living below the poverty line in the project areas has actually increased from the 2013 baseline figure of 60% to the current estimates of 60.5% (Matayos 68%, Matungu 49.2%, Samia 64.2%).
- Government data on poverty at the national and local government levels are not disaggregated on the basis of HIV/AIDS status, and consequently, there is no independent source of information on changes in poverty levels for PLWHA in the project target areas.
- Despite the lack of changes in the poverty indicators at both the national and regional levels, information from primary and secondary sources during the evaluation, suggest a different story. All the sources of information tell a story of increased opportunities for PLWHA that have arisen as the result of changes in public attitudes towards those living positively with HIV/AIDS. Government officials such as the chiefs and agriculture staff give a picture of multiple government livelihood programmes that have been extended to groups of PLWHA following intervention by REEP and CBOs with government services and departments. Observations show empowered individual PLWHA who live positively and are engaged in diverse enterprises and expanding their asset base through building homes and acquiring assets like bicycles, motorcycles and livestock. Personal stories from PLWHA suggest that there have been substantial changes in their incomes, health condition and access to education for their children.
- **The evaluation therefore concludes that LIFE 3 project has made a significant contribution to poverty eradication among PLWHA** in the target sub-counties.

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<sup>5</sup> Based on mid-term review target and the figure in P183–REEP Monitoring points and differs from that targets in GPAF-IMP Logframe

<sup>6</sup> The World Bank (2015). “The World Bank data bank”, Washington DC.

<sup>7</sup> As provided by the REEP team

These changes are not captured in the wider national and regional poverty data because the small size of the target group, vis-a-vis the national and regional populations. The weakness in this indicator to measure impact on PLWHA was compounded by the fact that regional and national government data was not disaggregated on the basis of HIV/AIDS status.

*ii. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates*

The baseline for HIV/AIDS prevalence in the target areas was 7%<sup>8</sup>, which was higher than the national prevalence rate that stood at 6.3%<sup>9</sup> in 2013. The project target was to bring down that rate from 7% to an overall average of 4.0% (female 5%), with annual targets of: Yr.1 - 5.8% (female 7%); Yr.2 - 5% overall (female 6%); and, Yr.3 - 4% overall (5% female). The evaluation draws the following conclusions:

- Information from Kenya AIDS Information Surveys (KAIS) and NACC suggests that HIV/AIDS incidence and prevalence in Kenya have stabilised in the last ten years, although the number of people living with HIV/AIDS has continued to increase and now stands at 1.6 million. The latest data from NACC/KAIS show that the national HIV/AIDS prevalence has stabilised around 5.6%<sup>10</sup>, which is a decline on the 2013 baseline figure of 6.3%.
- At the regional level, data obtained from KASF (2014/2015-2018/2019)<sup>11</sup> suggests that the overall HIV/AIDS prevalence in the target sub-counties of Matayos, Matungu and Samia has decreased from the baseline figure of 7% in 2013 to the current figure of 6.3% (Matayos: 6.8%: male - 5.1% & female -8.4%, Matungu: 5.3%: M-4.3% & F-6.3%, Samia: 6.8%: M-5.1% & F-8.4%).
- The decrease in HIV/AIDS prevalence at the regional level based on the secondary data provided by KASF is supported by qualitative information generated from the random survey, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. All these sources agree that the level of awareness on HIV/AIDS has increased, and that more people are living less risky lives from HIV/AIDS exposure. Increased awareness regarding HIV/AIDS and the reported changes in lifestyles that expose people to HIV/AIDS is probably the cause of the reported decrease in HIV/AIDS prevalence.
- Based on both secondary and primary data from various sources mentioned above, **the evaluators conclude that the project has contributed to reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS in the target areas** in accordance to the original project design. The project was able to achieve these results because of the combined effort of government and other NGOs in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Meanwhile, despite these changes, the evaluators call for caution in order to avoid complacency, especially among the youth, some of whom were reported to be reluctant to

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<sup>8</sup> In the narrative proposal document

<sup>9</sup> Same source as above

<sup>10</sup> Last available survey report is for 2014

<sup>11</sup> And provided by REEP project team

declare their HIV status and practise lifestyles that expose them to HIV/AIDS.

### 3.2.2. Assessment of Outcome Achievements

#### *Outcome areas*

The project outcome statement is that “*communities in Matayos, Matungu and Samia in western Kenya benefit from improved food security and livelihoods, increased HIV prevention awareness and reduced discrimination towards people living with HIV/AIDS*”. There are two main dimensions to this outcome area that the project has been working on, namely, **food security and livelihoods**; and **HIV/AIDS and the rights of PLWHA, women and children**.

The key strength of the LIFE 3 project is the integration of food security and livelihoods into HIV/AIDS prevention and management. This integration came at the time when HIV/AIDS prevalence in Western Kenya was very high (and is still high) and people affected by HIV/AIDS lived in extreme poverty due to discrimination and neglect by their families and the wider community. The integration of livelihoods security into HIV/AIDS prevention and management has not only increased the efficacy of ARV treatment but has also impacted on factors such as discrimination and the human rights of PLWHA. Increased acceptance of PLWHA by their families and communities has created an environment that has enabled PLWHA to participate in socio-economic activities and access health and other social services that have in turn led to improvements in their quality of life, thereby contributing to the eradication of poverty and the reversal in HIV/AIDS spread. A detailed assessment of achievements on individual indicators and targets is presented as an annex to this report. An overview of achievement in the two impact areas i.e. food and livelihood security; and, HIV/AIDS prevalence are presented below:

#### *Food security and livelihoods*

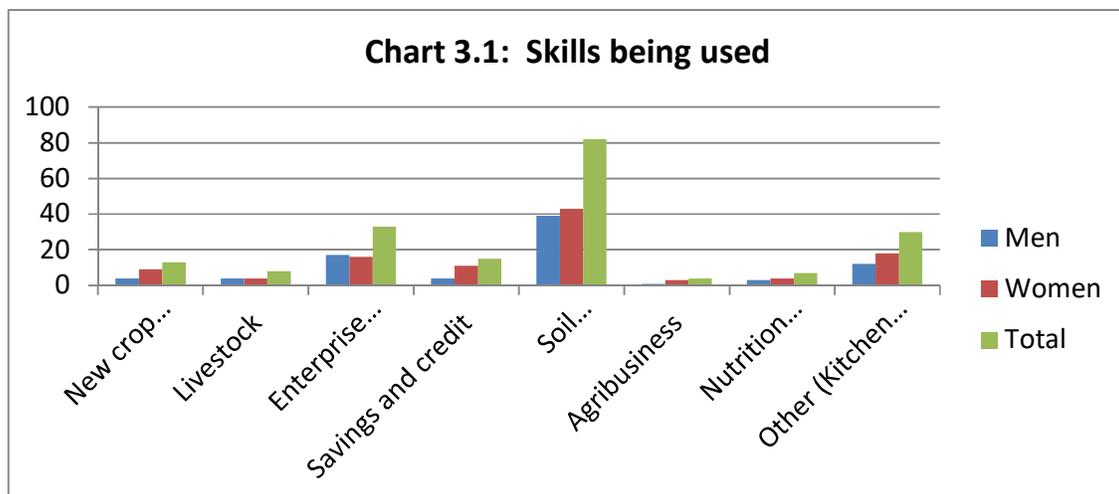
The project measured and monitored changes in food security and livelihoods through tracking indicators in two areas: improved household food security – measured by the percentage of households reporting round-year food security; and increased household (HH) incomes – measured through percentage of target beneficiaries reporting increased household income.

Food and nutrition security indicators measure sustainable access (physical and economic) to diverse dietary foods that meets an individual’s specific needs. At the project level this was measured by collecting data on the average numbers of meals taken per day and its nutritional diversity. This data is collected on a monthly basis during home visits to beneficiaries by field staff. The outcome target for food security is that ‘*90% of target beneficiaries (15,291) are reporting year-round food security, 60% (10,194) female*’. With regard to household income, the evaluation looked at the combined cash and non-cash incomes from agriculture and non-agriculture enterprises. The outcome target for household income is that ‘*60% (3,060) of target beneficiaries reporting increases in household income (of at least KES 6,000), disaggregated by sex (60% female)*’.

In general, **the evaluation finds that there have been significant and sustainable improvements in the food and nutrition security situation of all the PLWHA targeted by the project.** Secondly, and arising from diversified and increased sources, **the evaluation study also finds that there has been a more than doubling in the incomes of the majority of the beneficiaries targeted by the project.**

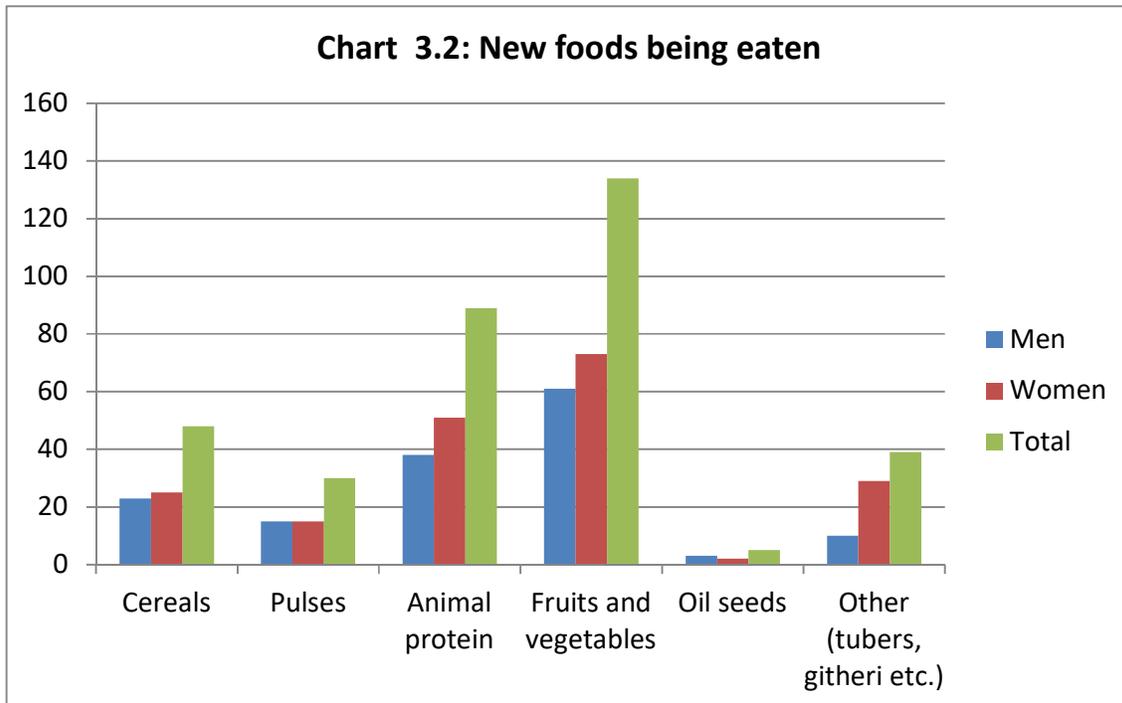
These conclusions are supported by the following specific examples of changes in the lives of beneficiaries and their communities:

- New meaning to lean or hungry season:** *Ninety-nine (99%) percent of the respondents in the mini random survey stated that they no longer experienced a hungry season* during any part of the year, implying that they were **food secure year-round**. The project’s annual survey findings for December 2015 also found that 99.6% of respondents considered themselves food secure. The subject of ‘hungry season’ was also raised in all the FGDs with beneficiary groups and animators, and again there was unanimity that PLWHA in the communities and within their support groups (SGs), no longer experienced hungry seasons. During the FGDs with the members of Mung’ungu group in Matungu Sub-County, everyone in the meeting agreed that there is usually a ‘lean period’ from January or February up to May each year, during which their staple food, *ugali* (maize meal), is scarce. The difference this time round is that after they started working with REEP they now have the options of cassava or bananas during the lean season. In effect the lean season is not about lack of food but rather a shortage of maize meal. This position was supported by the members of Mu’mu group from Matayos Sub-county, Efwe Khwemanya from Samia and all the animators met during the evaluation.
- Increased and diversified agricultural production and productivity:** Survey findings, reinforced by KII and FGDs with different stakeholders suggest a **significant increase in the diversity of agricultural products (crops and livestock), productivity and overall agricultural production**. Findings from the mini survey (**Chart 3.1** below) showed that, of the different skill sets acquired during REEP-facilitated trainings, most of the learners have adopted those kinds of agricultural skills that are necessary for increasing the range of livestock and crop products available to beneficiaries.

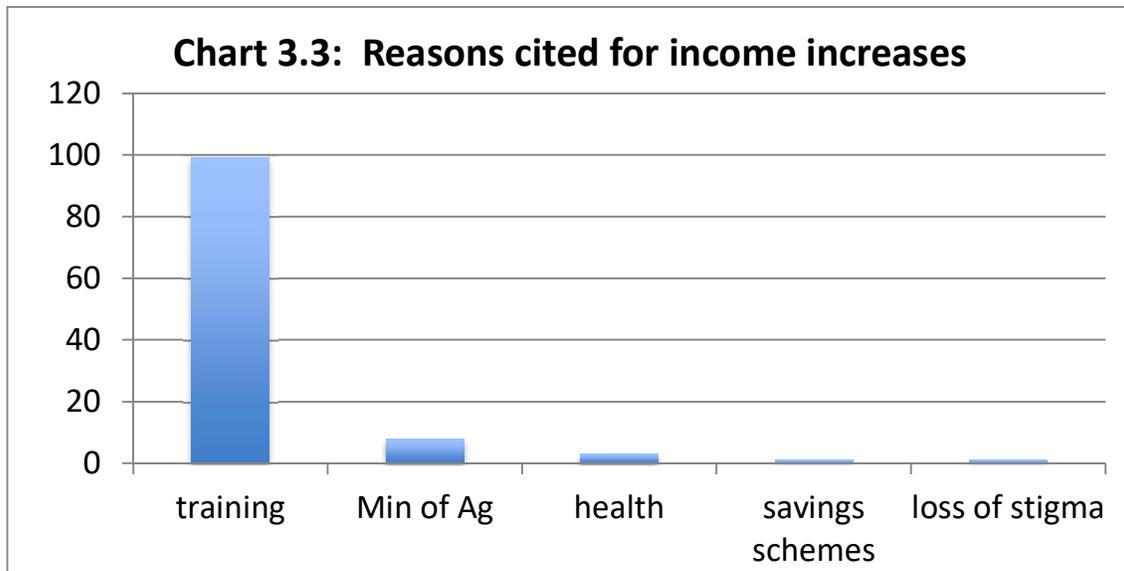


Although there are no actual figures on the changes in the volumes of agricultural outputs by PLWHA, the mini survey and FGDs with beneficiaries suggest an increment in agricultural output of more than 200% during the last three years. This figure was convincing because many of the PLWHA were starting from a very low point, sometimes from charity; may well have been sick or weak; and had little or no confidence in their abilities and lacked support from the society. REEP changed the self-confidence of PLWHA through encouraging positive living and influenced changes in the attitude of the community towards HIV/AIDS. The new confidence of PLWHA, changed attitudes from the community and acquisition of new production skills were collectively responsible for the more than two-fold increase in food production. What's more the greater availability of food led to a virtuous circle, whereby improved nutrition meant that ARVs were more effective which in turn meant people were stronger and better able to grow more food.

- **Improved health status linked to nutrition security:** There is a strong link between vulnerability to HIV related sickness and the nutritional status of PLWHA. The CD4 count, commonly used to measure the level of antibodies for PLWHA, is closely linked to their nutritional status. Findings from the study suggest a significant improvement in the nutrition status of PLWHA during the last three years. As illustrated in **Chart 3.2** below, the survey found a significant increase in the consumption of fruits and vegetables by PLWHA. This increased level in diversified consumption was possible because REEP introduced new technologies (improved vegetable seeds varieties, watering techniques, concept of kitchen garden, soil conservation) that enabled the beneficiaries to grow new vegetables or traditional vegetables in the ways that they had not done before. Improved nutrition has seen PLWHA living healthier and more active lives. These findings are supported by field observations, where the evaluation team were shown green vegetable gardens during the dry period by healthy looking men and women. In addition to the increased consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits, PLWHA were eating more animal protein than they did three years ago and this included fish, chicken and eggs.

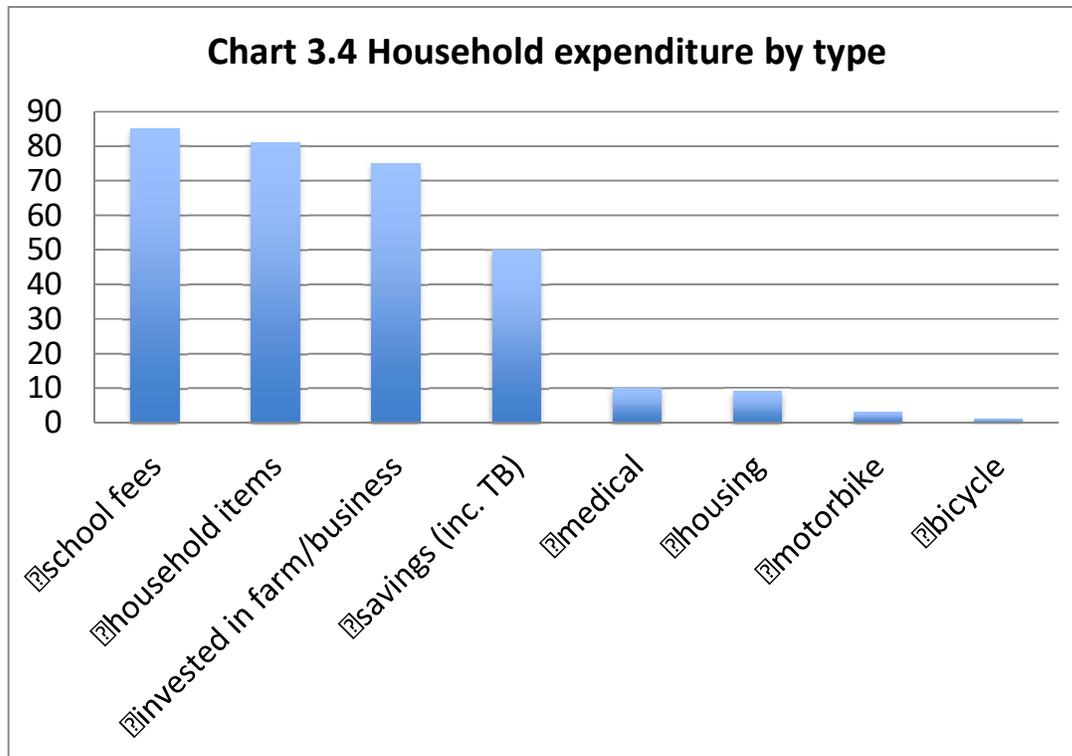


- Doubling income from agriculture and business enterprises:** Information derived from all the tools used in the evaluation unanimously indicates that the incomes of beneficiaries from agriculture and non-agriculture enterprises have increased tremendously during the last three years. Focus groups discussions with members of Mu<sup>2</sup>mu and Tuliza groups from Matayos, Efwe Khwemanya group in Samia and Mung’mungu and Njia-moja-kazi-moja support groups in Matungu, all agreed that there have seen a more than doubling of their incomes in the last three years. Eighty-nine percent of respondents in the survey agreed that their incomes have doubled in the last three years, – a success rate that is higher than the 60% targeted by the project. Beneficiaries attributed changes in their incomes to several factors, with the majority attributing the changes to the skills trainings that they received from REEP (**Chart 3.3** below). Other reasons include the fact that PLWHA now lived more healthy lives because they are on ARVs and as such they have the strength to work for a living. Most agree that living positively gives them a clear mind-set and absence of fear and this enables them to move freely in the communities without the fear of being discriminated against.



- Increased incomes used to improve household quality of life:** Increased incomes have transformed the lives of PLWHA and members of their households. Information from project reports on how households used increased incomes was complemented by data generated from the survey and focus group discussions. There was unanimity that increased incomes have positively changed the quality of lives enjoyed by PLWHA and their household members. In the various FGDs participants stated that increased incomes were used for school fees, investments, other school needs for their children like exam fees and stationery, medical bills, household needs e.g. clothing or buying the kinds of foods that they don't grow, savings and charity e.g. supporting OVCs and other disadvantaged members of their groups. Findings from the FGDs backed project findings and were supported from responses generated from the random survey (**Chart 3.4** below).

A summary of outcome and output achievements, based on the data derived from project end of year monitoring report, and with comments from the evaluation is provided in **Annexe 1** to this report. The tabulated summary suggests that there has been significant progress in achieving the two project outcomes. Of the six output targets measuring achievements in regards to food security and livelihoods, five have been fully achieved, and a sixth could not be verified because of insufficient baseline data.



#### ***HIV/AIDS and the rights of PLWHA, women and children***

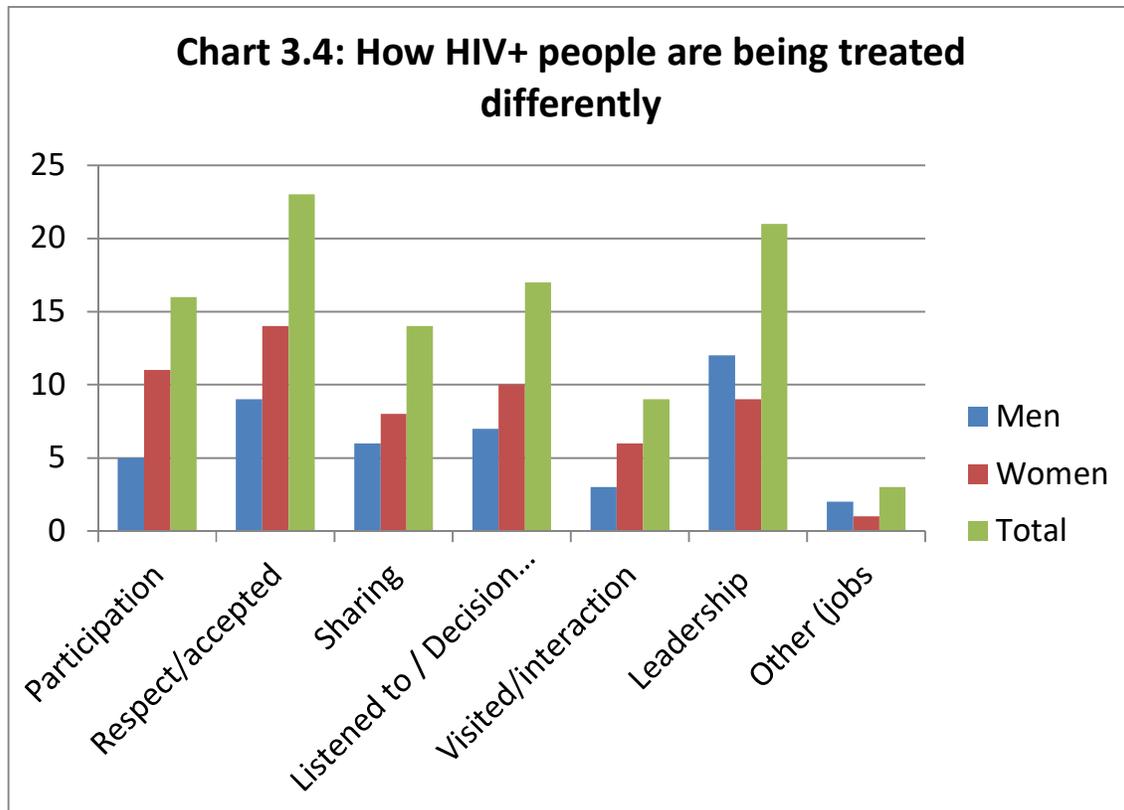
Project activities in the areas of HIV/AIDS prevalence and the rights of PLWHA, women and children were intended to create an environment where *‘people in Matayos, Samia and Matungu Districts have a better understanding of HIV/AIDS leading to changes in behaviour that reduces both discrimination and their risk of exposure, while people living with HIV/AIDS have access to quality information, care and support’*. The realisation of the above outcome was tracked and measured through the following indicators:

- i. Percentage (target 90%) of target beneficiaries reporting a reduction in stigma, discrimination and/or rights abuses, disaggregated by sex
- ii. Percentage increase (target 130%) in number of people attending non-project Voluntary Counselling and Testing centres (VCTs) and accessing other HIV services

The project outcome related to changing risky behaviours that expose people to HIV/AIDS and reduces discrimination towards persons affected by HIV/AIDS, directly contributes to the overall goal of reversing HIV/AIDS prevalence. The activities and changes here target both PLWHA and ordinary members of the community. For PLWHA, the strategy was to encourage them to live positively, adhere to their drugs regime and get involved in economic activities needed to improve their livelihoods. For the community the focus was on HIV/AIDS awareness and behaviour change campaigns necessary to promote changes in behaviours that reduce exposure to HIV/AIDS.

At the project level, monitoring tools and processes included annual impact studies, mid-term evaluation, monthly group meetings, occasional focus group discussions and one-to-one meetings with PLWHA and community members. Information generated from project M&E documents were complemented by other evaluation tools. **Analysis of available information suggests that there has been a significant reduction in discrimination and stigma, and that abuse of women's and children's rights** is beginning to get the attention of local duty bearers in the region. There will have been multiple factors driving this positive development, some 'within' the project and some outside. Those changes for which the project can claim attribution include genuine reduction in stigma arising from community sensitisation, the greater self-confidence of PLWHA and in many cases the elimination of obvious signs of illness and hence strangers' ignorance of people's status. In wider society there may well have been other programmes aimed at reducing stigma and to some extent a 'normalisation' of HIV. The evaluation also found that the numbers of people attending VCT centres across the project area during the last three years did not meet project targets. These conclusions are supported by the following specific examples of changes in the lives of beneficiaries and their communities:

- **One hundred percent of PLWHA feel more involved in family and communities affairs:** Information obtained from various sources all present a picture of a significant change in the social environment for PLWHA. In the survey undertaken for the evaluation, 100% of respondents stated that they felt more involved in the affairs of their families and communities. According to information provided by the project team, which is based on quarterly surveys, all the 19,329 (males 8,110 & females 11,219) persons who participated in the surveys were able to provide tangible examples of why they felt there was decreased stigma in the community. The random survey (**Chart 3.4.**) as well as the FGDs also sought tangible examples of changes in stigma, and views provided included issues like: more participation in family and community social events and functions; increased respect and acceptance by family and community; involvement in decision making; being visited; election to leadership positions; and increased ability to be offered jobs despite their status. The reasons for the changes in the community attitude are numerous and include: increased community awareness (what it is, transmission methods etc.) of HIV/AIDS, availability of ARVs that have made PLWHA appear healthy without any symptoms, counselling and positive living mentalities by PLWHA, improved diets and the various trainings provided by REEP.



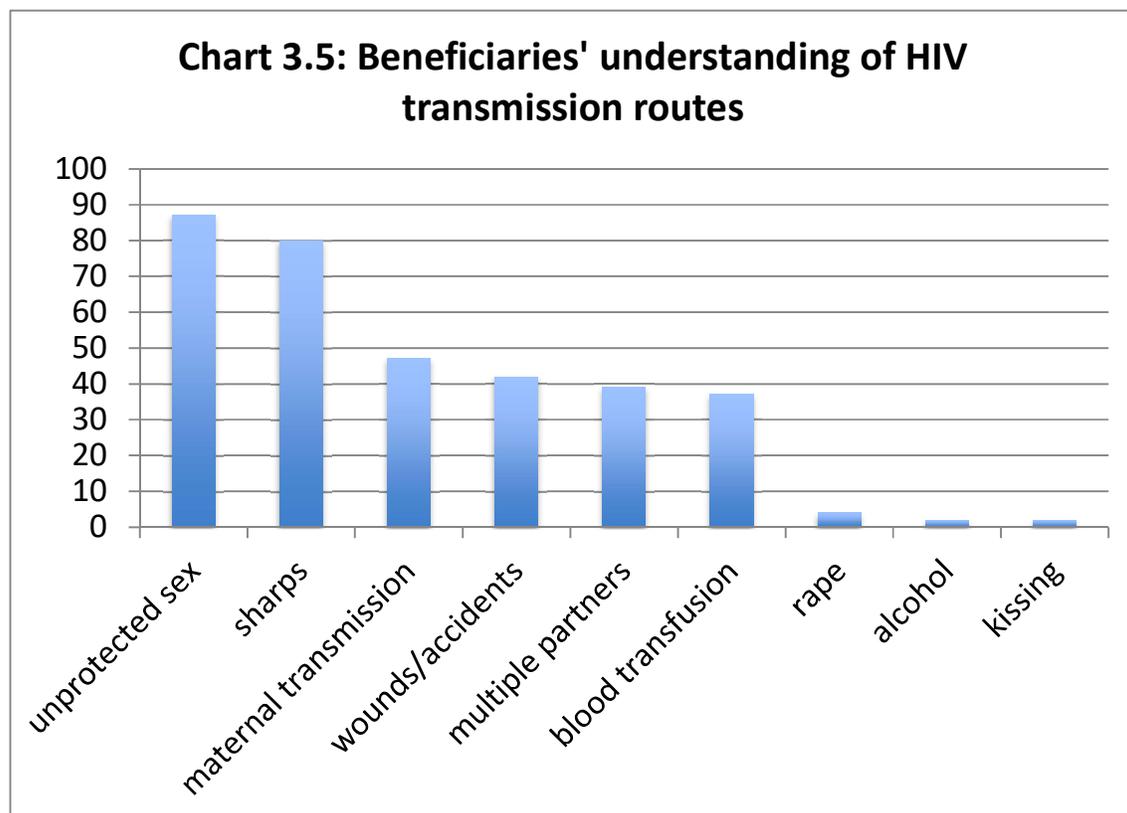
- Attendance at non-project VCT centres:** VCT centres in the project area, like the rest of Kenya, are found in hospitals, dispensaries and with NGOs that have already been mentioned, among others. As of March 2015, at least 5,581 are recorded to have visited the centres since the project started. The latest project figures (see **table 3.1**) supplied by the project suggest a total VCT attendance of 8,521, with 6,000 alone coming from Samia<sup>12</sup>. This is less than the target to get at least 10,000 people visiting these centres by March 2016. According to information obtained from the project team, attendance at fixed VCT centres has declined, partly because both government and REEP are prioritising door to door (home based) counselling and testing as the main strategy. REEP also conducts mobile clinics as part of the project strategy in order to reduce the need to visit VCTs, since some people are shy of being seen by others reporting to the centres.

Sub-county	Number
Matayos	1,645
Matungu	876
Samia	6,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8,521</b>

<sup>12</sup> This figure was provided by the local government authorities from Samia and is not considered by the project team to be reliable.

- Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS transmission and positive living:** Information on HIV/AIDS awareness from various sources suggests there have been real changes in awareness, manifested through: decrease in stigma against PLWHA and an increase in people disclosing their HIV status, e.g. parents to children. A chief from Matungu Sub-county who was interviewed for the evaluation supported this position, adding that there has also been a decrease in deaths from AIDS-related illnesses as seen from the death returns submitted to the county office. Another measure is that many PLWHA have joined member support groups when previously it was a taboo even to talk about AIDS. The chief of Matungu Location, Mr Fred Musiko, stated that when compared to three years ago, people these days pay attention when he talks about AIDS in his public rallies. In the past people might simply run away when the topic of HIV/AIDS came up. He also noted that as promoted by the project people come freely to his office for condoms, especially the youth who prefer to come during the weekends for their share of condoms. This is an indicator of increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and behavioural change that reduces risks to HIV/AIDS infections, a change that he thinks REEP has contributed to in Matungu.

The random survey asked respondents to show their knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission by listing the methods they knew. Unprotected sex was mentioned by almost all the



respondents, followed by sharp objects, maternal transmission and wounds or accidents (**Chart 3.5**). A few mentioned kissing and alcohol, neither of which are generally considered modes of HIV/AIDS transmission. The government and REEP are also keen to stress that blood transfusion is no longer considered a realistic source of transmission, so REEP need to correct this out-dated misunderstanding in the minds of members of the

community. Despite these positive changes, there were warnings from PLWHA and the chiefs against the risk of complacency, especially regarding the youth. There was a strong feeling that the youth are still reluctant to come out in large numbers for testing. Even those who know they are positive are fearful about exposing their status and therefore run the risk of spreading HIV/AIDS.

- **Awareness of human rights and reduction in rights abuses:** REEP provides human rights services such as protection for people whose rights are abused, paralegal aid to people seeking legal redress, access to care and other services e.g. medical facilities. They also advocate for policy changes and run sensitisation and behavioural change campaigns against GBV e.g. wife battering, sexual abuse and other forms of rights abuses. In addition to existing project information, the main other evaluation tool used to assess achievements were key informant interviews with reformed abusers, duty bearers (chiefs, police officers and children's centre heads), observations (physical effects of gender violence) and focus group discussions with support groups of PLWHA.

REEP's human rights activities predate its engagement with APT and the three phases of LIFE projects, and still present the most known or recognisable image of REEP. REEP (and her director) is locally known as a human rights fighter, a centre for abused women and a watchdog of human rights abuses. Serious new cases were reported to REEP even during the short week of the evaluation. The most recent major human rights campaign related to the story of 'Liz' - a girl who was gang raped and whose perpetrators were left to walk free after being given the 'punishment' of cleaning the administration compound for their crime, while Liz was required to sweep the office as a punishment for being out so late at night. The campaign attracted wide national and international media attention and brought about policy changes at the county government level, and specifically child protection policy and clear procedures for handling victims of abuse. Although some in the police and other county law-enforcement organs remain somewhat hostile to REEP, the human rights staff of REEP continue to fruitfully engage with the police and judiciary on an on-going basis.

REEP has also trained a team of 105 paralegal animators whose roles include: referral of cases to various government bodies, awareness raising, supporting victims in court and generally advising abused children and women – who are the main clients. Paralegals work as volunteers and are driven in their work by their concern for abused children and women – reflecting their love for children.

A summary of achievements in project outcomes and outputs in regards to HIV/AIDS awareness and reductions, stigma and human rights abuses is provided in **Annexe 1** to this report. The data in the table is derived from project end of year monitoring report, based on an annual survey and other sources of data collection.

## ***Assessment of continued support and sustainability of activities in Nambale***

The LIFE 2 project was implemented in the sub-county of Nambale between 2008 and May 2012. Although scaled down, REEP has continued to support activities in Nambale and a small percentage of LIFE 3 project resources were earmarked for Nambale so as to enable REEP staff to continue supporting groups and animators established during LIFE 2. This evaluation examined the extent to which activities planned for Nambale have been implemented, and how this has impacted on viability of support groups and animators operating in Nambale. Nambale provides valuable lessons on sustainability of groups and activities supported by REEP as explained below.

The evaluation makes the following conclusions regarding REEP work in Nambale:

- **Sustaining SGs and enterprises of PLWHA against output targets:** There were 88 SGs at the end of the LIFE 2 project, and this had reduced to 53 (baseline) at the start of LIFE 3 in March 2013. The target for LIFE 3 was to sustain the number of groups either at 53 (DFID) or 60% of the 88 SGs (BLF) at the end of LIFE 2. Project monitoring data suggest that there are indeed 53 groups (60% of the SGs at the end of LIFE 2) in Nambale at the time of this evaluation, with a total membership of 901 men and women. The project records also indicate that there is a total of 3,317 enterprises that are in operation, against a planned target of 3,305, suggesting the project has achieved its target with regard to sustaining SGs and in the numbers of enterprises run by PLWHA members.
- **Sustaining HIV/AIDS and Human Rights Services:** The project targets were to achieve a total of 2,750 persons attending VCT services by the end of the project, and to increase the numbers of those using HIV/AIDS health-related services (VCT attendance and all other services) by 40% (of 1,962). The numbers reported to have used Nambale VCT services were 2,248, which is 82% of targeted figure of 2,750. At least 3,149 persons attended diverse HIV/AIDS services, a 60% increase (against planned 40%) on the numbers accessing these services at the start of the project. This means the project didn't achieve the desired numbers in regards to people attending VCT services; it did however achieve an increase of 60% against a planned increase of 40% in the numbers attending diverse HIV/AIDS services. It is worth noting that this information comes from VCT centres run by government and other actors, and as explained later, these were generally found to be unreliable by the evaluation.
- **Lessons from Nambale:** Although the quality of data used by the project for measuring progress in Nambale could not be satisfactorily verified, the findings from the evaluation capture some important lessons about the success of the LIFE project in general (the various phases) and the REEP strategy in particular. First, the focus on using 'targeted numbers' to measure success sometimes misses the point or fails to see where success is. For instance, group membership has fallen from the original level but a deeper analysis during the evaluation found that the fall in numbers was sometimes a 'success factor' rather than a project weakness. This is because members left SGs because they had 'out grown' groups in terms of their economic power and hence the kind of enterprise support provided by groups was far below what they needed. Another factor is that stigmatisation has decreased, the level of community and family acceptance of

PLWHA has increased and PLWHA now have the self-confidence to join mainstream community groups such as farmers groups.

The second lesson from Nambale relates to viability of groups or animators. Again, project indicators focus on using numbers to measure success in mobilising groups. The evaluation found that naturally evolving SGs of PLWHA whose members felt they had a common threat will remain viable even after the project ends. The driving force is that members feel they share a common problem and that being a member of the group helps them get around the problem. The same applies to animators. Those animators who are living with HIV/AIDS and see their services valuable to their fellow PLWHA will continue to function even after the project has ended. On the contrary, SGs and animators that emerge in response to REEP mobilisation and available services will die or fade away when the project ends. The majority of the SGs and animators belong to this latter category, and will consequently fade away after the project ends.

**TOR 3: To describe how has the project made a difference:** (What have been the most effective methodologies and approaches used to bring about changes to people's lives? What has worked and what has not?)

### *Capacities of implementing partners, alliances and networks*

The LIFE 3 project is implemented by REEP through working in partnership with three CBOs. (It should be noted that REEP also works in partnership with other actors in government and non-state actors that implement programmes in the areas of HIV/AIDS, human rights and livelihoods, but this is dealt with separately below.) In view of this implementation approach, one of the project objectives and targets was to strengthen the capacities of these institutions and expand alliances with these actors.

The evaluation study assessed the organisational capacities of the three CBO partners, their experiences with LIFE 3 project and lessons learnt in working with CBO partners.

The list of the CBO partners, names of directors and project officers (POs) and the numbers of animators in each of the target sub-counties is provided in **Table 3.2** (below). The evaluators found working with CBO partners to be a very cost effective way of implementing the project that also enhances the likelihood of sustainability when the project ends, since the CBO partners are located within the implementing communities.

**Table 3.2: List of CBO Partners**

	Sub-county		
	Matayos	Matungu	Samia
<b>CBO</b>	Tumaini	Lukaris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twaweza SOVO</li> <li>• Efwe Khwemanya</li> </ul>
<b>Project Officer (POs)</b>	Mercyline Auma	Lillian Kutondo	Habert Wanyama
<b>CBO Director</b>	Albert Malingu	Jacqueline Odari	Rose Nabwire
<b># of animators</b>	95	100	105

Common challenges include lack of clear and agreed definition of the roles of POs and directors. This clear lack of role definition meant the directors and POs sometimes performed the same tasks, and whereas POs are paid monthly salaries for their work, directors are not paid, and this is a recipe for mistrust and conflict. The evaluation recommends a clearer definition of roles and the need to consider employment of paid POs on a case-by-case basis depending on the capacities of directors. Another challenge relates to mis-management or misappropriation of project funds. The evaluation recommends continued close supervision of CBO funds disbursement and utilisation by REEP staff and local government authorities should be made aware of REEP’s funding arrangements with CBOs. This is a brief assessment of each of REEP’s three CBO partners:

- **Lukaris CBO in Matungu:** Lukaris was founded in 2007 in response to challenges faced by the girl child in the village of Lukaris, namely forced marriage, early pregnancy and drop out from school and the general low status of women. As demand for their services grew they eventually moved to Matungu town in 2009. The group slowly adopted a rights approach, this saw them working on issues like equality for women, access to education, GBV and other rights issues in regards to children and women. One of their earliest supporters was an organisation called Total War against AIDS (TOWA), and this marked their first activities with HIV/AIDS.

The link to the LIFE 3 project three years ago enabled them to access services like training in various areas like organisational development, M&E and strategic planning. There are 36 support groups affiliated to Lukaris plus an additional group for children living with HIV/AIDS, and each group consists of between 15 and 40 members, and altogether there are 1,607 members. The groups and their activities are potentially sustainable because they all run a savings scheme, have access to support from other NGOs and government and because of their link to community structures and specifically the work with animators who are anchored in the community.

The evaluation found that Lukaris was rated highly by local government officials like the chiefs and the police. Both the director and the PO appeared well informed and could articulate clearly the organisation’s mission. They have maintained a close link with local authorities and with this they are able to easily engage with these officials on issues of rights abuses. A potential challenge for the organisation relates to the work schedules and roles of the PO and director, and specifically the fact that both perform the same or similar tasks and spend nearly the same amount of time on organisational work, and yet

one (PO) is paid a monthly salary and the other not. The evaluators also recommend more training for both the officials and members in areas like organisational management, leadership, agriculture and health.

- **Tumaini CBO in Matayos:** Tumaini started as a merry-go-round savings scheme in 2008 but has evolved and diversified its activities and expanded its membership tremendously. The organisation was registered as a CBO in 2013 and has received support from WOFAK, REEP and government agencies. It currently works with 56 SGs that together have 2,302 group members.

The evaluators found that, unlike Lukaris and Efwe Khwemanya, both the Tumaini director and PO described their roles in a way that showed they had distinct and different roles, with the PO focussing on working with groups and preparing plans and reports for the management committee. The director talked of his role as acting as a link between the directors (executive members) and project activities monitoring project activities and providing oversight to the programme. This role distinction could be developed and used as a model for other CBOs in future. One unfortunate experience that they have gone through is that their previous director misappropriated some project money, but this seems to have served as a lesson that they are using to improve systems and to vet and monitor leaders more carefully.

- **Efwe Khwemanya CBO in Samia:** Efwe Khwemanya was initially a SG of the project and only became a CBO partner less than one year ago when an earlier partner, Twaweza SOVO, was dropped following issues of poor management of staff and project resources. Efwe Khwemanya was started in 2008 by 26 members, and this was at the time when members were facing widespread stigmatisation and lack of self-confidence. At the beginning the members used to meet and operate in hiding because they lacked confidence and feared the negative attitudes of the community, but with time they gained confidence and then started receiving invitations from the local chiefs to go and talk to others. The CBO currently works with 99 SGs with a total of 2,599 members. In 2013 they met REEP and life changed for them. In 2015 they transformed into a CBO and were given the responsibility to implement LIFE 3 project activities in Samia Sub County. The transition meant that the then SG chairperson became the CBO director. The Efwe Khwemanya SG remained and still functions as a membership group. The changed or upgraded status still looks confusing, the leaders are not sure whether there are two organisations now, i.e. the CBO and membership SG. The PO's role includes mobilising members in groups, undertaking counselling for members, and follow-up on all activities supported by REEP. The director's role, as stated by the director herself, is not very different from the PO's, and this can become a potential area of conflict.

The evaluators believe that there is considerable room for improvement in the capacity and future role of Efwe Khwemanya, given that it is a young CBO that has grown to this level because of their work with REEP on the LIFE 3 project. REEP should continue to support them with emphasis on strengthening their capacities in organisational management and leadership. They also need training in enterprise development, HIV/AIDS prevention outreach and human rights activities.

## ii. Lessons from working with CBOs

As mentioned earlier, there are challenges with the LIFE 3 approach of working in partnership with local CBOs, this includes two cases in which CBO leaders ran away with the disbursed funds or failed to use the funds as agreed. In cases where these incidents were experienced, the evaluators felt that the situations were properly managed and the funds were recovered in both cases by deducting the stolen amounts from subsequent grants. One of these cases is still in the hands of the police and the concerned CBO leader is on the run. The second challenge relates to the organisational structure and roles, and specifically that in relation to the Project Officer (PO) and the CBO Director. Each of the CBOs is supported to hire a paid PO, who was supervised by an unpaid CBO Director. The evaluation found that both the director and PO could not always clearly articulate the differences in their roles; in fact their roles were usually not different. In two cases, both the PO and the directors worked fulltime. The evaluation considers the lack of role distinction combined with the fact that the unpaid director worked nearly fulltime, as having the potential to create a rift between the PO and the director, which will affect both REEP project implementation and the future viability of the CBO.

Despite these **shortcomings**, the evaluation recommends that REEP continues to work through CBOs, but explore creative measures to address the challenges already mentioned. This could involve directly working with directors in some cases without hiring POs, and where POs are hired, significant efforts should be invested in organisational development, and to ensure that the roles of non-executive directors are distinct from that of fulltime employees.

## iii. Assessment of accuracy of reported results

The evaluation process relied heavily on data generated by the project. These included: field visit reports; activity reports; mid-term review findings; quarterly progress reports; annual progress reports; and monitoring points which are aggregated data summaries presented against original project targets. This heavy reliance on in-house data generated by the project created the need for the evaluation team to assess, verify and augment existing data. The evaluation team assessed and verified the quality of project monitoring data through the following processes:

- **Assessing data collection tools and processes:** The review of project M&E tools and processes was undertaken on the first day of the evaluation. The evaluation team established that project monitoring data were generated on a quarterly and annual basis. There are two main sources of data available in project documents, i.e. secondary data obtained from other sources (government or NGO), and primary data generated by the project itself.

The evaluation team examined the processes and tools used in the quarterly and annual surveys that serve as the main source of data for the project. Independent enumerators hired by the project carried out data collection during these special surveys. Independent specialists, who use various statistical and social tools for analysis, also did the analysis and compilation of results. The evaluation team concluded that data generated by the

project through these processes could be considered reliable and presented a fairly accurate measure of the indicators that they were designed to measure. The evaluation team also found that data collected from different secondary sources within the project areas usually varied widely hence creating a feeling that they were unreliable. The team therefore concludes that data from local secondary sources were unreliable and did not present a fair assessment of the situation that they were measuring.

- **Triangulation of project data with other data collection tools:** In addition to the data generated by the project, the evaluation team interacted with up to 168 men and women during the evaluation. This happened through key informant interviews with government officials (chiefs, agriculture personnel, police officers and local HIV/AIDS centre heads), NGO staff, reformed rights abusers, leaders of CBOs and REEP, individual project officers, individual PLWHA and animators. More than 10 focus group meetings were held involving more than 100 participants. The findings from these processes verified and complemented the data generated by the project, and enriched the evaluation with personal stories from beneficiaries and other actors. The conclusion from all these processes is that the data presented by the project and used in this evaluation are to a large extent a fair measure of the situation on the ground.

**TOR 4: To identify key contributing factors which enhanced and/or hindered these results:** (To what extent has the achievement of the changes/outcomes been influenced by external context and other factors? What key issues and challenges have arisen during implementation of the project and how were these addressed?)

As noted above, the key *internal* contributing factors to the project's success were the use of community animators, working with and through CBOs, the project design concept whereby HIV/AIDS issues were addressed alongside livelihoods and food security, and the way LIFE 3 built on and learned from REEP's previous experience in this area of work. In addition and crucially, REEP project staff display high levels professionalism and knowledge in the areas of their work. The project officers (POs) of the CBO partners also demonstrated a clear understanding of their tasks and the necessary skills to perform those roles (albeit with some role confusion – see below). Based on information generated from the project office and discussions with REEP management and field staff, the evaluation team can state that 100% of project partner staff can demonstrate that they have the necessary competencies needed for planning, monitoring and independently managing the project.

*Externally*, the project target was to work with a total of 10 networks by the end of the project. Available project data suggest that they are working with 13 networks and/or alliances although the quality of these alliances and their impact on project processes could not be assessed. The REEP project team sometimes consider government departments to be CBOs<sup>13</sup> and so it was not exactly clear whether these are formal

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<sup>13</sup> See P183 - REEP Monitoring points document

networks, or in some cases the stated numbers referred to links with individual organisations. What is clear is that REEP engages actively with government institutions on issues of rights abuses, livelihoods and HIV/AIDS prevention and management. These activities have a significant positive bearing on the quality of the programme and sustainability.

The project also benefitted from a number of external factors and variables. These include the complementary role played by local government and development agencies in the area such as the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) and its branches at the constituency levels and NGOs working on HIV/AIDS in the region. Other factors include generally increased access to ARVs and other care services.

There were a number of key issues and challenges highlighted by the mid-term review, which the evaluation found to have been well picked up and dealt with where appropriate. Specifically it made 25 recommendations, some procedural and some to do with project content, and REEP responded in detail to them all at the time. Some further comment on the more substantive issues not picked up elsewhere in this report is made here from the perspective of the evaluation, for the benefit of learning and future programming.

i. **MTR Recommendation:** Build sustainable livelihood capacity, including promotion of a greater range of water saving technologies and training/demonstration of food preservation techniques for use/sale in the hungrier season and to reduce post harvest losses.

**Evaluation commentary:** Water storage techniques were understandably considered by the project to be too expensive. However there are a range of agricultural practices that might help to extend the growing season by retaining moisture in the soil: contour bunds and rainwater run-off ditches; the introduction of more organic matter into the soil to aid moisture retention and reduce soil loss during inundation and/or extended dry periods; greater use of sack gardens as well as kitchen gardens, both of which use water very efficiently and can take household waste water. As to food preservation, REEP staff were supported to visit an APT-funded solar drying project in Tanzania and have introduced the technology successfully to LIFE 3 beneficiaries.

ii. **MTR Recommendation:** Develop strategies for reaching beneficiaries more susceptible to dropping out, possibly considering including the poultry activity as one required for group inclusion.

**Evaluation commentary:** The project agreed that poultry and small livestock should be offered as an alternative mandatory activity to kitchen gardens and horticultural inputs (agro-enterprises) where this is more appropriate, and this has happened. The evaluation team would add however that a support group that loses members is not *necessarily* a sign of failure and *may be* indeed the opposite. If people join a support group to help them overcome isolation caused by their HIV status and to increase their incomes, and both those objectives are met, then it is entirely understandable that some will regard the

group to have served its purpose. A drop-out in this circumstance can legitimately be regarded as success therefore, not failure.

iii. **MTR Recommendation:** Motivation and training of, and cross-discipline liaison and inter-action between, different types of community animators.

**Evaluation commentary:** The evaluation found community animators to be enthusiastic, motivated and valued. Community animators clearly want to contribute to changing the problems in the community, as they put it so often. While they do not all have the capacity to field issues in all the disciplines, they do know how to refer people on, they meet regularly, have had refresher training inputs and appear to work well together. In addition, REEP have developed their own IEC materials for enterprise animators, including the “how to” manuals developed as part of the previous Nambale project.

iv. **MTR Recommendation:** Work on sustainability issues through building and strengthening links with other organisations.

**Evaluation commentary:** REEP has links with other service providers such as the One Acre Fund and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Many staff members also retain an informal link with ‘old’ groups in Nambale, which speaks highly of their motivation and commitment, while most groups also have direct links with local ARV centres. Consideration for what might follow LIFE 3 has started, albeit quite late in the day given institutional fundraising timelines, and is likely to contain an element of on-going contact with and support of the current Matayos, Matungu and Samia groups. CBOs have received training in proposal writing and resource mobilisation, although none of them have been successful as yet, while some have links with MFIs.

v. **MTR Recommendation:** Focus on building the capacity of those who can influence policy and practice.

**Evaluation commentary:** The project would appear to have good links with a wide range of duty-bearers. REEP say they have worked with 1,523 duty holders including police chiefs, head teachers, teachers and child rights clubs patrons. They also seek feedback from victims and paralegals of their experiences with different duty bearers that are shared with local communities, but it remains the case that families of victims and perpetrators seek to negotiate a private deal between them rather than proceed down the legal route.

vi. **MTR Recommendation:** seek to have the teacher training curriculum include training on rights and how to deal with abuse.

**Evaluation commentary:** having an impact on the curriculum for teacher training was perhaps not within the scope of the project. However it has engaged very well with schools through the child rights clubs which have sought to raise awareness of and sensitisation to rights abuses and the role that schools and pupils can play in seeking to combat this.

**TOR 5: To identify key learning points and make recommendations for the remaining period of this project as well as future operations of this and similar projects: (What improvements and/or changes might be required for the remaining months of the project? How might the project be replicated/extended if appropriate?)**

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation found the LIFE 3 project overall to be very successful, on a number of levels. **First**, it met (in some cases exceeded) the vast majority of its specific targets. The impact statement as agreed under the GPAF contract was for the project to ‘contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger and a reversal of the spread of HIV/AIDS in Matayos and Samia Districts and Matungu Division in western Kenya.’ Meanwhile the equivalent BLF statement defined the project’s main purpose as being ‘to improve food and livelihoods security of PLWHA in the Matayos, Samia, Matungu and Nambale sub-counties in Kenya, and enable increased confidence, reduced discrimination and greater participation in community life’.

On either of these definitions the project has succeeded: food security has been achieved, with greater nutritional diversity; livelihoods have been enhanced, with most beneficiaries seeing their incomes greatly increased; and HIV prevention and awareness have been increased while stigma towards beneficiaries has been significantly reduced. Contributing to this success has been the key role played by the community animators, who provide a project presence within the community, supporting beneficiaries, while also feeding information from the grassroots back into project management. The project strategy of working through support groups of PLWHA, and the close collaboration with government structures at different levels, have provided a strong basis for the sustainability of the project.

**Second**, the new indirect model of work adopted by the project has been successfully implemented. This was an innovation for REEP, who previously had only ever delivered project work directly and which – while giving them closer control – inevitably constrained their scale of operations. And while the indirect model did not come without challenges and difficulties, it has proved its worth by enabling the project to operate at much greater scale and with wider reach than would otherwise have been possible. In addition it has helped build the capacity of local civil society while also enhancing sustainability.

**Third**, all this has been achieved while also delivering impressive value for money. The use of the volunteer community animators, the inheritance of office space and vehicles, and the substantially increased incomes have all combined to generate an impressive return on investment calculated conservatively at 1:4.7. Given that this only captures the additional income earned during the lifetime of the project, extra income that can reasonably be assumed to continue, then the true ROI will be substantially better than this.

## 5. LESSONS LEARNT

### 5.1. Project Level

LIFE 3 is the third project that REEP has implemented in partnership with APT in Western Kenya and was therefore built on progressive experience gained from the previous two projects. A key difference from the previous phases is the increase in coverage during LIFE 3, from one sub-county in the previous two phases, to working in three sub-counties at the same time. This meant covering more beneficiaries and reaching a wider geographical area, hence indirectly impacting on a larger population. The key lessons at the project or REEP level therefore derive from this increased reach. The lessons include:

#### *a) Working indirectly through CBOs and animators*

LIFE 3 involved working with three local CBOs in each of the three sub-counties. The immediate challenge for REEP was to identify local organisations that are based in the target sub-counties and had the organisational capacities to implement the project. After the potential CBOs were identified, REEP had to train these organisations in areas of leadership and organisational development, and then support them to put in place an organisational structure and systems to implement the project. The advantage of working through CBOs is that they are anchored in the community, understand local contexts and are potentially available to sustain activities after the end of the project.

There were many challenges, including two incidents of CBO leaders misappropriating funds which were reported to both donors at the time and the conflicts between elected leadership and staff employed and paid for by the project. However, despite the challenges, REEP has learnt that working through CBOs is an effective way for REEP to expand its outreach at minimum costs. Second, the presence of the CBO within the community enhances the prospects for sustainability after the project has ended. Third, it can take time to build the CBO systems and capacity that are an essential pre-requisite to effective project implementation. In future this time and investment in CBO capacity building needs to be factored into the overall project design and budget.

#### *b) Factors affecting membership of PLWHA support groups and commitment of animators after the end of the project*

LIFE 3 project set up **201** support groups of PLWHA, with a membership of 6,508, more than 60% women. REEP also identified, trained and worked with more than 300 animators in the three sub-counties. The challenge for the project is how to ensure that group members and animators remain committed to their activities when the project ends later in the year.

One lesson on the sustainability of support group membership and the commitment of animators comes from Nambale, where REEP ceased normal project activities in 2012,

when the LIFE 2 project ended. Despite limited support from REEP since 2012, support groups of PLWHA and animators that were trained during LIFE 2 are still active, with more than 53 (of the original 88) support groups still meeting regularly, and most of the animators – 80 - are still committed. The main lesson from Nambale is that when members of a group feel bonded by a common challenge or problem, the group will continue to function even in the absence of external support. PLWHA are bonded by their positive status and belief that, together, they can fight discrimination and improve their livelihoods. The same applies to animators. Those animators selected from among the people living positively will remain committed and supportive of people living positively - because they see themselves as helping 'one of their own'. Those animators attracted by potential benefits from the project will fade away as soon as the project ends.

Another lesson from Nambale is that members dropping out of support groups can sometimes be an indicator of success rather than failure. Some members lose interest in groups because they had grown economically and socially powerful enough to fend for themselves in the community. Individuals who rapidly expand their income and investment through their entrepreneurial abilities will no longer need the small economic support that the members receive by being in groups. Secondly, when families and members of the community accept people living positively with HIV/AIDS, it decreases the need among PLWHA to belong to special support groups as they can also now join mainstream community groups. The experiences from Nambale provide a good lesson for REEP that can guide their future work in other sub-counties.

## 5.2. Sector Level

### *a) Integrating livelihoods into HIV/AIDS prevention and management*

At the sector or donor funding level, the main lesson from LIFE 3 is that a multi-sectoral approach to HIV/AIDS prevention and management has the potential to generate lasting impact on poverty eradication in general, and specifically on combating the HIV/AIDS scourge. Improving food security and expanding livelihood choices for PLWHA improves their nutrition status and helps to integrate them into their communities. Improving livelihoods for people living positively impacts on the overall productivity of their families and community and this will impact on poverty in the wider community.

### *b) Working with national organisations*

The project involved close partnership with national and local government structures. REEP not only brought on board their rich contextual knowledge of the operating area, but they also provided in-kind contributions that significantly reduced the cost at which the project was implemented. The second lesson for the sector relates to interface with government structures at national and local levels. All the components of the LIFE 3 project, including livelihoods, human rights and HIV/AIDS could only be sustainably implemented in partnership and with the collaboration of the government departments responsible for those sectors. These links with government structures were possible because of the partnership between APT and REEP.

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. **The evaluation strongly recommends that a further phase of the LIFE programme be implemented.** This should comprise two elements: one of on-going support to the three sub-counties and CBOs that were new under LIFE 3, designed specifically to meet the different needs of the three organisations and the issues they are facing; and the other rolling out the programme to new sub-counties in the area. The rationale for this recommendation is not only that LIFE 3 has proved to be successfully and cost-effectively addressing the needs of HIV and livelihoods but also that these needs are widespread in Western Kenya. As the project documentation states: “poverty and HIV in western Kenya is substantially higher than the national average: 60% of people in Western Province live below the poverty line (46% nationally) and 2009 HIV prevalence rates were 7% (6.3% nationally).” In this context, and having now developed a model that is effective, culturally appropriate and which REEP staff members have experience in delivering, it would be a missed opportunity not to roll out the programme to new sub-counties.
- ii. **In the expansion phase, the evaluation recommends that the indirect model pioneered in LIFE 3 of working through local CBOs be continued.** This has multiple benefits: it is cost effective, it delivers the programme in a very time-effective manner to areas REEP would find hard to reach directly; it builds local civil society capacity; it is rooted in the local community; and – for all these reasons - is more likely to lead to sustainable outcomes. However **the evaluation further recommends that structures, relationships and support be customised to the specific needs and situation of each CBO.** There is no one size fits all, but in making each relationship and package of support contingent on the CBO’s situation and an organisational capacity assessment, this ought to prevent some of the difficulties experienced with CBOs in LIFE 3 while making the development of the CBOs’ capacity more effective and easier to deliver.
- iii. **The evaluation recommends that LIFE 4 include a much stronger disability focus.** People with disabilities are stigmatised, marginalised and significantly over-represented among the very poorest (according to World Bank assessments). There is also some evidence to suggest that people with disabilities are especially vulnerable to HIV infection, for a variety of reasons. Mix HIV and disability together therefore and the situation of exclusion, poverty and vulnerability becomes even more acute, hence this recommendation. Implementation will take different forms on the ground, and might include a mix of helping form and/or work with organisations of people with disabilities alongside mainstream support groups, and seeking to ensure that all these mainstream groups and services are as inclusive as possible. There will be a pre-existing Kenyan disability network with which REEP should co-ordinate to design a relevant, appropriate and acceptable intervention. This in turn would all need monitoring with data fully disaggregated, and should be preceded by disability awareness training for REEP and CBO staff.

- iv. **The evaluation recommends that LIFE 4 be enhanced by the inclusion of a range of simple but effective elements** that contribute towards improved health and increased livelihoods. These could include the following:
- *Tip-taps*, which are quick and easy to make in the village from available materials and which have been shown to reduce the incidence of diarrhoeal diseases, especially among children.
  - *Fuel-efficient 'JIKO' stoves* that again can be easily made from locally available materials. These require two-thirds less firewood (thereby easing the burden of wood collection while reducing the environmental impact) and have chimneys to take away the smoke, thereby reducing eye and lung problems for women and frequently converting cooking into a social activity when the mother is joined by children and husband.
  - *Drying racks* for pots, pans and plates, that can be quickly and easily made from local materials and which improve cleanliness and hygiene.
  - Greater adoption of *sack gardens* and *keyhole gardens*. Both of these two simple systems have the advantages of taking little space, maximising the benefit derived from compost, reducing evaporation (and hence require less irrigation) and often enabling farmers to harvest food crops year round.
  - *Livestock placement*, possibly in collaboration with experienced agencies already working in Western Kenya such as Heifer International or Send a Cow. While poultry placement has been a success, livestock such as goats or a dairy cow could bring greater benefits by way of milk and much greater quantities of manure for composting - that in turn translates into significantly increased crop yields.
- v. The evaluation found that REEP and partner staff members are well motivated and engaged. Quarterly review team meetings are held to discuss progress and map out action plans for the coming three months. However **the evaluation recommends that in addition to individual staff supervision sessions, REEP should develop the good practice of a more structured staff performance management system.** This will involve setting up performance targets that are then monitored on a monthly or quarterly basis, during which issues are discussed one to one, targets talked through and agreed, and where more personal issues such as training, career development or support can be raised.
- vi. **The evaluation recommends that REEP should develop and implement a clear phase-out or project closure strategy** with its current partner CBOs (for their sustainability benefit) that involves the participation of all major actors in the project. The phase out should be implemented, starting with Nambale sub-county, where project engagement has been scaled down since the end of LIFE 2 in 2012.

## 7. ANNEXES

### Annex 1. Summary of food security and livelihoods targets and achievements

The GPAF project outcome and four indicators are as follows:

Outcome: Communities in Matayos, Matungu and Samia in western Kenya benefit from improved food security and livelihoods, increased HIV prevention awareness and reduced discrimination towards people living with HIV/AIDS

# <sup>14</sup>	Outcome and Output targets <sup>15</sup>	Results as of December 2015 (based project reports)	Evaluation comments																		
O1 <sup>16</sup>	90% of target beneficiaries (15,291) reporting year-round food security, 60% (10,194) female	99.6% (65% female) of the 101 survey respondents reported year-round food security. Project reports show 1,215 male and 3,737 female PLWHA reporting year-round food security; and 5,197 male and 5,991 female OVCs doing likewise, giving totals of 6,412 (male), 9,728 (female) and 16,140 combined. These project reports are supported by other evaluation tools, e.g.: the survey found 99% of 101 respondents reporting food security; and all participants in the FGDs agreed that they were food secure.	<p><b>Evaluation concludes that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned output target of <b>90% (15,291)</b> of beneficiaries reporting food security has been <b>exceeded</b></li> <li>Planned female target of 65% of beneficiaries reporting food security has also been <b>exceeded</b></li> </ul>																		
O2	60% of target beneficiaries (3,060) reporting increases in household income (of at least KES6,000 per month), 60% (1,836) female	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Annual income survey data (December 2015)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Income (KES)</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.000 – 3,000</td> <td>145</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3,001 – 4,500</td> <td>55</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4,501 – 6,000</td> <td>33</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 6,000</td> <td>31</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Unfortunately the figures didn't breakdown incomes for</p>	Annual income survey data (December 2015)			Income (KES)	Frequency	%	0.000 – 3,000	145	55	3,001 – 4,500	55	21	4,501 – 6,000	33	13	Over 6,000	31	12	<p><b>Target is more than achieved</b> - the evaluation survey found that 89% (90 of 101 respondents) were now earning double or more than their previous income levels and that 82% (82 of 101 respondents) were earning KES 6,000 per month or more. Of these, 85% of women and 78% of men are now</p>
Annual income survey data (December 2015)																					
Income (KES)	Frequency	%																			
0.000 – 3,000	145	55																			
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<sup>14</sup> Numbered as in ToR for consultancy and might differ from numbering in other documents

<sup>15</sup> Based on targets in the ToR for consultancy – and might differ from targets in other documents

<sup>16</sup> Outcome 1

		those earning KES 0 – 1,000 and 1,001 – 2,000 – as done for the baseline.	earning KES 6,000 or more per month.
O3	90% (15,291) of target beneficiaries reporting a reduction in stigma, discrimination and/or rights abuses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19,329 ( M-8,110 &amp; F-11,219) target beneficiaries (PLWHA &amp; OVC) described tangible examples of reduced stigma and/or rights abuses, disaggregated by sex.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Target is more than achieved</b> - 19,329 (126%) against the targeted number of 15,291 (90%)</li> </ul>
O4	130% increase in number of people (10,000) attending non-project VCTs and accessing other HIV services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8,521 people (Matayos:1,645 (M-647 &amp; F-998 ); Matungu:876 (M-345 &amp; F-531); and, Samia :6,000 (M-2,345 &amp; F-3,655) attended non-project VCTs in Matayos, Matungu and Samia Districts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Target not achieved</b> – just 8,521 (85%) of the targeted 10,000</li> <li>• However, the figure of 6,000 from Samia is considered unreliable by the project team implying the under achievement is greater than reported.</li> </ul>
<p>The combined five GPAF outputs and four BLF outcomes together with their respective indicators (combined wherever possible) are as follows:</p> <p>Output 1: People living with HIV/AIDS have increased capacity to generate income through agriculture and enterprise</p> <p><b>BLF Outcome 1: People living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children in Matayos, Samia and Matungu Districts will obtain skills in livelihoods to be food secure and have an improved quality of life</b></p>			
#	Output targets	Results as of December 2015 (based project reports)	Evaluation comments
<i>BLF 1.1.</i>	6,000 PLWHA (60% female) and 12,000 OVC (50% female) receiving skills training for food security and enterprise development	<p>Beneficiaries trained – in 3 beneficiary groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLWHA - 5,667 (4,273 or 75% female)</li> <li>• OVCs - 13,264 (7,163 or 54% female)</li> <li>• OVC carers - 6,529 (4,712 or 72% female)</li> <li>• The OVC carers were not in original plans were not in original plans and so the evaluation consider this a bonus or extra benefit of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Target is partially achieved</b> – with only <b>5,667</b> (94% of targeted <b>6,000</b>) trained</li> <li>• OVC trainee target of <b>12,000</b> was exceeded by more than 10% or <b>1,264</b> trainees</li> <li>• The evaluation considers the overall achievement of the output as satisfactory because of the high OVC and OVC carers trained.</li> </ul>
<i>OP 1.2</i>	80% (4,800, of which 60% female) of target beneficiaries who receive skills training for food	<b>20,836 (12,871 or 62% female)</b> beneficiaries who received training were using at least three production techniques – broken down as below:	<b>The target results have been fully achieved with 20,836 (81%) of the 25,460 (OP 1.1 above) beneficiaries trained</b>

	security successfully using at least 3 new food production techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4,944 (3,787 or 77% female)</b> PLWHA</li> <li>• <b>11,002 (5,627 or 51% female)</b> OVCs</li> <li>• <b>4,890 (3,457 or 70% female)</b> OVC carers</li> </ul>	using at least three techniques by December 2015 against a target of 80%.
<b>BLF 1.3</b>	7,000 PLWHA (60% female) and 13,000 OVC (50% female) reporting year-round food security and improved nutrition	<p><b>16,140</b> beneficiaries (<b>9,728 or 60% female</b>) were reporting year round food and nutrition security – broken down as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4,952 (3,737 or 75% female)</b> PLWHA</li> <li>• <b>11,188 (5,991 or 54% female)</b> OVCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The target is partially achieved</b> with only <b>16,140 or 81%</b> of targeted <b>20,000</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Gender distribution targets were fully achieved</b> i.e. 75% of targeted 60% female PLWHA and 54% of the targeted 50% for OVC.</li> </ul>
<b>OP 1.4</b>	75% (70% female) of target beneficiaries (4,500) who receive skills training for enterprise development establishing new enterprises and/or scaling up existing ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2,099 (1,280 or 61% female)</b> received skills training for enterprise development and established 4,812 <i>new</i> enterprises</li> <li>• <b>3,459 (2,460 or 71% female)</b> PLWHA who received skills training for enterprise development have scaled up 4,129 <i>existing</i> businesses</li> <li>• 5,667 PLWHA received skills training for enterprise (4,273/75%) female (see 1.1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The project achieved the target (4,558</b> against the <b>4,500</b> planned target) for numbers of trained beneficiaries that are engaged in both new and existing enterprises</li> <li>• <b>Target of gender composition exceeded</b> with achievement <b>82%</b> female against a planned <b>70%</b> female</li> </ul>
<b>BLF 1.2</b>	3,400 PLWHA (60% female) in project area reporting an average increase in household income of at least 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least <b>3,875 (69% female)</b> have reported an average increase in monthly household income of at least <b>20%</b></li> </ul>	<b>Target is more than achieved</b> : the evaluation found a far higher increase in income levels than those in the project reports ( <i>see tables in column O2 above</i> )
<b>BLF 1.4</b>	60% (2,880) of households where enterprises have been supported demonstrating effective utilisation of additional income to benefit household/family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 5,558 (M-1,818 &amp; F-3,740) PLWHAs (from an estimated 4,500 households) have started or scaled up enterprises</li> <li>• 3,740 PLWHA households (<b>67%</b> of households supported) are able to demonstrate effective utilisation of additional income to benefit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Target achieved</b> i.e. <b>67% (or 3,740)</b> against a target of <b>60% (or 2,880)</b> of those trained utilising additional income to benefit household.</li> <li>• Other evaluation tools strongly support these project findings.</li> </ul>

#	Output targets	Results as of December 2015 (based project reports)	Evaluation comments
<p>household/family</p> <p>Output 2: Women and men have increased knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention, and the importance / availability of testing</p> <p>BLF Outcome 2: People in Matayos, Samia and Matungu Districts have a better understanding of HIV/AIDS leading to changes in behaviour that reduces both discrimination and their risk of exposure, while people living with HIV/AIDS have access to quality information, care and support</p>			
BLF 2.1	150 support groups formed with a total of 5,400 members (60% female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>201 SGs formed with 6,508 members (M- 2,083 &amp; F- 4,425)</li> <li>However, groups differ capacity with some strong and others appear weak.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Achievement exceeds target</b> i.e. 210 groups with 6,508 members of targeted 150 groups and 5.400 members</li> <li>There is need to measure both numbers and organisational capacities of the groups</li> </ul>
BLF 2.3	70% of people (60% female) reporting changes in behaviour that reduce their risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15,974 (M - 5,926 &amp; F - 10,048 ) support group members and VCT attendees reported changes in behaviour that reduce their risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage could not be calculated from project data because total numbers of those surveyed is not provided – hence conclusions based on other evaluation tools.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Achievement exceeds target.</b> Evaluation found significant change reported by beneficiaries in regards to behaviour change in relation to HIV/AIDS risk behaviour</li> <li>100% of 101 survey respondents agreed that they have changed their behaviour or knew of people who have changed their behaviour</li> </ul>
OP 2.3	8,000 people counselled and tested by project VCTs, 40% (3,200) male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16,921 people (6,865 or 41% Male) attended project VCTs in Matungu (4,745 &amp; male -2,036 or 43%); Samia (6,693 &amp; Male-2,575 or 41%); and Matayos (5,483 &amp; M-2,072 or 38%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Achievement exceeds target</b>, with 16,921 or 211% of target being twice the target number of 8,000</li> <li>40% male (3,200) <b>target has been exceeded</b> with 6,865 (or 41%) of 16,921</li> </ul>
BLF 2.2	100% (at least 8,586) increase in number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16,921 people attended (project and non-project) VCTs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Achievement is nearly twice the target</b></li> </ul>

	of people attending VCTs (including 60% (or 6,869) female) in 3 target sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Split as: <b>Matayos (5,483, M-2,072 &amp; F-3,411); Matungu (4,745, M-2,036 &amp; F-2,709); and, Samia (6,693, - M-2,575 &amp; F-4,118)</b></li> </ul>	<p>number of 8,586 (16,921 or 211% of target)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>59% female (10,056)</li> </ul> <p><b>performance is close to the target</b> of 60% (10,153)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These are estimations from DASCOS based on minimum averages per VCT sites<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>
OP 2.5	90% of people able to identify at least 3 modes of HIV/AIDS transmission, 90% female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>92% (M-92 &amp; F-170) of people sampled in annual random sample surveys able to identify at least three modes of transmission</li> </ul>	<b>Target met.</b> Other evaluation tools support the project reports that more than 90% of people can identify at least 3 modes of HIV/AIDS transmission
BLF 2.4	Reduction to 4% in HIV prevalence rates for 3 target sub-counties (5% for females)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall achievement is 6.3% against a baseline of 5.8%.</li> <li>Split as: <b>Matayos: 6.8%</b> - from baseline of <b>7.4%</b>; <b>Matungu: 5.3%</b> - from baseline of <b>3.8%</b>; and, <b>Samia: 6.8%</b> - from <b>6.3%</b>.</li> </ul>	<b>Target not met.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall reduction from 6.3 to 5.8% i.e. far less than planned reduction to 4%.</li> <li>Reduction to 4% was probably too ambitious, though some progress may not yet have appeared in the official data.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 3: Increased awareness and observation of human rights, with violations reported and acted upon</p> <p><b>BLF Outcome 3:</b> People in Matayos, Samia and Matungu Districts have increased awareness of human rights, and these are observed and any violations reported, acted upon and perpetrators brought to justice</p>			
#	Output targets	Results as of December 2015 (based project reports)	Evaluation comments
BLF 3.1	BLF 600 duty holders trained in relevant legislation, their roles/responsibilities in upholding these (& discharging their duties)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,513 (M- 1,180 &amp; F- 1,333) duty holders trained</li> </ul>	<b>Achieved 319% of planned target</b>
BLF 3.2	50% decrease in the number of reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported cases Jan-Dec 2015: CA-2,130 ,GBV-917,</li> </ul>	<b>Total figures since project started</b>

<sup>17</sup> Statement by REEP project team

	<p>incidents of all forms of child abuse, gender-based violence, disinheritance of land, property and assets, and forced inheritance of widows from Yr2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Year 1 - 30% increase on baseline</li> <li>• Year 2 - 60% increase</li> <li>• Year 3 50% decrease</li> </ul>	<p>DIS-320, FI-1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline figs for 2012: CA - 472, GBV - 38, DIS - 4, FI - 4</li> </ul>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1019 180 1338 405"> <thead> <tr> <th>RA</th> <th>BL (2013)</th> <th>ACH (2015)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CA</td> <td>472</td> <td>4,592</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GBV</td> <td>38</td> <td>1,759</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DIS</td> <td>04</td> <td>650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FI</td> <td>02</td> <td>16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>RA- Rights abuse; BL – Baseline; and ACH – Achievements;</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1019 516 1338 701"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">% change on base line</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Change</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Increase</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Increase</td> <td>199</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Increase</td> <td>786</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project recorded a 75% increase on baseline of reported cases in year 1, 199% in year 2 hence <b>target far exceeded. A further increase of 786% in year 3 means that (very different) target was failed.</b></li> <li>• These are against a baseline of 51% and 60% increases in years 1 and 2 respectively, and an anticipated decrease of 30% in year 3.</li> <li>• Evaluation considers these consistent increases in reported cases a positive effect arising from increased awareness and activities of REEP staff rather than an increase in actual cases</li> </ul>	RA	BL (2013)	ACH (2015)	CA	472	4,592	GBV	38	1,759	DIS	04	650	FI	02	16	% change on base line			Year	Change	%	1	Increase	75	2	Increase	199	4	Increase	786
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BLF 3.3	70% of target beneficiaries able to provide tangible examples of reduced stigma & discrimination, & increased inclusion & participation in family & community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of the 101 survey respondents could provide tangible examples of reduced stigma and discrimination and/or increased inclusion and participation in family and community events and decision making</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target fully achieved</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistical findings fully supported by discussions during FGD.</li> </ul>																														

	events and decision making											
Output 4: People living with and affected by HIV/AIDS in Nambale have continued access to support on enterprises, HIV/AIDS care and support, rights awareness and observation												
BLF Outcome 4: Project beneficiaries (people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS) in Nambale report continued access to support on enterprise, HIV/AIDS care and support, and rights awareness and observation												
#	Output targets	Results as of December 2015 (based project reports)	Evaluation comments									
BLF 4.1	60% of support groups and 75% of enterprises in Nambale District continuing to function effectively, with increased income levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 53 support groups functioning effectively in Nambale District with a membership of 901 members (M-256 &amp; F-645)</li> <li>At least 3,317 enterprises established or supported by the previous project in Nambale functioning effectively</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Both targets have been met</b> – although the groups are less effective than they were when the project was running</li> <li>The evaluation found the fact that some group members were less active a positive sign of members' economic and social empowerment and reduction in discrimination in society.</li> </ul>									
OP 4.2	2,750 people taking up HIV/AIDS services, other resources and VCT attendance in Nambale District, 60% (1,650) female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 2,248 (M-1,0101 &amp; F-1,238) people used VCT services; 977 attended VCT centres; and 901 (M-256 &amp; F-645) used other HIV resources</li> <li>Altogether 4,126 (M-1,266 &amp; F-1,883) used both services</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target not met.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is considered a good performance despite being less than targeted 2,750.</li> <li>Shows services can continue without REEP/LIFE interventions.</li> </ul>									
BLF 4.2	40% increase in uptake of HIV/AIDS services, resources and VCT attendance in Nambale District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 2,248 (M-1,0101 &amp; F-1,238) people used VCT services; 977 attended VCT centres; and 901 (M-256 &amp; F-645) used other HIV resources</li> <li>Altogether 4,126 (M-1,266 &amp; F-1,883) used both services</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target more than exceeded</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline was 1,962 persons attending both services in 2011/2012</li> <li>Increase on baseline is 2,164 which is 110% increase against a target of 40%.</li> </ul>									
BLF 4.3	60% decrease in incidence of all forms of child abuse (CA), gender-based	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>RA</th> <th>BL (2013)</th> <th>ACH (2015)<sup>18</sup></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CA</td> <td>2,191</td> <td>1,365</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GBV</td> <td>728</td> <td>960</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	RA	BL (2013)	ACH (2015) <sup>18</sup>	CA	2,191	1,365	GBV	728	960	<p><b>Target not met.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decrease in human rights abuses from 3,009 to 1,203 was not</li> </ul>
RA	BL (2013)	ACH (2015) <sup>18</sup>										
CA	2,191	1,365										
GBV	728	960										

<sup>18</sup> Refers to the total for all the three years.

	violence (GBV), disinheritance of land, property and assets (DoL/P/A), and forced inheritance (FI) of widows	<b>DIS</b>	74	121	<p>achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• However, the evaluators consider the reported numbers (18% decrease on baseline) of all forms of rights abuse as significant</li> <li>• The decrease in reported cases is less than targeted because of increased awareness and activities created by REEP staff rather than increase in actual cases</li> </ul>
		<b>FI</b>	16	10	
		<b>Total</b>	3,009	2,456	
		<b>RA- Rights abuses</b> <b>BL – Baseline</b> <b>ACH – Achievements</b>			
Output 5: Sub-county-level project partners have the capacity to undertake community development programmes with people living with HIV/AIDS independently, and REEP has increased capacity to train and support other CBOs					
#	Output targets	Results as of December 2015 (based project reports)		Evaluation comments	
OP 5.1	Number of networks and alliances in the HIV and enterprise development sectors (10) that project partners are actively engaging with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project working with 13 networks and/or alliances in the HIV and enterprise development sectors.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Target met</b> – though detailed project reports consider individual organisations and government departments as networks/alliances</li> </ul>	
OP 5.2	100% of project partner staff with required skills and responsibility to plan, monitor and manage independently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 21 partner staff members (REEP: 15 (8M/7F); Tumaini Matayos-2: 1F &amp; 1M, Lukaris Matungu: 2F; Samia: 1M &amp; 1F) considered having required skills and responsibility to plan, monitor and manage independently</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation considers target met, as all partner staff members were found to be sufficiently skilled to implement the project</li> </ul>	
OP 5.3	Number of CBOs (6) who have adopted techniques for the inclusion of HIV and livelihood inputs in their programmes with support from REEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least <b>12 CBOs</b>, local government departments and other government agencies have adopted techniques from REEP for inclusion of HIV and livelihood inputs in their programmes.</li> <li>• Includes: <b>Samia 3</b> (WOFAK, Ministry of Agric &amp; Livestock, CACC); <b>Matayos 3</b>, (KUMEA, Ministry of Agric &amp; Livestock, ECLOF); <b>Matungu 3</b></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project doubled the targeted number of 6 CBOs/NGOs integrating HIV and livelihoods by including government departments</li> <li>• Project report and feedback from team did not give detailed input provided by the project on inclusion of these themes</li> </ul>	

		(CACC, ADS, MOA & Livestock); and, 3 others (VICODEC in Rongai, Aphia Plus, PALWECO).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apart from CBO partners implementing the LIFE 3 project, the evaluation did not assess how mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and livelihoods had impacted on the programmes of these agencies.</li></ul>
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## Annexe 2: Findings using the OECD-DAC criteria

<b>Relevance</b>	
<p>To what extent did the grantee support achievement towards the MDGs, specifically off-track MDGs?</p>	<p>The project sought, in decreasing order, to impact MDG 1 (eradication of extreme poverty and hunger); MDG 6 (combating of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases) and MDG 3 (promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women). Its impact was most noticeable in the area of food security and livelihoods, not least as this is more amenable to change over the lifetime of a three-year project. In this respect the evaluation found the project to have been highly successful: 99% of survey respondents reported they no longer experience a hungry season while 98% now eat a wider, more varied diet – results that were supported by feedback from FGDs and from observation, which also suggested that these changes were likely to be sustained. On MDG 6, it will take time for the project’s activities to show up in official data on HIV prevalence. However what can already be said is that there is much greater HIV awareness, condom use and testing so it is very likely that the rate will indeed come down in the project area.</p> <p>Finally, on the promotion of gender equality, the project has taken up (and won) many cases of gender-based violence and generated publicity around them, so there is now a much better realisation among women that the beatings and abuse many of them have taken from their husbands and fathers is neither acceptable nor legal, and attitudes are changing as a consequence.</p>
<p>To what extent did the project target and reach the poor and marginalised?</p>	<p>The project was directly aimed at the poor and marginalised, and all project participants were HIV+. Moreover, 60% were female, as planned, and the project also successfully targeted OVCs. People with disabilities were not specifically included and the project data did not disaggregate by disability, an oversight the evaluation recommends be addressed in any subsequent phase of the project.</p>
<p>To what extent did the project mainstream gender equality in the design and delivery of activities (and or other relevant excluded groups)?</p>	<p>The evaluation found that LIFE 3 project displays a strong manifestation of gender sensitivity in its design, implementation and M&amp;E systems. The project design was influenced by the reality that in Kenya there is a gender bias to the prevalence of HIV, and hence it set out to ensure that the majority of beneficiaries were female. This aim was successfully translated into action, and a majority of the support group members, recipients of training inputs, individual enterprises and VCT attendees were women. The design addresses institutional factors that promote gender</p>

	<p>inequality like weak policies and policy implementation mechanisms, traditional beliefs/practices that marginalise women. The project responds to these institutional barriers to gender equality through policy advocacy, training duty bearers on their responsibilities, protection of abused women, behaviour change campaigns and economic empowerment of women.</p> <p>Other aspects of gender mainstreaming in the design and implementation of the project include a gender balanced and sensitive project team, evidence of women’s inclusion in all beneficiary committees and other leadership positions, disaggregation of all M&amp;E data at various levels on the basis of sex.</p>
<p>How well did the project respond to the needs of target beneficiaries, including how these needs evolved over time?</p>	<p>The project design was based on learning from the preceding LIFE 2 programme as well as an extensive baseline survey, both of which involved the target beneficiaries. In addition, the project made good and extensive use of community animators, volunteers from within – and chosen by - the support groups who were the project’s eyes and ears and who provided the project with rapid, community-level feedback from the beneficiaries’ perspective of project progress. This network of volunteers was one of the real strengths of the project that enabled it to be responsive and well informed.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness</b></p>	
<p>To what extent are the results that are reported a fair and accurate record of achievement?</p>	<p>All the tools and techniques used during the evaluation validated and confirmed the project data as being both fair and accurate. Data was not disaggregated by disability, but this absence does not undermine the accuracy or reliability of the data that was collected.</p>
<p>To what extent has the project delivered results that are value for money? To include but not limited to: how well the project applied value for money principles of economy, effectiveness, efficiency in relation to delivery of its outcome; what happened because of DFID funding that wouldn’t have otherwise happened; and to what extent has</p>	<p>The project had 20,000 direct beneficiaries. Given that food security and livelihoods’ enhancement were central objectives, any success with these 20,000 can also be taken to positively impact their families, which effectively means some 120,000 people benefitted from at least this aspect of the project (on the assumption of a family size of 6). On this metric alone - enabling poor people to achieve food security and diversity of diet - the £939,069 total cash budget of the project equates to a cost of £7.83 per person, which has to be regarded as extremely good value for money.</p> <p>However the value for money was further enhanced by a number of other factors (see Annexe 2 for detailed calculations). <b>First</b>, the project depended for its success on the 300 community animators. Had they not been working on a voluntary basis they would need to have been paid (or the project significantly scaled back). This in-kind benefit has been</p>

<p>the project used learning to improve delivery?</p>	<p>calculated to be worth £300,000, based on an average of 4 hours per day, 5 days per week over 3 years at KES50 per hour. This is a significant local investment in the project. <b>Second</b>, LIFE 3 inherited vehicles from the previous project that were essential for its operation and had to pay no rent, as REEP owns two sets of premises, both of which represent significant savings. <b>Third</b>, the project brought about an average increased income of KES2,679 per month for 6,505 beneficiaries, which amounts to a value during the project’s lifetime of over KES627 million, or £4+m. This increased income will be sustained for many years, but for this purpose these future gains have been ignored, thus making for a very conservative return on investment estimate. Despite this caution, the ROI stands at 1:4.79 – which can only be described as extremely good value for money.</p>
<p>What are the key drivers and barriers affecting the delivery of results for the project?</p>	<p>Among the key drivers affecting the delivery of the project results were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role played by the community animators, who were able to provide close, culturally well-informed and if necessary day-to-day support and mentoring to beneficiaries. Without them the project would either have needed a substantially larger staff or have achieved far less.</li> <li>• Motivation of beneficiaries, and specifically PLWHAs. After they have gone through the initial period of self-dejection and hopelessness after learning their HIV positive status, PLWHAs accepted to live positively after interaction with REEP and joining support groups were passionate about changing their lives and demonstrating that HIV/AIDS was no barrier to them enjoying a normal life.</li> </ul> <p>Possible barriers to achieving results included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional institutions – the structures and practices that support and perpetuate gender inequality like wife inheritance, women now allowed to control properties like land, dietary discrimination based on gender, wife beating etc. REEP’s strategy to reduce rights abuses involves campaigns that are intended to change such practices, and this usually takes time to change</li> <li>• Government structures – the lack of mechanisms or political will to enforce constitutional issues on rights. Government policies considered reports about rights abuses within the county an ‘embarrassment’ – rather than a problem to be addressed. Other factors include lack of transparency (corruption?) within law enforcement, limited logistical (funding) and lack of skills or necessary competencies to enforce the law.</li> </ul>

<b>Efficiency</b>	
To what extent did the grantee deliver results on time and on budget against agreed plans?	The grantee delivered results on time and on budget. Where there are variances these are most often to do with over-delivery, with under-delivery being explained in most cases by the fact that the BLF funding has a further 6 months to run. See the Findings Section for a more detailed breakdown.
To what extent did the project understand cost drivers and manage these in relation to performance requirements?	The grantee worked with, for instance, seed companies to ensure value for money by buying in bulk together with dependable quality. The project also buys seeds and cuttings from other beneficiaries and support groups, including from both of the previous projects, which represents good use of resources developed and supported by REEP. There have been budget revisions as the project has proceeded and overall it has been delivered at low cost for the returns achieved.
<b>Sustainability</b>	
To what extent has the project leveraged additional resources (financial and in-kind) from other sources? What effect has this had on the scale, delivery or sustainability of activities?	As explained above, the project has leveraged a total of £315,667 from in-kind support, including £300,000 community animators' investments and £ 15,667 in rent contribution. These contributions collectively have kept the budget low while enhancing the project's reach and quality. As a result of these contributions, project beneficiaries attained a combined income of £4,182,455 during the last three years. What's more, the community animator role has embedded those skills and experience within the target communities, making them potentially available to the support groups and their members on an on-going basis, thereby enhancing sustainability. It is impossible at this stage to know how many animators will want to continue in this unpaid role. However the Nambale experience, where LIFE 2 operated previously and where there was quite a hiatus before LIFE 3 started, saw large numbers continuing to make themselves informally available which suggests the same might take place after LIFE 3. Lastly, REEP has the institutional sustainability capacity because of their existing investments fixed assets like office buildings and staffing capacity.
To what extent is there evidence that the benefits delivered by the project will be sustained after the project ends?	The project model is very firmly rooted in the community. The support groups, the role of the community animators and the delivery of the project through the CBOs are all likely to enhance sustainability, given that the point of reference for the beneficiaries is close at hand and with people from their immediate area rather than with REEP. What's more so many of the targets successfully address basic needs – food security, livelihoods, health etc. – that for poor people for whom these things were previously unavailable or

	<p>in short supply there is a strong incentive for them to continue with the new practices, be they farming techniques, mutual savings and credit schemes, ARVs, more diverse diets etc. Lastly, the link to the following government and other NGOs structures means benefits will be sustained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Links to several on-going central and local government projects now being implemented through the ministry of agriculture will continue to support livelihood activities of PLWHAs that has been initiated by REEP</li> <li>• Partnership with the government CACC, local medical facilities already involved in HIV/AIDS prevention and management and activities of CBOs and NGOs working in the area will sustain the current work of REEP</li> <li>• The current levels on awareness on human rights by leaders and local communities, the local policy changes achieved at county level and the training to duty bearers in the county will contribute to sustaining LIFE 3 activities.</li> </ul> <p>Finally, REEP’s institutional capacity, including its resource base (fixed assets), credibility with other international NGOs, public image and the capacity and drive of its leadership, is a strong basis for ensuring the sustainability of results delivered in the LIFE 3 project.</p>
<b>Impact</b>	
<p>To what extent and how has the project built the capacity of civil society?</p>	<p>A central plank of the project was its work with the CBOs, building their capacities and enabling them to deliver the project. The project uses a simple but effective tool with the CBOs to enable them to assess their organisational capacity in areas such as governance, management and administrative systems, and what weak areas they might still need support with. This indirect work through CBOs has not been without its problems and set-backs, but the project responded well to these difficulties and all 3 CBOs are now stronger (albeit with Samia CBO partner Efwe Khwemanya being the weakest, having much more recently joined the programme from previously being a support group itself). The evaluation did find though that some of the difficulties should have been foreseen and hence might have been prevented, which is discussed in the Recommendations section.</p>
<p>How many people are receiving support from the project that otherwise would not have received support?</p>	<p>The majority of targets with numerical indicators have exceeded original expectations; hence these people can be described as unintended beneficiaries. Details of these numbers are set out in the Findings section.</p>
<p>To what extent and how has the project affected</p>	<p>There is no evidence from project documents and evaluation process that the project affected people in ways that were not</p>

people in ways that were not originally intended?	originally intended, either positively or negatively.
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<b>Annexe 3: Value for money calculations</b>			
<b>In-kind contribution / Income</b>		<b>Grand total</b>	
		<b>KES</b>	<b>UK £<sup>19</sup></b>
<b>1. Community animators' investment</b>			
	calculated value of time	<b>45,000,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>2. Avoided rent of buildings and land</b>			
	Butula and Nambale office space at market rates	2,260,000	15,067
	demonstration farm	54,000	360
	meeting space	36,000	240
<b>3. Vehicles</b>			
	one vehicle and four motorcycles from earlier project	NA <sup>20</sup>	NA
<b>4. Increased incomes</b>			
	calculated total increase in incomes	627,368,220	4,182,455
<b>Grand total of in-kind investment and generated expenditure</b>		<b>674,718,220</b>	<b>4,498,121</b>
<b>Compare to project cost</b>		<b>140,860,350</b>	<b>939,069</b>
Hence, financial return on investment		1:4.79	1:4.79

<sup>19</sup> Exchange rate: 1 UK £ = 150 KES

<sup>20</sup> The financial values for these contributions were not computed.

<b>Annexe 4: Schedule</b>	
Sunday 24 <sup>th</sup> Jan	Arrivals and preparation
Monday 25 <sup>th</sup>	<p>Introductions and briefings, tour of premises</p> <p>Initial meeting with team</p> <p>KII with Mary Makokha REEP director, Justus Makhulo (Programme Manager) and Roselyn Nasimiyu (head of Health and Social Dept Development Dept)</p>
Tuesday 26 <sup>th</sup>	<p>Briefing and training of data enumerators for survey</p> <p>KII with Mike Wanyama, Human Rights Officer</p> <p>Survey testing</p> <p>KII with Eugene Wafula (head of Enterprise and Food Security Dept.)</p>
Wednesday 27 <sup>th</sup>	<p>KIIs with Jacqueline Odari Lukaris CBO director and Lilian Akoth PO</p> <p>KII with Senior Chief Fred Musiko, Matungu</p> <p>KII with police: OCPD Mohammed Maalim and IC Maurice Otieno</p> <p>FGD with community animators, Matungu</p> <p>FGDs with Tuliza and Mung'ungu support groups, Matungu</p>
Thursday 28 <sup>th</sup>	<p>KII with Albert Malingu Tumaini CBO director and Mercyline Auma PO</p> <p>FGD with Mumu Support Group, Muyafwa Village</p> <p>FGD with Njia Moja Kazi Moja Support Group, Matayos</p> <p>KII with Tony Agutu, Clinical Officer in Charge, Matayos Sub-County Hospital</p> <p>KII with Francis Wasike, Agriculture Officer Matayos</p> <p>FGD with Children's Rights Club, Lwanya Primary School</p> <p>FGD with community animators, Matayos</p>
Friday 29 <sup>th</sup>	<p>KII with Rose Nabwire Efwe Khwemanya CBO director and Habert Wanyama PO</p> <p>FGD With Efwe Khwemanya CBO, Samia</p> <p>Project data collection and analysis</p> <p>FGD with community animators, Samia</p> <p>KII with CACC, Samia</p> <p>FGD with Efwe Khwemanya Discordant Couple's Group, Samia</p> <p>FGD with Utawala Youth Group, Samia</p>
Saturday 30 <sup>th</sup>	<p>Case studies with Amua Support Group members, Nambale</p> <p>FGD with Positive Melody Choir, Nambale</p> <p>FGD with animators, Nambale</p> <p>Final meeting with REEP team</p>
Sunday 31 <sup>st</sup>	Presentation preparation and report writing
Monday 1 <sup>st</sup> Feb	<p>Presentation of initial findings to stakeholder workshop</p> <p>Departure</p>

## Annexe 5: List of participants

Name	role
<b>REEP</b>	
Justus Makhulo	programme manager
Conrad Wambayi	Enterprise and food security PO
Ruth Makoye	Enterprise and food security PO
Catherine Imali	Enterprise and food security PO
Rosemary Muyoti	Health PO
Joy Masumba	admin assistant
Mike Wanyama	human rights PO
Ernesto Lwande	Health PO
Mary Makokha	director
Consolata Atieno	Health PO
Roselyn Nasimiyu	Head of Dept, Health
Joseph Wabwire	accountant/administrator
Kizito Wedaba	youth co-ordinator/health PO
<b>REEP volunteers</b>	
Stephen Ochieng	Robert Kabet
Phyllis Radido	Marget Achieng
Valerie Nekesa	Erick Wesonga
<b>Tumaini CBO</b>	
Albert Malingu	director
Marceline Auma	PO
<b>Efwe Khwemanya CBO</b>	
Rose Nabwire	director
Habert Wanyama	PO
<b>Lukaris CBO</b>	
Jacqueline Odari	director
Lilian Akoth	PO
<b>Mumu Support Group, Matayos</b>	
Rebecca Shikuku	chairperson
Paul Oduor secretary	Vincent Alumudi organiser
Jane Namukuru treasurer	Naney Akinya
Christine Nekese	Brenda Nabwire
Mercy Owino	Christopher Oumo
Judith Aoko	Regina Anyango
Ennice Auma	Dencil Astew
Godliver Akinyi	Ennice Akinyi
Jenfrix Anyongo	Caroline Auma
Ruth Atieno	Irene Apiyo
Christine Nekere	Jennifer Auma
Catherine Awuor	Sylvia Akumu
Moses Alemu	Oguthu Camulur

<b>Njia Moja Kazi Moja Support Group, Matungu</b>	
Francisca Wexe Chairlady	Wilbroda Alice Akumu Secretary
Benxita Akinyi Treasurer	Emily Atieno
Agnes Nabwire	Christine Akinyi
Matilda Auma	Fibby Taaka
Clare Nabwire	
<b>Animators, Samia Sub County</b>	
Levin Anyango	Fred Mugoya
Stephen Onyango	David Wandera
Consalata Nabwire	Celine Atieno
Nicholas Ogoro	Nana Nafula
Kennedy Dambi	Theophista Atieno
Margaret Odhiambo	
<b>Efwe Khwemanya Support Group, Samia Sub County</b>	
Vincent Ojiambo	Benedict Magero
Jane Nafula	Jane Agola
Patrick Opio	Morris Nachio
Florence Adai	Benjamin Lusiro
Jessica Nabwire	Beatrice Nekesa
Ingolo Dorcas	Nelson Otoro
Demutula Nyongesa	Justine Ouma
Elizabeth Simiyu	Grace Onyango
Consalata Nasir	Elizabeth Asembe
Sepesia Ombunda	Caroline Akoch
Jennifer Onyango	
<b>Efwe Khwemanya Discordant Couple's Group, Samia</b>	
Benedict Magero	Elizabeth Simiyu
Maurice Machio	Jane Nafula
Patrick Opio	Rose Nabwire
Vincent Ojiambo	Willimima Night
Dorcas Otoro	
<b>Positive Melody Choir, Nambale</b>	
Carolyne Toto	Grace Hamisi
Josephat Baraza	Rosemary Aleri
Jackline Obu Bulialia	Samson Oundo
<b>Utawala Youth Group, Samia</b>	
Emmanuel T. Omondi	Kennedy Wandera
Vicensia V. Achieng	Kevin Wabwire
David Ojiambo	Suleiman Linford
Athman Juma	Dancan S. Juma
Dancan S. Wafula	Eunice Nabwire
Catherine Wangui	Violet Achieng
Allan Wandera	Collins Obura
Martin Odongo	

<b>Mung'ungu Support Group, Matungu</b>	
Ferdinand Jumah	Asina A.Keya
Sylvester Otieka	Dofiko Wanjala
Juliet Baraza	Jane Achieng
Phelisers Opondo	Ruth Auma
Joyce Anyango	Lucy Makokha
Mohamed Wesamba	Teresina Nafula
Jane M. Baraza	Irine M. Wamunyolo
<b>Nambale Community animators</b>	
Samson Oundo	Albert Butolo
Venzon Okwara	Hassan Karanja
Lawrence Osanya	Naomi Makokha
Joseph Nabiswa	Florencio Wandera
Fred Matata	
<b>Tuliza Support Group, Matayos</b>	
Roselyne Aswan	Beatrice Wabuti Sebi Mate
Everlyne Wafula	Maria Suleiman
Zainabu Nyamgweso	Peter Baraza
Gaudensia Manyila	Jane Amyango
Zaitune Ayieta	Fatuma Sikuku
Immaculate Nomimi	Jane Ndaliro
Juliet Rhobb Nambiro	
<b>Other stakeholders</b>	
Tony Agutu	Clinical Officer in Charge, Matayos Sub-County Hospital
Mohammed Maalim	Mumias Police Commanding Officer
Maurice Otieno	Mumias Police In-charge, Children's Desk
Fred Musiko	Senior Chief, Matungu
Livingstone Kadiki	CACC Coordinator, Funyula Constituency
Francis Wasike	Agriculture Officer, Matayos
Martin Odanga	Nambale CACC
Paul Owiso	Butula CACC
Joyce Akumu	Samia CACC
Julius Kwoba	Chief, Min of Interior

## Annexe 6 Terms of reference

### **The overall objectives of this final evaluation are to:**

1. To independently verify (and supplement where necessary), grantees' record of achievement as reported through Annual Reports and defined in the project's logframe
2. To assess the extent to which the project performed well and was good value for money, which includes considering (a) how well the project met its objectives; (b) how well the project applied value for money principles of effectiveness, economy, efficiency in relation to delivery of its outcome; (c) what has happened because of DFID/BLF funding that wouldn't have otherwise happened; and (d) how well the project aligns with DFID's goals of supporting the delivery of the MDGs.

### **The specific Terms of Reference of this final evaluation are to:**

- **Evaluate the impact of the project on individual beneficiaries, their households and their communities:** (What difference has the project made to people's lives? Who has benefited and in what ways? Are those changes relevant to people's needs? Are these changes likely to be sustainable in the long term?)
- **Assess the success of the project in meeting its overall aim, outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets:** (To what degree have project outcomes been achieved? Were there any unexpected outcomes?)
- **Describe how has the project made a difference:** (What have been the most effective methodologies and approaches used to bring about changes to people's lives? What has worked and what has not?)
- **Identify key contributing factors which enhanced and/or hindered these results:** (To what extent has the achievement of the changes/outcomes been influenced by external context and other factors? What key issues and challenges have arisen during implementation of the project and how were these addressed?)
- **Identify key learning points and make recommendations for the remaining period of this project as well as future operations of this and similar projects:** (What improvements and/or changes might be required for the remaining months of the project? How might the project be replicated/extended if appropriate?)

As a DFID GPAF co-financed project and in line with recommendations from their evaluation manager Coffey, the evaluation should also address OECD-DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact by reporting against the following questions as appropriate.

#### **Relevance**

- To what extent did the grantee support achievement towards the MDGs, specifically off-track MDGs?
- To what extent did the project target and reach the poor and marginalised?
- To what extent did the project mainstream gender equality in the design and delivery of activities?
- How well did the project respond to the needs of target beneficiaries, including

how these needs evolved over time?

### **Effectiveness**

- To what extent are the results that are reported a fair and accurate record of achievement?
- To what extent has the project delivered results that are value for money? To include but not limited to:
  - How well the project applied value for money principles of effectiveness, economy, efficiency in relation to delivery of its outcomes
  - What has happened because of DFID/BLF funding that wouldn't have otherwise happened
- To what extent has the project used learning to improve delivery?
- What are the key drivers and barriers affecting the delivery of results for the project?

### **Efficiency**

- To what extent did the grantee deliver results on time and on budget against agreed plans?
- To what extent did the project understand cost drivers and manage these in relation to performance requirements?

### **Sustainability**

- To what extent has the project leveraged additional resources (financial and in-kind) from other sources? What effect has this had on the scale, delivery or sustainability of activities?
- To what extent is there evidence that the benefits delivered by the project will be sustained after the project ends?

### **Impact**

- To what extent and how has the project built the capacity of civil society?
- How many people are receiving support from the project that otherwise would not have received support?
- To what extent and how has the project affected people in ways that were not originally intended?

### **The following activities are expected to be undertaken by the final evaluation team:**

- Familiarise themselves with Coffey's *Independent Final Evaluations: overview for GPAF grantees* (attached) and ensure that the report complies with this
- Review of relevant project documentation, including the project proposals, baseline study, mid-term review, annual reports and donor correspondence on these, quarterly reports, APT staff tour reports, monitoring and impact assessment data gathered by REEP
- Oversee the design of a survey instrument and collection of an appropriate and adequate sample of data
- Identify and interview a range of individual project beneficiaries, support groups, project staff and other relevant stakeholders such as local government and NGOs with whom the project is engaging

- Draft an outline report with initial findings, and present this to REEP and APT for discussion and feedback
- Produce a final report (soft and hard copy) in the light of feedback received

## OUTPUTS

- A report of approximately 30 pages, using the following structure:
- **Executive Summary**
- **Introduction** (purpose of the evaluation; organisation context; logic and assumptions of the evaluation; overview of donor-funded activities)
- **Evaluation Methodology** (evaluation plan; strengths and weaknesses of selected design and research methods; summary of any problems and/or issues encountered)
- **Findings** (overall results; assessment of accuracy of reported results; relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; sustainability; impact)
- **Conclusions** (summary of achievements against evaluation questions; summary of achievements against rationale for GPAF/BLF funding; overall impact and value for money of donor-funded activities)
- **Lessons learnt** (project level: management, design, implementation; sector level; GPAF and BLF management)
- **Recommendations**
- **Annexes** (as relevant, one of which should consist of a table which summarises the findings according to the OECD-DAC criteria)

**P183 REEP LIFE 3 EVALUATION****REEP-APT RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATIONS**

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- 1. The evaluation strongly recommends that a further phase of the LIFE programme be implemented. This should comprise two elements: one of ongoing support to the three sub-counties and CBOs that were new under LIFE 3, designed specifically to meet the different needs of the three organisations and the issues they are facing; and the other rolling out the programme to new sub-counties in the area. The rationale for this recommendation is not only that LIFE 3 has proved to be successfully and cost-effectively addressing the needs of HIV and livelihoods but also that these needs are widespread in Western Kenya. As the project documentation states: "poverty and HIV in western Kenya is substantially higher than the national average: 60% of people in Western Province live below the poverty line (46% nationally) and 2009 HIV prevalence rates were 7% (6.3% nationally)." In this context, and having now developed a model that is effective, culturally appropriate and which REEP staff members have experience in delivering, it would be a missed opportunity not to roll out the programme to new sub-counties.**

This is agreed. REEP and APT are in the process of planning and designing a new project (LIFE 4) that comprises continued support to partner CBOs, structures and activities in Matayos, Matungu and Samia sub-counties as well as working in Budalangi sub-county, Busia County for the first time. While REEP plan to try and work indirectly in Budalangi sub-county also if at all possible, concerns around a dependency culture among existing CBOs as a result of recent relief and rehabilitation programmes and in the absence of a needs analysis (still to be conducted), REEP may need to also consider working directly initially and building a partner CBO from support groups supported by the project. It is anticipated that 50% of the LIFE 4 would focus on Matayos, Matungu and Samia sub-counties and 50% in Budalangi.

2. **In the expansion phase, the evaluation recommends that the indirect model pioneered in LIFE 3 of working through local CBOs be continued. This has multiple benefits: it is cost effective, it delivers the programme in a very time-effective manner to areas REEP would find hard to reach directly; it builds local civil society capacity; it is rooted in the local community; and – for all these reasons - is more likely to lead to sustainable outcomes. However the evaluation further recommends that structures, relationships and support be customised to the specific needs and situation of each CBO. There is no one size fits all, but in making each relationship and package of support contingent on the CBO’s situation and an organisational capacity assessment, this ought to prevent some of the difficulties experienced with CBOs in LIFE 3 while making the development of the CBOs’ capacity more effective and easier to deliver.**

This is agreed.

3. **The evaluation recommends that LIFE 4 include a much stronger disability focus. People with disabilities are stigmatised, marginalised and significantly over-represented among the very poorest (according to World Bank assessments). There is also some evidence to suggest that people with disabilities are especially vulnerable to HIV infection, for a variety of reasons. Mix HIV and disability together therefore and the situation of exclusion, poverty and vulnerability becomes even more acute, hence this recommendation. Implementation will take different forms on the ground, and might include a mix of helping form and/or work with organisations of people with disabilities alongside mainstream support groups, and seeking to ensure that all these mainstream groups and services are as inclusive as possible. There will be a pre-existing Kenyan disability network with which REEP should co-ordinate to design a relevant, appropriate and acceptable intervention. This in turn would all need monitoring with data fully disaggregated, and should be preceded by disability awareness training for REEP and CBO staff.**

This is agreed. There are two elements to this: firstly, inclusion of disabled people living with HIV/AIDS into support groups of people living with HIV/AIDS and access to all project inputs provided to people living with HIV/AIDS as the key project target beneficiary group. Secondly, ensuring that community activities and events conducted by the project are accessible to, and inclusive of disabled people. In some cases, it may be appropriate to conduct activities exclusively with disabled people (such as exclusive support groups of disabled people living with HIV/AIDS and/or information, counselling and testing services provided exclusively to disabled people), but wherever possible the project will aim to include disabled people in mainstream activities.

**4. The evaluation recommends that LIFE 4 be enhanced by the inclusion of a range of simple but effective elements that contribute towards improved health and increased livelihoods. These could include the following:**

- *Tip-taps*, which are quick and easy to make in the village from available materials and which have been shown to reduce the incidence of diarrhoeal diseases, especially among children.
- *Drying racks* for pots, pans and plates, that can be quickly and easily made from local materials and which improve cleanliness and hygiene.
- *Fuel-efficient 'JIKO' stoves* that again can be easily made from locally available materials. These require two-thirds less firewood (thereby easing the burden of wood collection while reducing the environmental impact) and have chimneys to take away the smoke, thereby reducing eye and lung problems for women and frequently converting cooking into a social activity when the mother is joined by children and husband.
- Greater adoption of *sack gardens* and *key-hole gardens*. Both of these two simple systems have the advantages of taking little space, maximising the benefit derived from compost, reducing evaporation (and hence require less irrigation) and often enabling farmers to harvest food crops year round.
- *Livestock placement*, possibly in collaboration with experienced agencies already working in Western Kenya such as Heifer International or Send a Cow. While poultry placement has been a success, livestock such as goats or a dairy cow could bring greater benefits by way of milk and much greater quantities of manure for composting - that in turn translates into significantly increased crop yields.

This is agreed. REEP have already begun introducing *tiptaps* as part of hygiene and sanitation programmes with support groups and plan to introduce drying racks shortly. REEP will explore the promotion of JIKO stoves through linkages with other NGOs specialising in this. The LIFE 3 project is in fact already promoting sack and key-hole gardens but will scale this up as well as other similar techniques. REEP will explore the potential for livestock placement through linkages with Send A Cow and/or Heifer International in LIFE 4.

5. **The evaluation found that REEP and partner staff members are well motivated and engaged. Quarterly review team meetings are held to discuss progress and map out action plans for the coming three months. However the evaluation recommends that in addition to individual staff supervision sessions, REEP should develop the good practice of a more structured staff performance management system. This will involve setting up performance targets that are then monitored on a monthly or quarterly basis, during which issues are discussed one to one, targets talked through and agreed, and where more personal issues such as training, career development or support can be raised.**

This is agreed. Actually, this already happens on a fortnightly, monthly and quarterly basis but is conducted verbally at the moment. REEP will begin to document plans and reports and introduce a system of annual appraisals for all staff as good management and organisational practice.

6. **The evaluation recommends that REEP should develop and implement a clear phase-out or project closure strategy with its current partner CBOs (for their sustainability benefit) that involves the participation of all major actors in the project. The phase out should be implemented, starting with Nambale sub-county, where project engagement has been scaled down since the end of LIFE 2 in 2012.**

This is agreed and has already started through “Life After LIFE” whereby approximately 100 support group members from Matayos, Matungu and Samia have visited support groups from Nambale who already have experience of project withdrawal following the completion of LIFE in Nambale in May 2012. More detailed and individually tailored plans for phase out will be developed for Tumaini, Lukaris and Efwe Khwemanya as part of the LIFE 4 project.